

**DESCRIPTION OF H.R. 1, THE
“TAX CUTS AND JOBS ACT”**

Scheduled for Markup
by the
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Prepared by the Staff
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JOINT COMMITTEE ON TAXATION



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INTRODUCTION

The House Committee on Ways and Means has scheduled a markup on November 6, 2017, on H.R. 1, the “Tax Cuts and Jobs Act.” This document,¹ prepared by the staff of the Joint Committee on Taxation, provides a description of the “Tax Cuts and Jobs Act.”

¹ This document may be cited as follows: Joint Committee on Taxation, *Description of H.R. 1, the “Tax Cuts and Jobs Act”* (JCX-50-17), November 3, 2017. This document can be found also on the Joint Committee on Taxation website at www.jct.gov.

TITLE I – TAX REFORM FOR INDIVIDUALS

A. Simplification and Reform of Rates, Standard Deductions, and Exemptions

1. Reduction and simplification of individual income tax rates

Present Law

In general

To determine regular tax liability, an individual taxpayer generally must apply the tax rate schedules (or the tax tables) to his or her regular taxable income. The rate schedules are broken into several ranges of income, known as income brackets, and the marginal tax rate increases as a taxpayer's income increases.

Tax rate schedules

Separate rate schedules apply based on an individual's filing status. For 2017, the regular individual income tax rate schedules are as follows:

Table 1.–Federal Individual Income Tax Rates for 2017¹

If taxable income is:	Then income tax equals:
<i>Single Individuals</i>	
Not over \$9,325	10% of the taxable income
Over \$9,325 but not over \$37,950	\$932.50 plus 15% of the excess over \$9,325
Over \$37,950 but not over \$91,900	\$5,226.25 plus 25% of the excess over \$37,950
Over \$91,900 but not over \$191,650	\$18,713.75 plus 28% of the excess over \$91,900
Over \$191,650 but not over \$416,700	\$46,643.75 plus 33% of the excess over \$191,650
Over \$416,700 but not over \$418,400	\$120,910.25 plus 35% of the excess over \$416,700
Over \$418,400	\$121,505.25 plus 39.6% of the excess over \$418,400
<i>Heads of Households</i>	
Not over \$13,350	10% of the taxable income
Over \$13,350 but not over \$50,800	\$1,335 plus 15% of the excess over \$13,350
Over \$50,800 but not over \$131,200	\$6,952.50 plus 25% of the excess over \$50,800
Over \$131,200 but not over \$212,500	\$27,052.50 plus 28% of the excess over \$131,200
Over \$212,500 but not over \$416,700	\$49,816.50 plus 33% of the excess over \$212,500
Over \$416,700 but not over \$444,550	\$117,202.50 plus 35% of the excess over \$416,700
Over \$444,550	\$126,950 plus 39.6% of the excess over \$444,550

If taxable income is:	Then income tax equals:
<i>Married Individuals Filing Joint Returns and Surviving Spouses</i>	
Not over \$18,650	10% of the taxable income
Over \$18,650 but not over \$75,900	\$1,865 plus 15% of the excess over \$18,650
Over \$75,900 but not over \$153,100	\$10,452.50 plus 25% of the excess over \$75,900
Over \$153,100 but not over \$233,350	\$29,752.50 plus 28% of the excess over \$153,100
Over \$233,350 but not over \$416,700	\$52,222.50 plus 33% of the excess over \$233,350
Over \$416,700 but not over \$470,700	\$112,728 plus 35% of the excess over \$416,700
Over \$470,700	\$131,628 plus 39.6% of the excess over \$470,700
<i>Married Individuals Filing Separate Returns</i>	
Not over \$9,325	10% of the taxable income
Over \$9,325 but not over \$37,950	\$932.50 plus 15% of the excess over \$9,325
Over \$37,950 but not over \$76,550	\$5,226.25 plus 25% of the excess over \$37,950
Over \$76,550 but not over \$116,675	\$14,876.25 plus 28% of the excess over \$76,550
Over \$116,675 but not over \$208,350	\$26,111.25 plus 33% of the excess over \$116,675
Over \$208,350 but not over \$235,350	\$56,364 plus 35% of the excess over \$208,350
Over \$235,350	\$65,814 plus 39.6% of the excess over \$235,350

¹ Rev. Proc. 2016-55, 2016-45 I.R.B. 707, sec. 3.01.

Unearned income of children

Special rules (generally referred to as the “kiddie tax”) apply to the net unearned income of certain children.² Generally, the kiddie tax applies to a child if: (1) the child has not reached the age of 19 by the close of the taxable year, or the child is a full-time student under the age of 24, and either of the child’s parents is alive at such time; (2) the child’s unearned income exceeds \$2,100 (for 2017); and (3) the child does not file a joint return.³ The kiddie tax applies regardless of whether the child may be claimed as a dependent by either or both parents. For children above age 17, the kiddie tax applies only to children whose earned income does not exceed one-half of the amount of their support.

Under these rules, the net unearned income of a child (for 2017, unearned income over \$2,100) is taxed at the parents’ tax rates if the parents’ tax rates are higher than the tax rates of

² Sec. 1(g). Unless otherwise stated, all section references are to the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”).

³ Sec. 1(g)(2).

the child.⁴ The remainder of a child's taxable income (i.e., earned income, plus unearned income up to \$2,100 (for 2017), less the child's standard deduction) is taxed at the child's rates, regardless of whether the kiddie tax applies to the child. For these purposes, unearned income is income other than wages, salaries, professional fees, other amounts received as compensation for personal services actually rendered, and distributions from qualified disability trusts.⁵ In general, a child is eligible to use the preferential tax rates for qualified dividends and capital gains.⁶

The kiddie tax is calculated by computing the "allocable parental tax." This involves adding the net unearned income of the child to the parent's income and then applying the parent's tax rate. A child's "net unearned income" is the child's unearned income less the sum of (1) the minimum standard deduction allowed to dependents (\$1,050 for 2017⁷), and (2) the greater of (a) such minimum standard deduction amount or (b) the amount of allowable itemized deductions that are directly connected with the production of the unearned income.⁸

The allocable parental tax equals the hypothetical increase in tax to the parent that results from adding the child's net unearned income to the parent's taxable income.⁹ If the child has net capital gains or qualified dividends, these items are allocated to the parent's hypothetical taxable income according to the ratio of net unearned income to the child's total unearned income. If a parent has more than one child subject to the kiddie tax, the net unearned income of all children is combined, and a single kiddie tax is calculated. Each child is then allocated a proportionate share of the hypothetical increase, based upon the child's net unearned income relative to the aggregate net unearned income of all of the parent's children subject to the tax.

Generally, a child must file a separate return to report his or her income.¹⁰ In such case, items on the parents' return are not affected by the child's income, and the total tax due from the child is the greater of:

1. The sum of (a) the tax payable by the child on the child's earned income and unearned income up to \$2,100 (for 2017), plus (b) the allocable parental tax on the child's unearned income, or

⁴ Special rules apply for determining which parent's rate applies where a joint return is not filed.

⁵ Sec. 1(g)(4) and sec. 911(d)(2).

⁶ Sec. 1(h).

⁷ Sec. 3.02 of Rev. Proc. 2016-55, *supra*.

⁸ Sec. 1(g)(4).

⁹ Sec. 1(g)(3).

¹⁰ Sec. 1(g)(6). See Form 8615, Tax for Certain Children Who Have Unearned Income.

2. The tax on the child's income without regard to the kiddie tax provisions.¹¹

Under certain circumstances, a parent may elect to report a child's unearned income on the parent's return.¹²

Indexing tax provisions for inflation

Under present law, many parameters of the tax system are adjusted for inflation to protect taxpayers from the effects of rising prices. Most of the adjustments are based on annual changes in the level of the Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers ("CPI-U").¹³ The CPI-U is an index that measures prices paid by typical urban consumers on a broad range of products, and is developed and published by the Department of Labor.

Among the inflation-indexed tax parameters are the following individual income tax amounts: (1) the regular income tax brackets; (2) the basic standard deduction; (3) the additional standard deduction for aged and blind; (4) the personal exemption amount; (5) the thresholds for the overall limitation on itemized deductions and the personal exemption phase-out; (6) the phase-in and phase-out thresholds of the earned income credit; (7) IRA contribution limits and deductible amounts; and (8) the saver's credit

Capital Gains Rates

In general

In the case of an individual, estate, or trust, any adjusted net capital gain which otherwise would be taxed at the 10- or 15-percent rate is not taxed. Any adjusted net capital gain which otherwise would be taxed at rates over 15-percent and below 39.6 percent is taxed at a 15-percent rate. Any adjusted net capital gain which otherwise would be taxed at a 39.6-percent rate is taxed at a 20-percent rate.

The unrecaptured section 1250 gain is taxed at a maximum rate of 25 percent, and 28-percent rate gain is taxed at a maximum rate of 28 percent. Any amount of unrecaptured section 1250 gain or 28-percent rate gain otherwise taxed at a 10- or 15-percent rate is taxed at the otherwise applicable rate.

In addition, a tax is imposed on net investment income in the case of an individual, estate, or trust. In the case of an individual, the tax is 3.8 percent of the lesser of net investment income, which includes gains and dividends, or the excess of modified adjusted gross income over the threshold amount. The threshold amount is \$250,000 in the case of a joint return or surviving spouse, \$125,000 in the case of a married individual filing a separate return, and \$200,000 in the case of any other individual.

¹¹ Sec. 1(g)(1).

¹² Sec. 1(g)(7).

¹³ Sec. 1(f)(5).

Definitions

Net capital gain

In general, gain or loss reflected in the value of an asset is not recognized for income tax purposes until a taxpayer disposes of the asset. On the sale or exchange of a capital asset, any gain generally is included in income. Net capital gain is the excess of the net long-term capital gain for the taxable year over the net short-term capital loss for the year. Gain or loss is treated as long-term if the asset is held for more than one year.

A capital asset generally means any property except (1) inventory, stock in trade, or property held primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of the taxpayer's trade or business, (2) depreciable or real property used in the taxpayer's trade or business, (3) specified literary or artistic property, (4) business accounts or notes receivable, (5) certain U.S. publications, (6) certain commodity derivative financial instruments, (7) hedging transactions, and (8) business supplies. In addition, the net gain from the disposition of certain property used in the taxpayer's trade or business is treated as long-term capital gain. Gain from the disposition of depreciable personal property is not treated as capital gain to the extent of all previous depreciation allowances. Gain from the disposition of depreciable real property is generally not treated as capital gain to the extent of the depreciation allowances in excess of the allowances available under the straight-line method of depreciation.

Adjusted net capital gain

The "adjusted net capital gain" of an individual is the net capital gain reduced (but not below zero) by the sum of the 28-percent rate gain and the unrecaptured section 1250 gain. The net capital gain is reduced by the amount of gain that the individual treats as investment income for purposes of determining the investment interest limitation under section 163(d).

Qualified dividend income

Adjusted net capital gain is increased by the amount of qualified dividend income.

A dividend is the distribution of property made by a corporation to its shareholders out of its after-tax earnings and profits. Qualified dividends generally includes dividends received from domestic corporations and qualified foreign corporations. The term "qualified foreign corporation" includes a foreign corporation that is eligible for the benefits of a comprehensive income tax treaty with the United States which the Treasury Department determines to be satisfactory and which includes an exchange of information program. In addition, a foreign corporation is treated as a qualified foreign corporation for any dividend paid by the corporation with respect to stock that is readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States.

If a shareholder does not hold a share of stock for more than 60 days during the 121-day period beginning 60 days before the ex-dividend date (as measured under section 246(c)), dividends received on the stock are not eligible for the reduced rates. Also, the reduced rates are not available for dividends to the extent that the taxpayer is obligated to make related payments with respect to positions in substantially similar or related property.

Dividends received from a corporation that is a passive foreign investment company (as defined in section 1297) in either the taxable year of the distribution, or the preceding taxable year, are not qualified dividends.

A dividend is treated as investment income for purposes of determining the amount of deductible investment interest only if the taxpayer elects to treat the dividend as not eligible for the reduced rates.

The amount of dividends qualifying for reduced rates that may be paid by a regulated investment company ("RIC") for any taxable year in which the qualified dividend income received by the RIC is less than 95 percent of its gross income (as specially computed) may not exceed the sum of (1) the qualified dividend income of the RIC for the taxable year and (2) the amount of earnings and profits accumulated in a non-RIC taxable year that were distributed by the RIC during the taxable year.

The amount of qualified dividend income that may be paid by a real estate investment trust ("REIT") for any taxable year may not exceed the sum of (1) the qualified dividend income of the REIT for the taxable year, (2) an amount equal to the excess of the income subject to the taxes imposed by section 857(b)(1) and the regulations prescribed under section 337(d) for the preceding taxable year over the amount of these taxes for the preceding taxable year, and (3) the amount of earnings and profits accumulated in a non-REIT taxable year that were distributed by the REIT during the taxable year.

Dividends received from an organization that was exempt from tax under section 501 or was a tax-exempt farmers' cooperative in either the taxable year of the distribution or the preceding taxable year; dividends received from a mutual savings bank that received a deduction under section 591; or deductible dividends paid on employer securities are not qualified dividend income.

28-percent rate gain

The term "28-percent rate gain" means the excess of the sum of the amount of net gain attributable to long-term capital gains and losses from the sale or exchange of collectibles (as defined in section 408(m) without regard to paragraph (3) thereof) and the amount of gain equal to the additional amount of gain that would be excluded from gross income under section 1202 (relating to certain small business stock) if the percentage limitations of section 1202(a) did not apply, over the sum of the net short-term capital loss for the taxable year and any long-term capital loss carryover to the taxable year.

Unrecaptured section 1250 gain

"Unrecaptured section 1250 gain" means any long-term capital gain from the sale or exchange of section 1250 property (i.e., depreciable real estate) held more than one year to the extent of the gain that would have been treated as ordinary income if section 1250 applied to all depreciation, reduced by the net loss (if any) attributable to the items taken into account in computing 28-percent rate gain. The amount of unrecaptured section 1250 gain (before the reduction for the net loss) attributable to the disposition of property to which section 1231

(relating to certain property used in a trade or business) applies may not exceed the net section 1231 gain for the year.

Description of Proposal

Modification of rates

The proposal replaces the individual income tax rate structure with a new rate structure. The new rate structure generally has four rates: 12 percent, 25 percent, 35 percent, and 39.6 percent.¹⁴ The 25-percent rate bracket begins at taxable income of \$90,000 for joint returns, \$67,500 for heads of household, \$2,550 for estates and trusts, and \$45,000 for other individuals. The 35-percent rate bracket begins at taxable income of \$260,000 for joint returns, \$9,150 for estates and trusts, and \$200,000 for other individuals. The 39.6-percent rate bracket begins at taxable income of \$1,000,000 for joint returns, \$12,500 for estates and trusts, and \$500,000 for other individuals.

The bracket thresholds are all adjusted for inflation and then rounded to the next lowest multiple of \$100 in future years. Unlike present law (which uses a measure of the consumer price index for all-urban consumers), the new inflation adjustment uses the chained consumer price index for all-urban consumers.

Phaseout of benefit of the 12-percent bracket

For taxpayers with adjusted gross income in excess of \$1,000,000 (\$1,200,000 in the case of married taxpayers filing jointly), the benefit of the 12-percent bracket, as measured against the 39.6-percent bracket, is phased out at a rate of 6-percent for taxpayers whose AGI is in excess of these amounts. Thus, in the case of a married taxpayer filing a joint return, if AGI is in excess of \$1,200,000, regardless of the character of that income, the taxpayer's marginal rate increases by 6-percent while the benefit of \$24,840 (27.6-percent of \$90,000) phases out over a range of \$414,000.

Simplification of tax on unearned income of children

The proposal simplifies the "kiddie tax" by effectively applying the rates applicable to trusts, without the 12-percent rate applicable to trusts, to the net unearned income of a child to whom the proposal applies. Specifically, the amount of taxable income taxed at a 12-percent rate may not exceed the amount of taxable income in excess of the net unearned income of the child. The amount of taxable income taxed at rates below 35 percent may not exceed sum of (1) the taxable income in excess of the net unearned income of the child plus (2) the amount of taxable income not in excess of the 35-percent bracket threshold applicable to a trust. The amount of taxable income taxed at rates below 39.6 percent may not exceed sum of (1) the taxable income in excess of the net unearned income of the child plus (2) the amount of taxable income not in excess of the 39.6-percent bracket threshold applicable to a trust.

¹⁴ In all cases the bracket breakpoints for married taxpayers filing a separate return are one-half of the breakpoints for married taxpayers filing jointly.

The following examples illustrate the application of the proposal:

Example 1.—Assume a child to whom the “kiddie tax” applies has \$60,000 taxable income of which \$50,000 is net unearned income, which would otherwise be treated as ordinary income, such as interest. Assume the 25-percent bracket threshold amount for the taxable year is \$45,000 for an unmarried taxpayer, and the 35-percent and 39.6-percent bracket thresholds for a trust are \$9,150 and \$12,500 respectively.

The child’s 25-percent bracket threshold is \$10,000 (\$60,000 less \$50,000), 35-percent bracket threshold is \$19,150 (\$10,000 plus \$9,150), and 39.6-percent bracket threshold is \$22,500 (\$10,000 plus \$12,500). Thus, \$10,000 is taxed at a 12-percent rate, \$9,150 at a 25-percent rate, \$3,350 at a 35-percent rate, and \$37,500 at a 39.6-percent rate.

Example 2.—Assume the same facts as Example 1 except that the amount of the child’s net unearned income is \$20,000 (rather than \$50,000).

The child’s 25-percent bracket threshold is \$40,000 (\$60,000 less \$20,000), 35-percent bracket threshold is \$49,150 (\$40,000 plus \$9,150), and the 39.6-percent bracket threshold is \$52,500 (\$40,000 plus \$12,500). Thus, \$40,000 is taxed at a 10-percent rate, \$9,150 at a 25-percent rate, \$3,350 at a 35-percent rate, and \$7,500 at a 39.6-percent rate.

Replacing CPI-U with chained CPI-U

The proposal requires the use of the chained CPI-U (“C-CPI-U”) to index tax parameters currently indexed by the CPI-U. The C-CPI-U is also developed and published by the Department of Labor, and differs from the CPI-U in that it accounts for the ability of individuals to alter their consumption patterns in response to relative price changes. Values that are reset for 2018, such as the bracket thresholds and standard deduction, are indexed by the C-CPI-U in taxable years beginning after December 31, 2018. Other indexed values in the code switch from CPI indexing to C-CPI-U indexing going forward in taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017.

However, the proposal contains an overriding provision to require that all indexing throughout the bill uses the CPI, instead of the C-CPI-U, with respect to periods before January 1, 2023. In effect, all cost-of-living adjustments use the CPI through 2022. In 2023, cost-of-living adjustments use the C-CPI-U going forward.

Maximum rates on capital gains and qualified dividends

The proposal generally retains the present-law maximum rates on net capital gain and qualified dividends. The breakpoints between the zero- and 15-percent rates (“15-percent breakpoint”) and the 15- and 20-percent rates (“20-percent breakpoint”) are the same amounts as the breakpoints under present law, except the breakpoints are indexed using the C-CPI-U in taxable years beginning after 2017. Thus, for 2018, the 15-percent breakpoint is \$77,200 for joint returns and surviving spouses (one-half of this amount for married taxpayers filing separately), \$51,700 for heads of household, \$2,600 for estates and trusts, and \$38,600 for other unmarried individuals. The 20-percent breakpoint is \$479,000 for joint returns and surviving

spouses (one-half of this amount for married taxpayers filing separately), \$452,400 for heads of household, \$12,700 for estates and trusts, and \$425,800 for other unmarried individuals.

Therefore, in the case of an individual (including an estate or trust) with adjusted net capital gain, to the extent the gain would not result in taxable income exceeding the 15-percent breakpoint is not taxed. Any adjusted net capital gain which would result in taxable income exceeding the 15-percent breakpoint but not exceeding the 20-percent breakpoint is taxed at 15 percent. The remaining adjusted net capital gain is taxed at 20 percent.

As under present law, unrecaptured section 1250 gain generally is taxed at a maximum rate of 25 percent, and 28-percent rate gain is taxed at a maximum rate of 28 percent.

Effective Date

The proposal is effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017.

2. Enhancement of standard deduction

Present Law

Under present law, an individual who does not elect to itemize deductions may reduce his adjusted gross income (“AGI”) by the amount of the applicable standard deduction in arriving at his taxable income. The standard deduction is the sum of the basic standard deduction and, if applicable, the additional standard deduction. The basic standard deduction varies depending upon a taxpayer’s filing status. For 2017, the amount of the basic standard deduction is \$6,350 for single individuals and married individuals filing separate returns, \$9,350 for heads of households, and \$12,700 for married individuals filing a joint return and surviving spouses. An additional standard deduction is allowed with respect to any individual who is elderly or blind.¹⁵ The amount of the standard deduction is indexed annually for inflation.

In the case of a dependent for whom a deduction for a personal exemption is allowed to another taxpayer, the standard deduction may not exceed the greater of (i) \$1,050 (in 2017) or (ii) the sum of \$350 (in 2017) plus the individual’s earned income.

Description of Proposal

The proposal increases the standard deduction for individuals across all filing statuses. Under the proposal, the amount of the standard deduction is \$24,400 for married individuals filing a joint return, \$18,300 for head-of-household filers, and \$12,200 for all other taxpayers.

¹⁵ For 2017, the additional amount is \$1,250 for married taxpayers (for each spouse meeting the applicable criterion) and surviving spouses. The additional amount for single individuals and heads of households is \$1,550. An individual who qualifies as both blind and elderly is entitled to two additional standard deductions, for a total additional amount (for 2017) of \$2,500 or \$3,100, as applicable.

The amount of the standard deduction is indexed for inflation using the chained consumer price index for all-urban consumers for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2019.¹⁶

The proposal eliminates the additional standard deduction for the aged and the blind.

Effective Date

The proposal is effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017.

3. Repeal of deduction for personal exemptions

Present Law

Under present law, in determining taxable income, an individual reduces AGI by any personal exemption deductions and either the applicable standard deduction or his or her itemized deductions. Personal exemptions generally are allowed for the taxpayer, his or her spouse, and any dependents. For 2017, the amount deductible for each personal exemption is \$4,050. This amount is indexed annually for inflation. The personal exemption amount is phased out in the case of an individual with AGI in excess of \$313,800 for taxpayers filing jointly, \$287,650 for heads of household and \$261,500 for all other filers. In addition, no personal exemption is allowed in the case of a dependent if a deduction is allowed to another taxpayer.

Withholding rules

Under present law, the amount of tax required to be withheld by employers from a taxpayer's wages is based in part on the number of withholding exemptions a taxpayer claims on his Form W-4. An employee is entitled to the following exemptions: (1) an exemption for himself, unless he allowed to be claimed as a dependent of another person; (2) an exemption to which the employee's spouse would be entitled, if that spouse does not file a Form W-4 for that taxable year claiming an exemption described in (1); (3) an exemption for each individual who is a dependent (but only if the employee's spouse has not also claimed such a withholding exemption on a Form W-4); (4) additional withholding allowances (taking into account estimated itemized deductions, estimated tax credits, and additional deductions as provided by the Secretary of the Treasury); and (5) a standard deduction allowance.

Filing requirements

Under present law, an unmarried individual is required to file a tax return for the taxable year if in that year the individual had income which equals or exceeds the exemption amount plus the standard deduction applicable to such individual (*i.e.*, single, head of household, or surviving spouse). An individual entitled to file a joint return is required to do so unless that individual's gross income, when combined with the individual's spouse's gross income for the taxable year, is less than the sum of twice the exemption amount plus the basic standard

¹⁶ Thus, the standard deduction is the same for 2018 and 2019.

deduction applicable to a joint return, provided that such individual and his spouse, at the close of the taxable year, had the same household as their home.

Trusts and estates

In lieu of the deduction for personal exemptions, an estate is allowed a deduction of \$600. A trust is allowed a deduction of \$100; \$300 if required to distribute all its income currently; and an amount equal to the personal exemption of an individual in the case of a qualified disability trust.

Description of Proposal

The proposal repeals the deduction for personal exemptions.

The proposal modifies the requirements for those who are required to file a tax return. In the case of an individual who is not married, such individual is required to file a tax return if the taxpayer's gross income for the taxable year exceeds the applicable standard deduction. Married individuals are required to file a return if that individual's gross income, when combined with the individual's spouse's gross income for the taxable year, is more than the standard deduction applicable to a joint return, provided that: (i) such individual and his spouse, at the close of the taxable year, had the same household as their home; (ii) the individual's spouse does not make a separate return; and (iii) neither the individual nor his spouse is a dependent of another taxpayer who has income (other than earned income) in excess of \$500 (indexed for inflation).

The proposal repeals the enhanced deduction for qualified disability trusts.

The proposal provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall develop rules to determine the amount of tax required to be withheld by employers from a taxpayer's wages.

Effective Date

The proposal is effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017.

4. Maximum rate on business income of individuals

Present Law

Individual income tax rates

To determine regular tax liability, an individual taxpayer generally must apply the tax rate schedules (or the tax tables) to his or her regular taxable income. The rate schedules are broken into several ranges of income, known as income brackets, and the marginal tax rate increases as a taxpayer's income increases. Separate rate schedules apply based on an individual's filing status (*i.e.*, single, head of household, married filing jointly, or married filing separately). For 2017, the regular individual income tax rate schedule provides rates of 10, 15, 25, 28, 33, 35, and 39.6 percent.

Under present law, no separate or different tax rate schedule applies to business income of individuals from partnerships, S corporations, or sole proprietorships.

Partnerships

In general

Partnerships generally are treated for Federal income tax purposes as pass-through entities not subject to tax at the entity level.¹⁷ Items of income (including tax-exempt income), gain, loss, deduction, and credit of the partnership are taken into account by the partners in computing their income tax liability (based on the partnership's method of accounting and regardless of whether the income is distributed to the partners).¹⁸ A partner's deduction for partnership losses is limited to the partner's adjusted basis in its partnership interest.¹⁹ Losses not allowed as a result of that limitation generally are carried forward to the next year. A partner's adjusted basis in the partnership interest generally equals the sum of (1) the partner's capital contributions to the partnership, (2) the partner's distributive share of partnership income, and (3) the partner's share of partnership liabilities, less (1) the partner's distributive share of losses allowed as a deduction and certain nondeductible expenditures, and (2) any partnership distributions to the partner.²⁰ Partners generally may receive distributions of partnership property without recognition of gain or loss, subject to some exceptions.²¹

Partnerships may allocate items of income, gain, loss, deduction, and credit among the partners, provided the allocations have substantial economic effect.²² In general, an allocation has substantial economic effect to the extent the partner to which the allocation is made receives the economic benefit or bears the economic burden of such allocation and the allocation substantially affects the dollar amounts to be received by the partners from the partnership independent of tax consequences.²³

¹⁷ Sec. 701.

¹⁸ Sec. 702(a).

¹⁹ Sec. 704(d). In addition, passive loss and at-risk limitations limit the extent to which certain types of income can be offset by partnership deductions (sections 469 and 465). These limitations do not apply to corporate partners (except certain closely-held corporations) and may not be important to individual partners who have partner-level passive income from other investments.

²⁰ Sec. 705.

²¹ Sec. 731. Gain or loss may nevertheless be recognized, for example, on the distribution of money or marketable securities, distributions with respect to contributed property, or in the case of disproportionate distributions (which can result in ordinary income).

²² Sec. 704(b)(2).

²³ Treas. Reg. sec. 1.704-1(b)(2).

Limited liability companies

State laws of every State provide for limited liability companies²⁴ (“LLCs”), which are neither partnerships nor corporations under applicable State law, but which are generally treated as partnerships for Federal tax purposes.²⁵

Publicly traded partnerships

Under present law, a publicly traded partnership generally is treated as a corporation for Federal tax purposes.²⁶ For this purpose, a publicly traded partnership means any partnership if interests in the partnership are traded on an established securities market or interests in the partnership are readily tradable on a secondary market (or the substantial equivalent thereof).²⁷

An exception from corporate treatment is provided for certain publicly traded partnerships, 90 percent or more of whose gross income is qualifying income.²⁸

²⁴ The first LLC statute was enacted in Wyoming in 1977. All States (and the District of Columbia) now have an LLC statute, though the tax treatment of LLCs for State tax purposes may differ.

²⁵ Under Treasury regulations promulgated in 1996, any domestic nonpublicly traded unincorporated entity with two or more members generally is treated as a partnership for federal income tax purposes, while any single-member domestic unincorporated entity generally is treated as disregarded for Federal income tax purposes (*i.e.*, treated as not separate from its owner). Instead of the applicable default treatment, however, an LLC may elect to be treated as a corporation for Federal income tax purposes. Treas. Reg. sec. 301.7701-3. These are known as the “check-the-box” regulations.

²⁶ Sec. 7704(a). The reasons for change stated by the Ways and Means Committee when the provision was enacted provide in part: “[t]he recent proliferation of publicly traded partnerships has come to the committee’s attention. The growth in such partnerships has caused concern about long-term erosion of the corporate tax base.” H.R. Rep. 100-391, Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1987, October 26, 1987, p. 1065.

²⁷ Sec. 7704(b).

²⁸ Sec. 7704(c)(2). Qualifying income is defined to include interest, dividends, and gains from the disposition of a capital asset (or of property described in section 1231(b)) that is held for the production of income that is qualifying income. Sec. 7704(d). Qualifying income also includes rents from real property, gains from the sale or other disposition of real property, and income and gains from the exploration, development, mining or production, processing, refining, transportation (including pipelines transporting gas, oil, or products thereof), or the marketing of any mineral or natural resource (including fertilizer, geothermal energy, and timber), industrial source carbon dioxide, or the transportation or storage of certain fuel mixtures, alternative fuel, alcohol fuel, or biodiesel fuel. It also includes income and gains from commodities (not described in section 1221(a)(1)) or futures, options, or forward contracts with respect to such commodities (including foreign currency transactions of a commodity pool) where a principal activity of the partnership is the buying and selling of such commodities, futures, options, or forward contracts. However, the exception for partnerships with qualifying income does not apply to any partnership resembling a mutual fund (*i.e.*, that would be described in section 851(a) if it were a domestic corporation), which includes a corporation registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (Pub. L. No. 76-768 (1940)) as a management company or unit investment trust (sec. 7704(c)(3)).

S corporations

Generally

For Federal income tax purposes, an S corporation²⁹ generally is not subject to tax at the corporate level.³⁰ Items of income (including tax-exempt income), gain, loss, deduction, and credit of the S corporation are taken into account by the S corporation shareholders in computing their income tax liabilities (based on the S corporation's method of accounting and regardless of whether the income is distributed to the shareholders). A shareholder's deduction for corporate losses is limited to the sum of the shareholder's adjusted basis in its S corporation stock and the indebtedness of the S corporation to such shareholder. Losses not allowed as a result of that limitation generally are carried forward to the next year. A shareholder's adjusted basis in the S corporation stock generally equals the sum of (1) the shareholder's capital contributions to the S corporation and (2) the shareholder's pro rata share of S corporation income, less (1) the shareholder's pro rata share of losses allowed as a deduction and certain nondeductible expenditures, and (2) any S corporation distributions to the shareholder.³¹

In general, an S corporation shareholder is not subject to tax on corporate distributions unless the distributions exceed the shareholder's basis in the stock of the corporation.

S corporations that were previously C corporations

There are two principal exceptions to the general pass-through treatment of S corporations. Both are applicable only if the S corporation was previously a C corporation. The first applies when the C corporation had appreciated assets,³² and the second applies when the C corporation had accumulated earnings and profits.³³

²⁹ An S corporation is so named because its Federal tax treatment is governed by subchapter S of the Code.

³⁰ Secs. 1363 and 1366.

³¹ Sec. 1367. If any amount that would reduce the adjusted basis of a shareholder's S corporation stock exceeds the amount that would reduce that basis to zero, the excess is applied to reduce (but not below zero) the shareholder's basis in any indebtedness of the S corporation to the shareholder. If, after a reduction in the basis of such indebtedness, there is an event that would increase the adjusted basis of the shareholder's S corporation stock, such increase is instead first applied to restore the reduction in the basis of the shareholder's indebtedness. Sec. 1367(b)(2).

³² Sec. 1374. The period was seven years for taxable years beginning in 2009 and 2010, and five years for taxable years beginning in 2011, 2012, 2013, and 2014. If a C corporation elects to be an S corporation (or transfers assets to an S corporation in a carryover basis transaction), certain net built-in gains that are attributable to the period in which it was a C corporation, and that are recognized during the first five years in which the former C corporation is an S corporation, are subject to corporate-level tax.

³³ Sec. 1375. An S corporation with accumulated earnings and profits is subject to corporate tax on excess net passive investment income (but not in excess of its taxable income, subject to certain adjustments), if more than 25 percent of its gross receipts for the year are passive investment income. Subchapter C earnings and profits generally refers to the earnings of the corporation prior to its subchapter S election which would have been taxable as dividends if distributed to shareholders by the corporation prior to its subchapter S election. If the S corporation

Electing S corporation status

To be eligible to elect S corporation status, a corporation may not have more than 100 shareholders and may not have more than one class of stock.³⁴ Only individuals (other than nonresident aliens), certain tax-exempt organizations, and certain trusts and estates are permitted shareholders of an S corporation.

Sole proprietorships

Unlike a C corporation, partnership, or S corporation, a business conducted as a sole proprietorship is not treated as an entity distinct from its owner for Federal income tax purposes.³⁵ Rather, the business owner is taxed directly on business income, and files Schedule C (sole proprietorships generally), Schedule E (rental real estate and royalties), or Schedule F (farms) with his or her individual tax return. Furthermore, transfer of a sole proprietorship is treated as a transfer of each individual asset of the business. Nonetheless, a sole proprietorship is treated as an entity separate from its owner for employment tax purposes,³⁶ for certain excise taxes,³⁷ and certain information reporting requirements.³⁸

Self-employment tax

As part of the financing for Social Security and Medicare benefits, a tax is imposed on the wages of an individual received with respect to his or her employment under the Federal

continues to have C corporation earnings and profits and has gross receipts more than 25 percent of which are passive investment income in each year for three consecutive years, the S corporation election is automatically terminated. Sec. 1362(d)(3). Further, while an S corporation shareholder generally is not subject to tax on corporate distributions unless the distributions exceed the shareholder's basis in the stock of the corporation, distributions from an S corporation that was formerly a C corporation generally are taxed to shareholders as dividends to the extent of the S corporation's accumulated earnings and profits. Sec. 1368.

The second principal exception also applies to appreciated assets that are transferred by a C corporation to an S corporation in a carryover basis transaction.

³⁴ Sec. 1361. For this purpose, a husband and wife and all members of a family are treated as one shareholder. Sec. 1361(c)(1).

³⁵ A single-member unincorporated entity is disregarded for Federal income tax purposes, unless its owner elects to be treated as a C corporation. Treas. Reg. sec. 301.7701-3(b)(1)(ii). Sole proprietorships often are conducted through legal entities for nontax reasons. While sole proprietorships generally may have no more than one owner, a married couple that files a joint return and jointly owns and operates a business may elect to have that business treated as a sole proprietorship under section 761(f).

³⁶ Treas. Reg. sec. 301.7701-2(c)(2)(iv).

³⁷ Treas. Reg. sec. 301.7701-2(c)(2)(v).

³⁸ Treas. Reg. sec. 301.7701-2(c)(2)(vi).

Insurance Contributions Act (“FICA”).³⁹ A similar tax is imposed on the net earnings from self-employment of an individual under the Self-Employment Contributions Act (“SECA”).⁴⁰

The SECA tax rate is the combined employer and employee rate for FICA taxes.⁴¹ Under the OASDI component, the rate of tax is 12.4 percent and the amount of earnings subject to this component is capped at \$127,200 for 2017. Under the HI component, the rate is 2.9 percent, and the amount of self-employment income subject to the HI component is not capped. An additional 0.9 percent HI tax applies to self-employment income in excess of the same threshold amount that is applicable under FICA (reduced by FICA wages).

For SECA tax purposes, net earnings from self-employment generally includes the gross income derived by an individual from any trade or business carried on by the individual, less the deductions attributable to the trade or business that are allowed under the self-employment tax rules.⁴² Net earnings from self-employment generally includes the distributive share of income or loss from any trade or business of a partnership in which the individual is a partner.

Specified types of income or loss are excluded, such as rentals from real estate in certain circumstances, dividends and interest, and gains or loss from the sale or exchange of a capital asset or from timber, certain minerals, or other property that is neither inventory nor held primarily for sale to customers.

³⁹ See Chapter 21 of the Code.

⁴⁰ Sec. 1401.

⁴¹ The FICA tax has two components. Under the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance component (“OASDI”), the rate of tax is 12.4 percent, half of which is imposed on the employer, and the other half of which is imposed on the employee. The amount of wages subject to this component is capped at \$127,200 for 2017. Under the hospital insurance (“HI”) component, the rate is 2.9 percent, also split equally between the employer and the employee. The amount of wages subject to the HI component of the tax is not capped. The employee portion of the HI tax under FICA (not the employer portion) is increased by an additional tax of 0.9 percent on wages received in excess of a threshold amount. The threshold amount for the additional 0.9 percent is \$250,000 in the case of a joint return, \$125,000 in the case of a married individual filing a separate return, and \$200,000 in any other case. The threshold amount is not indexed for inflation. The wages of individuals employed by a business in any form (for example, a C corporation) generally are subject to the FICA tax. The employee portion of the FICA tax is collected through withholding from wages. Secs. 3101, 3102, and 3111.

⁴² For purposes of determining net earnings from self-employment, taxpayers are permitted a deduction from net earnings from self-employment equal to the product of the taxpayer’s net earnings (determined without regard to this deduction) and one-half of the sum of the rates for OASDI (12.4 percent) and HI (2.9 percent), *i.e.*, 7.65 percent of net earnings. This deduction reflects the fact that the FICA rates apply to an employee’s wages, which do not include FICA taxes paid by the employer, whereas a self-employed individual’s net earnings are economically the equivalent of an employee’s wages plus the employer share of FICA taxes. The deduction is intended to provide parity between FICA and SECA taxes. In addition, self-employed individuals may deduct one-half of self-employment taxes for income tax purposes under section 164(f).

An S corporation shareholder's pro rata share of S corporation income is not subject to SECA tax.⁴³ Nevertheless, courts have held that an S corporation shareholder is subject to FICA tax on the amount of his or her reasonable compensation, even though the amount may have been characterized by the taxpayer as other than wages. This treatment differs from a partner's distributive share of income or loss from the partnership's trade or business, which is generally subject to SECA tax. However, in determining a limited partner's net earnings from self-employment, an exclusion is generally provided for his or her distributive share of partnership income or loss. The exclusion does not apply with respect to guaranteed payments to the limited partner for services actually rendered to or on behalf of the partnership to the extent that those payments are established to be in the nature of remuneration for those services.⁴⁴

Under the Social Security Act, OASDI taxes are directed to Treasury trust funds that provide Social Security benefits, and HI taxes are directed to the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund.

Description of Proposal

Qualified business income of an individual from a partnership, S corporation, or sole proprietorship is subject to Federal income tax at a rate no higher than 25 percent. Qualified business income means, generally, all net business income from a passive business activity plus the capital percentage of net business income from an active business activity, reduced by carryover business losses and by certain net business losses from the current year, as determined under the provision.

Determination of rate

The provision provides that an individual's tax is reduced to reflect a maximum rate of 25 percent on qualified business income.⁴⁵

Taxable income (reduced by net capital gain) that is less than the maximum dollar amount for the 25-percent rate bracket applicable to the taxpayer, is subject to tax at the lower rate brackets applicable to the taxpayer.

Taxable income (reduced by net capital gain) that exceeds the maximum dollar amount for the 25-percent rate bracket applicable to the taxpayer, and that is less than or equal to qualified business income, is subject to tax at a rate of 25 percent. However, taxable income (reduced by net capital gain) that exceeds the maximum dollar amount for the 25-percent rate

⁴³ See Rev. Rul. 59-221, 1959-1 C.B. 225, and Rev. Rul. 74-44, 1974-1 C.B. 287. This treatment differs from a partner's distributive share of income or loss from the partnership's trade or business, which is generally subject to SECA tax, as described below. Sec. 1402(a).

⁴⁴ Sec. 1402(a).

⁴⁵ For taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017, under other provisions of the bill, the regular individual income tax rate schedule provides rates of 12, 25, 35, and 39.6 percent. See section 1001 of the bill (Reduction and simplification of individual income tax rates).

bracket applicable to the taxpayer, and that exceeds qualified business income, is subject to tax in the next higher rate brackets.

The provision provides that a 25-percent tax rate applies generally to dividends received from a real estate investment trust (other than any portion that is a capital gain dividend or a qualified dividend), and applies generally to dividends that are includable in gross income from certain cooperatives.

Qualified business income

Qualified business income is defined as the sum of 100 percent of any net business income derived from any passive business activity plus the capital percentage of net business income derived from any active business activity, reduced by the sum of 100 percent of any net business loss derived from any passive business activity, 30 percent (except as otherwise provided in the case of specified service activities or in the case of a taxpayer election to prove out a different percentage, below) of any net business loss derived from any active business activity, and any carryover business loss determined for the preceding taxable year. Qualified business income does not include income from a business activity that exceeds these percentages.

Passive business activity and active business activity

A business activity means an activity that involves the conduct of any trade or business. A taxpayer's activities include those conducted through partnerships, S corporations, and sole proprietorships. An activity has the same meaning as under the present-law passive loss rules (section 469). As provided in regulations under those rules, a taxpayer may use any reasonable method of applying the relevant facts and circumstances in grouping activities together or as separate activities (through rental activities generally may not be grouped with other activities unless together they constitute an appropriate economic unit, and grouping real property rentals with personal property rentals is not permitted). It is intended that the activity grouping the taxpayer has selected under the passive loss rules is required to be used for purposes of the passthrough rate rules. For example, an individual taxpayer has an interest in a bakery and a movie theater in Baltimore, and a bakery and a movie theatre in Philadelphia. For purposes of the passive loss rules, the taxpayer has grouped them as two activities, a bakery activity and a movie theatre activity. The taxpayer must group them the same way, that is as two activities, a bakery activity and a movie theatre activity, for purposes of rules of this provision.

Regulatory authority is provided to require or permit grouping as one or as multiple activities in particular circumstances, in the case of specified services activities that would be treated as a single employer under broad related party rules of present law.

A passive business activity generally has the same meaning as a passive activity under the present-law passive loss rules. However, for this purpose, a passive business activity is not defined to exclude a working interest in any oil or gas property that the taxpayer holds directly or through an entity that does not limit the taxpayer's liability. Rather, whether the taxpayer materially participates in the activity is relevant. Further, for this purpose, a passive business

activity does not include an activity in connection with a trade or business or in connection with the production of income.

An active business activity is an activity that involves the conduct of any trade or business and that is not a passive activity. For example, if an individual has a partnership interest in a manufacturing business and materially participates in the manufacturing business, it is considered an active business activity of the individual.

Net business income or loss

To determine qualified business income requires a calculation of net business income or loss from each of an individual's passive business activities and active business activities. Net business income or loss is determined separately for each business activity.

Net business income is determined by appropriately netting items of income, gain, deduction and loss with respect to the business activity. The determination takes into account these amounts only to the extent the amount affects the determination of taxable income for the year. For example, if in a taxable year, a business activity has 100 of ordinary income from inventory sales, and makes an expenditure of 25 that is required to be capitalized and amortized over 5 years under applicable tax rules, the net business income is 100 minus 5 (current-year ordinary amortization deduction), or 95. The net business income is not reduced by the entire amount of the capital expenditure, only by the amount deductible in determining taxable income for the year.

Net business income or loss also includes any amounts received by the individual taxpayer as wages, director's fees, guaranteed payments and amounts received from a partnership other than in the individual's capacity as a partner, that are properly attributable to a business activity. For example, if an individual shareholder of an S corporation engaged in a business activity is paid wages or director's fees by the S corporation, the amount of wages or director's fees is included in net business income or loss with respect to the business activity. This rule is intended to ensure that the amount eligible for the 25-percent tax rate is not erroneously reduced because of compensation for services or other specified amounts that are paid separately (or treated as separate) from the individual's distributive share of passthrough income.

Net business income or loss does not include specified investment-related income, deductions, or loss. Specifically, net business income does not include (1) any item taken into account in determining net long-term capital gain or net long-term capital loss, (2) dividends, income equivalent to a dividend, or payments in lieu of dividends, (3) interest income other than that which is properly allocable to a trade or business, (4) the excess of gain over loss from commodities transactions, other than those entered into in the normal course of the trade or business or with respect to stock in trade or property held primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of the trade or business, property used in the trade or business, or supplies regularly used or consumed in the trade or business, (5) the excess of foreign currency gains over foreign currency losses from section 988 transactions, other than transactions directly related to the business needs of the business activity, (6) net income from notional principal contracts, other than clearly identified hedging transactions that are treated as ordinary (i.e., not treated as

capital assets), and (7) any amount received from an annuity that is not used in the trade or business of the business activity. Net business income does not include any item of deduction or loss properly allocable to such income.

Carryover business loss

Solely for purposes of determining qualified business income eligible for a maximum rate of 25 percent, the carryover business loss from the preceding taxable year reduces qualified business income in the current taxable year.⁴⁶ The carryover business loss is the excess of (1) the sum of 100 percent of any net business loss derived from any passive business activity, 30 percent (except as otherwise provided under rules for determining the capital percentage, below) of any net business loss derived from any active business activity, and any carryover business loss determined for the preceding taxable year, over (2) the sum of 100 percent of any net business income derived from any passive business activity plus the capital percentage of net business income derived from any active business activity. There is no time limit on carryover business losses. For example, an individual has two business activities that give rise to a net business loss of 30 and 40, respectively, in year one, giving rise to a carryover business loss of 70 to year two. If the two business activities each give rise to net business income of 20 in year two, a carryover business loss of 30 is carried to year three (that is, $70 - (20 + 20) = 30$).

Capital percentage

The capital percentage is the percentage of net business income from an active business activity that is included in qualified business income.

In general, the capital percentage is 30 percent, except as provided in the case of application of an increased percentage for capital-intensive business activities, in the case of specified service activities, and in the case of application of the rule for capital-intensive specified service activities.

The capital percentage is reduced if the portion of net business income represented by the sum of wages, director's fees, guaranteed payments and amounts received from a partnership other than in the individual's capacity as a partner, that are properly attributable to a business activity exceeds the difference between 100 percent and the capital percentage. For example, if net business income from an individual's active business activity conducted through an S corporation is 100, including 75 of wages that the S corporation pays the individual, the otherwise applicable capital percentage is reduced from 30 percent to 25 percent.

Increased percentage for capital-intensive business activities.—A taxpayer may elect the application of an increased percentage with respect to any active business activity other than a specified service activity (described below). The election applies for the taxable year it is made

⁴⁶ The determination of carryover business loss, for purposes of determining the amount of qualified business income eligible for a maximum rate of 25 percent, does not affect the extent to which items of income, gain, deduction, and loss are included in taxable income. For example, the carryforward of net operating losses and the treatment of passive activity losses continue to affect the determination of taxable income as provided in sections 172 and 469, respectively.

and each of the next four taxable years. The election is to be made no later than the due date (including extensions) of the return for the taxable year made, and is irrevocable. The percentage under the election is the applicable percentage (described below) for the five taxable years of the election.

Calculation of applicable percentage.—The applicable percentage is the percentage applied in lieu of the capital percentage in the case of an election with respect to capital-intensive business activities, or with respect to capital-intensive specified service activities (below). Once an election is made, the applicable percentage (not the capital percentage) determines the portion of the net business income or loss from the activity for the taxable year that is taken into account in determining qualified business income subject to Federal income tax at a rate no higher than 25 percent.

The applicable percentage is determined by dividing (1) the specified return on capital for the activity for the taxable year, by (2) the taxpayer's net business income derived from that activity for that taxable year. The specified return on capital for any active business activity is determined by multiplying a deemed rate of return times the asset balance for the activity for the taxable year, and reducing the product by interest expense deducted by the activity for the taxable year. The deemed rate of return for this purpose is the short-term AFR plus 7 percentage points. The asset balance for this purpose is the adjusted basis of property used in connection with the activity as of the end of the taxable year, determined without taking into account of basis adjustments for bonus depreciation under section 168(k) or expensing under section 179. In the case of an active business activity conducted through a partnership or S corporation, the taxpayer takes into account his distributive share of the asset balance of the partnership's or S corporation's adjusted basis of property used in connection with the activity. Property used in connection with an activity is property described in section 1221(a)(2), which includes property of a character which is subject to the allowance for depreciation provided in section 167 and real property used in the trade or business. For example, if an individual's active business activity has on hand at the end of the taxable year machinery with an adjusted basis of 100 (determined without taking into account basis adjustments for bonus depreciation under section 168(k) or expensing under section 179) and cash of 50, then the asset balance for the activity is 100. Regulatory authority is provided to ensure that in determining asset balance, no amount is taken into account for more than one activity.

Specified service activities.—In the case of an active business activity that is a specified service activity, generally the capital percentage is 0 and the percentage of any net business loss from the specified service activity that is taken into account as qualified business income is 0 percent. Regulatory authority is provided to treat all specified services activities of an individual as a single business activity to the extent the activities would be treated as a single employer for purposes of aggregation rules.

A specified service activity means any trade or business activity involving the performance of services in the fields of health, law, engineering, architecture, accounting, actuarial science, performing arts, consulting, athletics, financial services, brokerage services, any trade or business where the principal asset of such trade or business is the reputation or skill of one or more of its employees, or investing, trading, or dealing in securities, partnership interests, or commodities. For this purpose a security and a commodity have the meanings

provided in the rules for the mark-to-market accounting method for dealers in securities (sections 475(c)(2) and 475(e)(2), respectively).

Capital-intensive specified service activities.—A taxpayer may annually elect the application of an increased percentage with respect to any active business activity that is specified service activity, provided the applicable percentage for the taxable year is at least 10 percent.

Self-employment tax

The proposal provides that only the labor percentage of gross income less deductions from a trade or business carried on by an individual, including an individual who is a partner or S corporation shareholder in a trade or business carried on by a partnership or S corporation, are taken into account in determining net earnings from self-employment. The labor percentage is the excess (expressed as a percentage) of one minus the capital percentage (or applicable percentage, as the case may be).

Thus, the proposal provides that net earnings from self-employment generally include the individual's pro rata share of nonseparately computed income or loss from any trade or business of an S corporation in which the individual is a stockholder. Proper adjustment is made for wages paid in a trade or business carried on by an S corporation to a taxpayer who is a shareholder. For example, an S corporation shareholder is paid wages of 20 with respect to a trade or business conducted by the S corporation, and after the deduction for wages, and has a pro rata share of income from the S corporation of 100. Assume the labor percentage is 70 percent. In determining net earnings from self-employment, the 20 of wages is added to the 100 pro rata share before applying the labor percentage of 70 percent ($120 \times .7 = 84$). The 84 amount is then reduced by the wages of 20, yielding net earnings from self-employment of 64. Present-law rules imposing FICA tax on the wages of 20 are not changed by the provision.

The proposal repeals the present-law exclusion for a limited partner's distributive share of partnership income or loss in determining net earnings from self-employment (including repeal of the exception for partnership guaranteed payments in the nature of remuneration for services). Thus, under the proposal, limited partners are treated the same as other partners for purposes of determining net earnings from self-employment.

The proposal modifies the exceptions that apply in determining net earnings from self-employment by providing that rentals from real estate and personal property leased with the real estate are not among the exceptions. The proposal retains the present-law exceptions for dividends and interest, and gains or loss from the sale or exchange of a capital asset, or gains or losses from other property that is neither inventory nor held primarily for sale to customers.

Effective Date

The provision is effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017. A transition rule provides that for fiscal year taxpayers whose taxable year includes December 31, 2017, a proportional benefit of the reduced rate under the provision is allowed for the period beginning January 1, 2018, and ending on the day before the beginning of the taxable year beginning after December 31, 2017.

B. Simplification and Reform of Family and Individual Tax Credits

1. Enhancement of child tax credit and family tax credit

Present Law

An individual may claim a tax credit for each qualifying child under the age of 17. The amount of the credit per child is \$1,000. A child who is not a citizen, national, or resident of the United States cannot be a qualifying child.

The aggregate amount of child credits that may be claimed is phased out for individuals with income over certain threshold amounts. Specifically, the otherwise allowable child tax credit is reduced by \$50 for each \$1,000 (or fraction thereof) of modified adjusted gross income (“AGI”) over \$75,000 for single individuals or heads of households, \$110,000 for married individuals filing joint returns, and \$55,000 for married individuals filing separate returns. For purposes of this limitation, modified AGI includes certain otherwise excludable income earned by U.S. citizens or residents living abroad or in certain U.S. territories.

The credit is allowable against both the regular tax and the alternative minimum tax (“AMT”). To the extent the child credit exceeds the taxpayer’s tax liability, the taxpayer is eligible for a refundable credit⁴⁷ (the “additional child tax credit”) equal to 15 percent of earned income in excess of \$3,000 (the “earned income” formula).

Families with three or more children may determine the additional child tax credit using the “alternative formula,” if this results in a larger credit than determined under the earned income formula. Under the alternative formula, the additional child tax credit equals the amount by which the taxpayer’s Social Security taxes exceed the taxpayer’s earned income credit (“EIC”).

Earned income is defined as the sum of wages, salaries, tips, and other taxable employee compensation plus net self-employment earnings. At the taxpayer’s election, combat pay may be treated as earned income for these purposes. Unlike the EIC, which also includes the preceding items in its definition of earned income, the additional child tax credit is based only on earned income to the extent it is included in computing taxable income. For example, some ministers’ parsonage allowances are considered self-employment income, and thus are considered earned income for purposes of computing the EIC, but the allowances are excluded from gross income for individual income tax purposes, and thus are not considered earned income for purposes of the additional child tax credit since the income is not included in taxable income.

Any credit or refund allowed or made to an individual under this provision (including to any resident of a U.S. possession) is not taken into account as income and is not be taken into account as resources for the month of receipt and the following two months for purposes of determining eligibility of such individual or any other individual for benefits or assistance, or the

⁴⁷ The refundable credit may not exceed the maximum credit per child of \$1,000.

amount or extent of benefits or assistance, under any Federal program or under any State or local program financed in whole or in part with Federal funds.

Description of Proposal

The proposal consolidates the child tax credit into a new family tax credit. The family credit consists of a \$1,600 credit per qualifying child under the age of 17, and \$300 for each of the taxpayer (both spouses in the case of married taxpayers filing a joint return) and each dependent of the taxpayer who is not a qualifying child under age 17.

The proposal generally retains the present-law definition of dependent. However, under the proposal, a qualifying child is eligible for the \$1,600 credit only if such child is a citizen or national of the United States.

The family credit phases out AGI of \$230,000 for married taxpayers filing joint returns and \$115,000 for other individuals. The credit is refundable under rules similar to the present law additional child tax credit. That is, to the extent the credit exceeds the taxpayer's tax liability, the taxpayer is eligible for a refundable credit equal to 15 percent of earned income in excess of \$3,000.⁴⁸ The refundable credit is limited to \$1,000 times the number of qualifying children under the age of 17 claimed on the return. This \$1,000 dollar limitation is indexed for inflation.

The proposal requires that the taxpayer include the name and taxpayer identification number of each qualifying child and dependent on the tax return for each taxable year. In the case of a refundable child tax credit, the taxpayer must include the taxpayer's Social Security number on the tax return for the taxable year (in the case of a joint return either spouse's Social Security number will suffice).⁴⁹

The \$300 credit for the taxpayer, spouse, and non-child dependents of the taxpayer expires for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2022.

Effective Date

The proposal is effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017.

2. Repeal of credit for the elderly and permanently disabled

Present Law

Certain taxpayers who are over the age of 65 or retired on account of permanent and total disability may claim a nonrefundable credit. The maximum credit is 15 percent of \$5,000 for a

⁴⁸ The alternate formula described in the present law section applies to the refundable portion of the family credit as well.

⁴⁹ See description of sec. 1103 of the bill.

return where one individual qualifies and \$7,500 on a joint return where both spouses qualify.⁵⁰ Thus, the maximum credit amounts are \$750 and \$1,125, respectively.

The credit base is reduced by one half of the amount by which the taxpayer's adjusted gross income exceeds \$7,500 if the taxpayer is unmarried, \$10,000 if the taxpayer is married and files a joint return, or \$5,000 if the taxpayer is married and files a separate return.⁵¹ Thus, the credit base is phased down to zero when adjusted gross income exceeds \$17,500 for an unmarried person, \$20,000 for a married couple filing a joint return where only one spouse qualifies for the credit, \$25,000 for a joint return where both spouses qualify, and \$12,500 for a married person filing a separate return.

Additionally, the credit base is reduced by certain items of income otherwise exempt from tax: (1) benefits under Title II of the Social Security Act; (2) retirement benefits under the Railroad Retirement Act of 1974; (3) disability benefits paid by the Veterans Administration, except for benefits payable on account of personal injuries or sickness resulting from active service in the armed forces; and (4) pensions, annuities, and disability benefits exempted from tax by any provision not in the Code.⁵²

To qualify for the credit, a taxpayer must, at the end of the taxable year, be at least 65 years old or retired on account of permanent and total disability.⁵³ Permanent and total disability exists if, at the time of retirement, the taxpayer was “unable to engage in any substantial gainful activity by reason of any medically determinable physical or mental impairment which can be expected to result in death or which has lasted or can be expected to last for a continuous period of not less than 12 months.”⁵⁴

Description of Proposal

The proposal repeals the credit for the elderly and permanently disabled.

Effective Date

The proposal applies to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017.

⁵⁰ Sec. 22(a).

⁵¹ Sec. 22(d).

⁵² Sec. 22(c)(3).

⁵³ Sec. 22(b).

⁵⁴ Sec. 22(e)(3).

3. Repeal of credit for adoption expenses

Present Law

In general

A tax credit is allowed for qualified adoption expenses paid or incurred by a taxpayer subject to a maximum credit amount per eligible child.⁵⁵ An eligible child is an individual who: (1) has not attained age 18; or (2) is physically or mentally incapable of caring for himself or herself. The maximum credit is applied per child rather than per year. Therefore, while qualified adoption expenses may be incurred in one or more taxable years, the tax credit per adoption of an eligible child may not exceed the maximum credit.

For taxable years beginning in 2017, the maximum credit amount is \$13,570, and the credit is phased out ratably for taxpayers with modified adjusted gross income (“AGI”) above a certain amount. In 2017, the phase out range begins at modified AGI of \$203,540, with no credit allowed for taxpayers with a modified AGI of \$243,540. Modified AGI is the sum of the taxpayer’s AGI plus amounts excluded from income under sections 911, 931, and 933 (relating to the exclusion of income of U.S. citizens or residents living abroad; residents of Guam, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands and residents of Puerto Rico, respectively).

Special needs adoptions

In the case of a special needs adoption finalized during a taxable year, the taxpayer may claim as an adoption credit the amount of the maximum credit minus the aggregate qualified adoption expenses with respect to that adoption for all prior taxable years. A special needs child is an eligible child who is a citizen or resident of the United States whom a State has determined: (1) cannot or should not be returned to the home of the birth parents; and (2) has a specific factor or condition (such as the child’s ethnic background, age, or membership in a minority or sibling group, or the presence of factors such as medical conditions, or physical, mental, or emotional handicaps) because of which the child cannot be placed with adoptive parents without adoption assistance.

Qualified adoption expenses

Qualified adoption expenses are reasonable and necessary adoption fees, court costs, attorney fees, and other expenses that are: (1) directly related to, and the principal purpose of which is for, the legal adoption of an eligible child by the taxpayer; (2) not incurred in violation of State or Federal law, or in carrying out any surrogate parenting arrangement; (3) not for the adoption of the child of the taxpayer’s spouse; and (4) not reimbursed (*e.g.*, by an employer).

Description of Proposal

The proposal repeals the credit for adoption expenses.

⁵⁵ Sec. 23.

Effective Date

The proposal applies to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017.

4. Termination of credit for interest on certain home mortgages

Present Law

Qualified governmental units can elect to exchange all or a portion of their qualified mortgage bond authority for authority to issue mortgage credit certificates (“MCCs”).⁵⁶ MCCs entitle homebuyers to a nonrefundable income tax credit for a specified percentage of interest paid on mortgage loans on their principal residences. The tax credit provided by the MCC may be carried forward three years. Once issued, an MCC generally remains in effect as long as the residence being financed is the certificate-recipient’s principal residence. MCCs generally are subject to the same eligibility and targeted area requirements as qualified mortgage bonds.⁵⁷

Description of Proposal

No credit is allowed with respect to any MCC issued after December 31, 2017.

Effective Date

The provision applies to taxable years ending after December 31, 2017. Credits continue for interest paid on mortgage loans on principal residences for which MCCs have been issued on or before December 31, 2017.

5. Repeal of credit for plug-in electric drive motor vehicles

Present Law

A credit is available for new four-wheeled vehicles (excluding low speed vehicles and vehicles weighing 14,000 pounds or more) propelled by a battery with at least 4 kilowatt-hours of electricity that can be charged from an external source.⁵⁸ The base credit is \$2,500 plus \$417 for each kilowatt-hour of additional battery capacity in excess of 4 kilowatt-hours (for a maximum credit of \$7,500). Qualified vehicles are subject to a 200,000 vehicle-per-manufacturer limitation. Once the limitation has been reached the credit is phased down over four calendar quarters.

Description of Proposal

The proposal repeals the credit for plug-in electric drive motor vehicles.

⁵⁶ Sec. 25.

⁵⁷ Sec. 143.

⁵⁸ Sec. 30D.

Effective Date

The proposal is effective for vehicles placed in service in taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017.

6. Social security requirement for refundable portion of child credit, American Refundable Credit Program Integrity

Present Law

Earned income credit

Low and moderate-income taxpayers may be eligible for the refundable earned income credit (“EIC”). Eligibility for the EIC is based on the taxpayer’s earned income, adjusted gross income, investment income, filing status, and work status in the United States. The amount of the EIC is based on the presence and number of qualifying children in the worker’s family, as well as on adjusted gross income and earned income.

The earned income credit generally equals a specified percentage of earned income⁵⁹ up to a maximum dollar amount. The maximum amount applies over a certain income range and then diminishes to zero over a specified phase-out range. For taxpayers with earned income (or adjusted gross income (“AGI”), if greater) in excess of the beginning of the phase-out range, the maximum EIC amount is reduced by the phase-out rate multiplied by the amount of earned income (or AGI, if greater) in excess of the beginning of the phase-out range. For taxpayers with earned income (or AGI, if greater) in excess of the end of the phase-out range, no credit is allowed.

An individual is not eligible for the EIC if the aggregate amount of disqualified income of the taxpayer for the taxable year exceeds \$3,450 (for 2017). This threshold is indexed for inflation. Disqualified income is the sum of: (1) interest (taxable and tax-exempt); (2) dividends; (3) net rent and royalty income (if greater than zero); (4) capital gains net income; and (5) net passive income (if greater than zero) that is not self-employment income.

The EIC is a refundable credit, meaning that if the amount of the credit exceeds the taxpayer’s Federal income tax liability, the excess is payable to the taxpayer as a direct transfer payment.

Child tax credit⁶⁰

An individual may claim a tax credit of \$1,000 for each qualifying child under the age of 17. A child who is not a citizen, national, or resident of the United States cannot be a qualifying child.

⁵⁹ Earned income is defined as (1) wages, salaries, tips, and other employee compensation, but only if such amounts are includible in gross income, plus (2) the amount of the individual’s net self-employment earnings.

⁶⁰ See description of sec. 1101 of the bill for the proposal’s modifications to the child tax credit.

The aggregate amount of allowable child credits is phased out for individuals with income over certain threshold amounts. Specifically, the otherwise allowable aggregate child tax credit (“CTC”) amount is reduced by \$50 for each \$1,000 (or fraction thereof) of modified adjusted gross income (“modified AGI”) over \$75,000 for single individuals or heads of households, \$110,000 for married individuals filing joint returns, and \$55,000 for married individuals filing separate returns. For purposes of this limitation, modified AGI includes certain otherwise excludable income⁶¹ earned by U.S. citizens or residents living abroad or in certain U.S. territories.

The child tax credit is allowable against both the regular tax and the alternative minimum tax (“AMT”). To the extent the credit exceeds the taxpayer’s tax liability, the taxpayer is eligible for a refundable credit (the “additional child tax credit”) equal to 15 percent of earned income in excess of a threshold dollar amount of \$3,000 (the “earned income” formula).

Families with three or more qualifying children may determine the additional child tax credit using the “alternative formula” if this results in a larger credit than determined under the earned income formula. Under the alternative formula, the additional child tax credit equals the amount by which the taxpayer’s Social Security taxes exceed the taxpayer’s EIC.

As with the EIC, earned income is defined as the sum of wages, salaries, tips, and other taxable employee compensation plus net self-employment earnings. Unlike the EIC, the additional child tax credit is based on earned income only to the extent it is included in computing taxable income. For example, some ministers’ parsonage allowances are considered self-employment income and thus are considered earned income for purposes of computing the EIC, but the allowances are excluded from gross income for individual income tax purposes and thus are not considered earned income for purposes of the additional child tax credit.

American Opportunity credit⁶²

The American Opportunity credit provides individuals with a tax credit of up to \$2,500 per eligible student per year for qualified tuition and related expenses (including course materials) paid for each of the first four years of the student’s post-secondary education in a degree or certificate program. The credit rate is 100 percent on the first \$2,000 of qualified tuition and related expenses, and 25 percent on the next \$2,000 of qualified tuition and related expenses.

The American Opportunity credit is phased out ratably for taxpayers with modified AGI between \$80,000 and \$90,000 (\$160,000 and \$180,000 for married taxpayers filing a joint return). The credit may be claimed against a taxpayer’s AMT liability.

⁶¹ Sec. 911.

⁶² See description of sec. 1201 of the bill for the proposal’s modifications to the American Opportunity credit.

Forty percent of a taxpayer's otherwise allowable modified credit is refundable. A refundable credit is a credit which, if the amount of the credit exceeds the taxpayer's Federal income tax liability, the excess is payable to the taxpayer as a direct transfer payment.

No credit is allowed to a taxpayer who fails to include the taxpayer identification number of the student to whom the qualified tuition and related expenses relate.

Taxpayer identification number requirements

Any individual filing a U.S. tax return is required to state his or her taxpayer identification number on such return. Generally, a taxpayer identification number is the individual's Social Security number ("SSN").⁶³ However, in the case of an individual who is not eligible to be issued an SSN, but who has a tax filing obligation, the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") issues an individual taxpayer identification number ("ITIN") for use in connection with the individual's tax filing requirements.⁶⁴ An individual who is eligible to receive an SSN may not obtain an ITIN for purposes of his or her tax filing obligations.⁶⁵ An ITIN does not provide eligibility to work in the United States or claim Social Security benefits.

Examples of individuals who are not eligible for SSNs, but potentially need ITINs in order to file U.S. returns include a nonresident alien filing a claim for a reduced withholding rate under a U.S. income tax treaty, a nonresident alien required to file a U.S. tax return,⁶⁶ an individual who is a U.S. resident alien under the substantial presence test and who therefore must file a U.S. tax return,⁶⁷ a dependent or spouse of the prior two categories of individuals, or a dependent or spouse of a nonresident alien visa holder.

An individual is ineligible for the EIC (but not the child tax credit) if he or she does not include a valid SSN and the qualifying child's valid SSN (and, if married, the spouse's SSN) on his or her tax return. For these purposes, the Code defines an SSN as a Social Security number issued to an individual, other than an SSN issued to an individual solely for the purpose of applying for or receiving federally funded benefits.⁶⁸ If an individual fails to provide a correct taxpayer identification number, such omission will be treated as a mathematical or clerical error by the IRS.

⁶³ Sec. 6109(a).

⁶⁴ Treas. Reg. Sec. 301.6109-1(d)(3)(i).

⁶⁵ Treas. Reg. Sec. 301.6109-1(d)(3)(ii).

⁶⁶ For instance, in the case of an individual that has income which is effectively connected with a United States trade or business, such as the performance of personal services in the United States.

⁶⁷ Such an individual would have a filing requirement without regard to whether the individual is lawfully present or has work authorization.

⁶⁸ Sec. 205(c)(2)(B)(i)(II) (and that portion of sec. 205(c)(2)(B)(i)(III) relating to it) of the Social Security Act.

A taxpayer who resides with a qualifying child may not claim the EIC with respect to the qualifying child if such child does not have a valid SSN. The taxpayer also is ineligible for the EIC for workers without children because he or she resides with a qualifying child. However, if a taxpayer has two or more qualifying children, some of whom do not have a valid SSN, the taxpayer may claim the EIC based on the number of qualifying children for whom there are valid SSNs.

Description of Proposal

The proposal provides that a taxpayer must have a Social Security number that is valid for employment in the United States (that is, the taxpayer must be a United States citizen, permanent resident, or have a visa that allows him or her to work temporarily in the United States) in order to claim the refundable portion of the CTC. Additionally, under the proposal taxpayers who use as their taxpayer identification number a Social Security number issued for non-work reasons, such as for purposes of receiving Federal benefits or for any other reason, are not eligible for the refundable portion of the CTC or EIC.

Additionally, the proposal provides that in order to claim the American Opportunity credit, the identification number provided with respect to the student to whom the tuition and related expenses relates is a Social Security number.

Effective Date

The proposal applies to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017.

C. Simplification and Reform of Education Incentives

1. Reform of American opportunity tax credit and repeal of lifetime learning credit

Present Law

American Opportunity credit

The American Opportunity credit provides individuals with a tax credit of up to \$2,500 per eligible student per year for qualified tuition and related expenses (including course materials) paid for each of the first four years of the student's post-secondary education in a degree or certificate program. The credit rate is 100 percent on the first \$2,000 of qualified tuition and related expenses, and 25 percent on the next \$2,000 of qualified tuition and related expenses. The credit may not be claimed for more than four taxable years with respect to any student.

The American Opportunity credit is phased out ratably for taxpayers with modified AGI between \$80,000 and \$90,000 (\$160,000 and \$180,000 for married taxpayers filing a joint return). The credit may be claimed against a taxpayer's AMT liability.

Forty percent of a taxpayer's otherwise allowable modified credit is refundable. A refundable credit is a credit which, if the amount of the credit exceeds the taxpayer's Federal income tax liability, the excess is payable to the taxpayer as a direct transfer payment.

A taxpayer may not claim the American Opportunity credit if the qualified tuition and related expenses for the enrollment or attendance of a student, if such student has been convicted of a Federal or State felony offense consisting of the possession or distribution of a controlled substance before the end of the taxable year.⁶⁹

Lifetime learning credit

Individual taxpayers may be eligible to claim a nonrefundable credit, the Lifetime Learning credit, against Federal income taxes equal to 20 percent of qualified tuition and related expenses incurred during the taxable year on behalf of the taxpayer, the taxpayer's spouse, or any dependents. Up to \$10,000 of qualified tuition and related expenses per taxpayer return are eligible for the Lifetime Learning credit (*i.e.*, the maximum credit per taxpayer return is \$2,000).

In contrast to the American Opportunity credit, a taxpayer may claim the Lifetime Learning credit for an unlimited number of taxable years.⁷⁰ Also in contrast to the American Opportunity credit, the maximum amount of the Lifetime Learning credit that may be claimed on a taxpayer's return does not vary based on the number of students in the taxpayer's family—that is, the American Opportunity credit is computed on a per-student basis while the Lifetime Learning credit is computed on a family-wide basis. The Lifetime Learning credit amount that a

⁶⁹ Sec. 25A(b)(2)(D).

⁷⁰ Sec. 25A(a)(2).

taxpayer may otherwise claim is phased out ratably for taxpayers with modified AGI between \$56,000 and \$66,000 (\$112,000 and \$132,000 for married taxpayers filing a joint return) in 2017.

Description of Proposal

The proposal modifies the American Opportunity credit⁷¹ by providing that a credit may be claimed with respect to a student for five taxable years (rather than four taxable years under present law). For a credit claimed with respect to the student's fifth taxable year, the credit is half the value of the AOTC that is applicable to the first four taxable years (the refundable portion of the credit is 40-percent of the half-value credit).

The proposal repeals the provision that denies the credit with respect to qualified tuition and related expenses for the enrollment or attendance of any student who has been convicted of a felony offense consisting of the possession or distribution of a controlled substance.

The proposal repeals the lifetime learning credit.

Effective Date

The proposal applies to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017.

2. Consolidation and modification of education savings rules

Present Law

Coverdell education savings accounts

A Coverdell education savings account is a trust or custodial account created exclusively for the purpose of paying qualified education expenses of a named beneficiary.⁷² Annual contributions to Coverdell education savings accounts may not exceed \$2,000 per designated beneficiary and may not be made after the designated beneficiary reaches age 18 (except in the case of a special needs beneficiary). The contribution limit is phased out for taxpayers with modified AGI between \$95,000 and \$110,000 (\$190,000 and \$220,000 for married taxpayers filing a joint return); the AGI of the contributor, and not that of the beneficiary, controls whether a contribution is permitted by the taxpayer.

Earnings on contributions to a Coverdell education savings account generally are subject to tax when withdrawn.⁷³ However, distributions from a Coverdell education savings account

⁷¹ The proposal also repeals the Hope credit, a precursor to the American Opportunity credit which since 2009 has been largely superseded in the Code by the American Opportunity credit.

⁷² Sec. 530.

⁷³ In addition, Coverdell education savings accounts are subject to the unrelated business income tax imposed by section 511.

are excludable from the gross income of the distributee (*i.e.*, the student) to the extent that the distribution does not exceed the qualified education expenses incurred by the beneficiary during the year the distribution is made. The earnings portion of a Coverdell education savings account distribution not used to pay qualified education expenses is includible in the gross income of the distributee and generally is subject to an additional 10-percent tax.⁷⁴

Tax-free (and free of additional 10-percent tax) transfers or rollovers of account balances from one Coverdell education savings account benefiting one beneficiary to another Coverdell education savings account benefiting another beneficiary (as well as redesignations of the named beneficiary) are permitted, provided that the new beneficiary is a member of the family of the prior beneficiary and is under age 30 (except in the case of a special needs beneficiary). In general, any balance remaining in a Coverdell education savings account is deemed to be distributed within 30 days after the date that the beneficiary reaches age 30 (or, if the beneficiary dies before attaining age 30, within 30 days of the date that the beneficiary dies).

Qualified education expenses include qualified elementary and secondary expenses and qualified higher education expenses. Such qualified education expenses generally include only out-of-pocket expenses. They do not include expenses covered by employer-provided educational assistance or scholarships for the benefit of the beneficiary that are excludable from gross income.

The term qualified elementary and secondary school expenses, means expenses for: (1) tuition, fees, academic tutoring, special needs services, books, supplies, and other equipment incurred in connection with the enrollment or attendance of the beneficiary at a public, private, or religious school providing elementary or secondary education (kindergarten through grade 12) as determined under State law; (2) room and board, uniforms, transportation, and supplementary items or services (including extended day programs) required or provided by such a school in connection with such enrollment or attendance of the beneficiary; and (3) the purchase of any computer technology or equipment (as defined in section 170(e)(6)(F)(i)) or internet access and related services, if such technology, equipment, or services are to be used by the beneficiary and the beneficiary's family during any of the years the beneficiary is in elementary or secondary school. Computer software primarily involving sports, games, or hobbies is not considered a qualified elementary and secondary school expense unless the software is predominantly educational in nature.

The term qualified higher education expenses includes tuition, fees, books, supplies, and equipment required for the enrollment or attendance of the designated beneficiary at an eligible education institution, regardless of whether the beneficiary is enrolled at an eligible educational institution on a full-time, half-time, or less than half-time basis.⁷⁵ Moreover, qualified higher education expenses include certain room and board expenses for any period during which the

⁷⁴ This 10-percent additional tax does not apply if a distribution from an education savings account is made on account of the death or disability of the designated beneficiary, or if made on account of a scholarship received by the designated beneficiary.

⁷⁵ Qualified higher education expenses are defined in the same manner as for qualified tuition programs.

beneficiary is at least a half-time student. Qualified higher education expenses include expenses with respect to undergraduate or graduate-level courses. In addition, qualified higher education expenses include amounts paid or incurred to purchase tuition credits (or to make contributions to an account) under a qualified tuition program for the benefit of the beneficiary of the Coverdell education savings account.⁷⁶

Section 529 qualified tuition programs

In general

A qualified tuition program is a program established and maintained by a State or agency or instrumentality thereof, or by one or more eligible educational institutions, which satisfies certain requirements and under which a person may purchase tuition credits or certificates on behalf of a designated beneficiary that entitle the beneficiary to the waiver or payment of qualified higher education expenses of the beneficiary (a “prepaid tuition program”). Section 529 provides specified income tax and transfer tax rules for the treatment of accounts and contracts established under qualified tuition programs.⁷⁷ In the case of a program established and maintained by a State or agency or instrumentality thereof, a qualified tuition program also includes a program under which a person may make contributions to an account that is established for the purpose of satisfying the qualified higher education expenses of the designated beneficiary of the account, provided it satisfies certain specified requirements (a “savings account program”). Under both types of qualified tuition programs, a contributor establishes an account for the benefit of a particular designated beneficiary to provide for that beneficiary’s higher education expenses.

In general, prepaid tuition contracts and tuition savings accounts established under a qualified tuition program involve prepayments or contributions made by one or more individuals for the benefit of a designated beneficiary. Decisions with respect to the contract or account are typically made by an individual who is not the designated beneficiary. Qualified tuition accounts or contracts generally require the designation of a person (generally referred to as an “account owner”)⁷⁸ whom the program administrator (oftentimes a third party administrator retained by the State or by the educational institution that established the program) may look to for decisions, recordkeeping, and reporting with respect to the account established for a designated beneficiary. The person or persons who make the contributions to the account need not be the same person who is regarded as the account owner for purposes of administering the account. Under many qualified tuition programs, the account owner generally has control over the account or contract, including the ability to change designated beneficiaries and to withdraw funds at any time and for any purpose. Thus, in practice, qualified tuition accounts or contracts generally involve a

⁷⁶ Sec. 530(b)(2)(B).

⁷⁷ For purposes of this description, the term “account” is used interchangeably to refer to a prepaid tuition benefit contract or a tuition savings account established pursuant to a qualified tuition program.

⁷⁸ Section 529 refers to contributors and designated beneficiaries, but does not define or otherwise refer to the term “account owner,” which is a commonly used term among qualified tuition programs.

contributor, a designated beneficiary, an account owner (who oftentimes is not the contributor or the designated beneficiary), and an administrator of the account or contract.

Qualified higher education expenses

For purposes of receiving a distribution from a qualified tuition program that qualifies for favorable tax treatment under the Code, qualified higher education expenses means tuition, fees, books, supplies, and equipment required for the enrollment or attendance of a designated beneficiary at an eligible educational institution, and expenses for special needs services in the case of a special needs beneficiary that are incurred in connection with such enrollment or attendance. Qualified higher education expenses generally also include room and board for students who are enrolled at least half-time. Qualified higher education expenses include the purchase of any computer technology or equipment, or Internet access or related services, if such technology or services were to be used primarily by the beneficiary during any of the years a beneficiary is enrolled at an eligible institution.

Contributions to qualified tuition programs

Contributions to a qualified tuition program must be made in cash. Section 529 does not impose a specific dollar limit on the amount of contributions, account balances, or prepaid tuition benefits relating to a qualified tuition account; however, the program is required to have adequate safeguards to prevent contributions in excess of amounts necessary to provide for the beneficiary's qualified higher education expenses. Contributions generally are treated as a completed gift eligible for the gift tax annual exclusion. Contributions are not tax deductible for Federal income tax purposes, although they may be deductible for State income tax purposes. Amounts in the account accumulate on a tax-free basis (*i.e.*, income on accounts in the plan is not subject to current income tax).

A qualified tuition program may not permit any contributor to, or designated beneficiary under, the program to direct (directly or indirectly) the investment of any contributions (or earnings thereon) more than two times in any calendar year, and must provide separate accounting for each designated beneficiary. A qualified tuition program may not allow any interest in an account or contract (or any portion thereof) to be used as security for a loan.

Description of Proposal

Under the proposal, no new contributions are permitted into Coverdell savings accounts after December 31, 2017. However, rollovers of account balances from one Coverdell education savings account to another pre-existing Coverdell education savings account benefiting another beneficiary remain permitted after this date. Additionally, the proposal allows section 529 plans to receive rollover contributions from Coverdell education savings accounts.

The proposal modifies section 529 plans to allow such plans to distribute not more than \$10,000 in expenses for tuition incurred during the taxable year in connection with the enrollment or attendance of the designated beneficiary at a public, private or religious elementary or secondary school. This limitation applies on a per-student basis, rather than a per-account basis. Thus, under the proposal, although an individual may be the designated beneficiary of multiple accounts, that individual may receive a maximum of \$10,000 in distributions free of tax,

regardless of whether the funds are distributed from multiple accounts. Any excess distributions received by the individual would be treated as a distribution subject to tax under the general rules of section 529.

The proposal also modifies section 529 plans to allow such plan distributions to be used for certain expenses, including books, supplies, and equipment, required for attendance in a registered apprenticeship program. Registered apprenticeship programs are apprenticeship programs registered and certified with the Secretary of Labor.

Finally, the proposal specifies that nothing in this section shall prevent an unborn child from qualifying as a designated beneficiary. For these purposes, an unborn child means a child in utero, and the term child *in utero* means a member of the species *homo sapiens*, at any stage of development, who is carried in the womb.

Effective Date

The proposal applies to contributions made in taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017.

3. Reforms to discharge of certain student loan indebtedness

Present Law

Gross income generally includes the discharge of indebtedness of the taxpayer. Under an exception to this general rule, gross income does not include any amount from the forgiveness (in whole or in part) of certain student loans, provided that the forgiveness is contingent on the student's working for a certain period of time in certain professions for any of a broad class of employers.⁷⁹

Student loans eligible for this special rule must be made to an individual to assist the individual in attending an educational institution that normally maintains a regular faculty and curriculum and normally has a regularly enrolled body of students in attendance at the place where its education activities are regularly carried on. Loan proceeds may be used not only for tuition and required fees, but also to cover room and board expenses. The loan must be made by (1) the United States (or an instrumentality or agency thereof), (2) a State (or any political subdivision thereof), (3) certain tax-exempt public benefit corporations that control a State, county, or municipal hospital and whose employees have been deemed to be public employees under State law, or (4) an educational organization that originally received the funds from which the loan was made from the United States, a State, or a tax-exempt public benefit corporation.

In addition, an individual's gross income does not include amounts from the forgiveness of loans made by educational organizations (and certain tax-exempt organizations in the case of refinancing loans) out of private, nongovernmental funds if the proceeds of such loans are used to pay costs of attendance at an educational institution or to refinance any outstanding student loans (not just loans made by educational organizations) and the student is not employed by the

⁷⁹ Sec. 108(f).

lender organization. In the case of such loans made or refinanced by educational organizations (or refinancing loans made by certain tax-exempt organizations), cancellation of the student loan must be contingent on the student working in an occupation or area with unmet needs and such work must be performed for, or under the direction of, a tax-exempt charitable organization or a governmental entity.

Finally, an individual's gross income does not include any loan repayment amount received under the National Health Service Corps loan repayment program, certain State loan repayment programs, or any amount received by an individual under any State loan repayment or loan forgiveness program that is intended to provide for the increased availability of health care services in underserved or health professional shortage areas (as determined by the State).

Description of Proposal

The proposal modifies the exclusion of student loan discharges from gross income, by including within the exclusion certain discharges on account of death or disability. Loans eligible for the exclusion under the proposal are loans made by (1) the United States (or an instrumentality or agency thereof), (2) a State (or any political subdivision thereof), (3) certain tax-exempt public benefit corporations that control a State, county, or municipal hospital and whose employees have been deemed to be public employees under State law, (4) an educational organization that originally received the funds from which the loan was made from the United States, a State, or a tax-exempt public benefit corporation, or (5) private education loans (for this purpose, private education loan is defined in section 140(7) of the Consumer Protection Act).⁸⁰

Under the proposal, the discharge of a loan as described above is excluded from gross income if the discharge was pursuant to the death or total and permanent disability of the student.⁸¹

Additionally, the proposal modifies the gross income exclusion for amounts received under the National Health Service Corps loan repayment program or certain State loan repayment programs to include any amount received by an individual under the Indian Health Service loan repayment program.⁸²

⁸⁰ 15 U.S.C. 1650(7).

⁸¹ Although the proposal makes specific reference to those provisions of the Higher Education Act of 1965 that discharge William D. Ford Federal Direct Loan Program loans, Federal Family Education Loan Program loans, and Federal Perkins Loan Program loans in the case of death and total and permanent disability, the proposal also contains a provision providing generally for an exclusion in the case of a student loan discharged on account of the death or total and permanent disability of the student, in addition to those specific statutory references.

⁸² Section 108 of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act established the Indian Health Service loan repayment program to assure a sufficient supply of trained health professionals needed to provide health care services to Indians. Pub. L. No. 94-437, as amended by Pub. L. No. 100-713, sec. 108, and Pub. L. No. 102-573, sec. 106, and as amended, and permanently reauthorized by Pub. L. No. 111-148, sec. 10221.

Effective Date

The proposal applies to discharges of loans after, and amounts received after, December 31, 2017.

4. Repeal of deduction for student loan interest

Present Law

Certain individuals who have paid interest on qualified education loans may claim an above-the-line deduction for such interest expenses, subject to a maximum annual deduction limit.⁸³ Required payments of interest generally do not include voluntary payments, such as interest payments made during a period of loan forbearance. No deduction is allowed to an individual if that individual is claimed as a dependent on another taxpayer's return for the taxable year.⁸⁴

A qualified education loan generally is defined as any indebtedness incurred solely to pay for the costs of attendance (including room and board) of the taxpayer, the taxpayer's spouse, or any dependent of the taxpayer as of the time the indebtedness was incurred in attending on at least a half-time basis (1) eligible educational institutions, or (2) institutions conducting internship or residency programs leading to a degree or certificate from an institution of higher education, a hospital, or a health care facility conducting postgraduate training. The cost of attendance is reduced by any amount excluded from gross income under the exclusions for qualified scholarships and tuition reductions, employer-provided educational assistance, interest earned on education savings bonds, qualified tuition programs, and Coverdell education savings accounts, as well as the amount of certain other scholarships and similar payments.

The maximum allowable deduction per year is \$2,500.⁸⁵ For 2017, the deduction is phased out ratably for taxpayers with AGI between \$65,000 and \$80,000 (\$135,000 and \$165,000 for married taxpayers filing a joint return). The income phase-out ranges are indexed for inflation and rounded to the next lowest multiple of \$5,000.

Description of Proposal

The proposal repeals the deduction for student loan interest.

Effective Date

The proposal applies to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017.

⁸³ Sec. 221.

⁸⁴ Sec. 221(c).

⁸⁵ Sec. 221(b)(1).

5. Repeal of deduction for qualified tuition and related expenses

Present Law

An individual is allowed an above-the-line deduction for qualified tuition and related expenses for higher education paid by the individual during the taxable year.⁸⁶ Qualified tuition includes tuition and fees required for the enrollment or attendance by the taxpayer, the taxpayer's spouse, or any dependent of the taxpayer with respect to whom the taxpayer may claim a personal exemption, at an eligible institution of higher education for courses of instruction of such individual at such institution. The expenses must be in connection with enrollment at an institution of higher education during the taxable year, or with an academic term beginning during the taxable year or during the first three months of the next taxable year. The deduction is not available for tuition and related expenses paid for elementary or secondary education.

The maximum deduction is \$4,000 for an individual whose AGI for the taxable year does not exceed \$65,000 (\$130,000 in the case of a joint return), or \$2,000 for other individuals whose AGI does not exceed \$80,000 (\$160,000 in the case of a joint return).⁸⁷ No deduction is allowed for an individual whose AGI exceeds the relevant AGI limitations, for a married individual who does not file a joint return, or for an individual with respect to whom a personal exemption deduction may be claimed by another taxpayer for the taxable year. The deduction is not available for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2016.

Description of Proposal

The proposal repeals the deduction for qualified tuition and related expenses.

Effective Date

The proposal applies to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017.

6. Repeal of exclusion for educational assistance programs

Present Law

Up to \$5,250 annually of educational assistance provided by an employer to an employee is excludible from the employee's gross income, provided that certain requirements are satisfied.⁸⁸ Nondiscrimination rules⁸⁹ apply and the educational assistance must be provided

⁸⁶ Sec. 222(a).

⁸⁷ Sec. 222(b)(2)(B).

⁸⁸ Sec. 127(a).

⁸⁹ The employer's educational assistance program must not discriminate in favor of highly compensated employees, within the meaning of Sec. 414(q). In addition, no more than five percent of the amounts paid or incurred by the employer during the year for educational assistance under a qualified educational assistance program

pursuant to a separate written plan of the employer. The exclusion applies to both graduate and undergraduate courses, and applies only with respect to education provided to the employee (*i.e.*, it does not apply to education provided to the spouse or a child of the employee). Amounts that are excludible from gross income for income tax purposes are also excluded from wages for employment tax purposes.

For purposes of the exclusion, educational assistance means the payment by an employer of expenses incurred by or on behalf of the employee for education of the employee including, but not limited to, tuition, fees and similar payments, books, supplies, and equipment. Educational assistance also includes the provision by the employer of courses of instruction for the employee (including books, supplies, and equipment). Educational assistance does not include (1) tools or supplies that may be retained by the employee after completion of a course, (2) meals, lodging, or transportation, and (3) any education involving sports, games, or hobbies.

Description of Proposal

The proposal repeals the exclusions from gross income and wages for educational assistance programs.

Effective Date

The proposal applies to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017.

7. Repeal of exclusion for interest on United States savings bonds used to pay higher education tuition and fees

Present Law

Interest earned on a qualified U.S. Series EE savings bond issued after 1989 is excludable from gross income if the proceeds of the bond upon redemption do not exceed qualified higher education expenses paid by the taxpayer during the taxable year.⁹⁰ Qualified higher education expenses include tuition and fees (but not room and board expenses) required for the enrollment or attendance of the taxpayer, the taxpayer's spouse, or a dependent of the taxpayer at certain eligible higher educational institutions. The amount of qualified higher education expenses taken into account for purposes of the exclusion is reduced by the amount of such expenses taken into account in determining the Hope, American Opportunity, or Lifetime Learning credits claimed by any taxpayer, or taken into account in determining an exclusion from gross income for a distribution from a qualified tuition program or a Coverdell education savings account, with respect to a particular student for the taxable year.

The exclusion is phased out for certain higher-income taxpayers, determined by the taxpayer's modified AGI during the year the bond is redeemed. For 2017, the exclusion is

can be provided for the class of individuals consisting of more-than-five-percent owners of the employer and the spouses or dependents of such more-than-five-percent owners.

⁹⁰ Sec. 135.

phased out for taxpayers with modified AGI between \$78,150 and \$93,150 (\$117,250 and \$147,250 for married taxpayers filing a joint return). To prevent taxpayers from effectively avoiding the income phaseout limitation through the purchase of bonds directly in the child's name, the interest exclusion is available only with respect to U.S. Series EE savings bonds issued to taxpayers who are at least 24 years old.

Description of Proposal

The proposal repeals the exclusion of interest earned on U.S. Series EE savings bonds.

Effective Date

The proposal applies to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017.

8. Repeal of exclusion for qualified tuition reductions

Present Law

Qualified tuition reductions for certain education provided to employees (and their spouses and dependents⁹¹) of certain educational organizations are excludible from gross income.⁹² The tuition reduction is subject to nondiscrimination rules.⁹³ The exclusion generally applies below the graduate level, and to teaching and research assistants who are students at the graduate level, but does not apply to any amount received by a student that represents payment for teaching, research or other services by the student required as a condition for receiving the tuition reduction. Amounts that are excludible from gross income for income tax purposes are also excluded from wages for employment tax purposes.

Description of Proposal

The proposal repeals the exclusions from gross income and wages for qualified tuition reductions.

Effective Date

The proposal applies to amounts paid or incurred after December 31, 2017.

⁹¹ Individuals described under the rules of section 132(h).

⁹² Educational organization described in section 170(b)(1)(A)(ii). Sec. 117(d)(2).

⁹³ The exclusion applies with respect to highly compensated employees, within the meaning of Sec. 414(q), only if such tuition reductions are available on substantially the same terms to each member of a group of employees which is defined under a reasonable classification established by the employer, such that the benefit does not discriminate in favor of highly compensated employees.

D. Simplification and Reform of Deductions

1. Repeal of overall limitation on itemized deductions

Present Law

The total amount of most otherwise allowable itemized deductions (other than the deductions for medical expenses, investment interest and casualty, theft or gambling losses) is limited for certain upper-income taxpayers.⁹⁴ All other limitations applicable to such deductions (such as the separate floors) are first applied and, then, the otherwise allowable total amount of itemized deductions is reduced by three percent of the amount by which the taxpayer's adjusted gross income exceeds a threshold amount.

For 2017, the threshold amounts are \$261,500 for single taxpayers, \$287,650 for heads of household, \$313,800 for married couples filing jointly, and \$156,900 for married taxpayers filing separately. These threshold amounts are indexed for inflation. The otherwise allowable itemized deductions may not be reduced by more than 80 percent by reason of the overall limit on itemized deductions.

Description of Proposal

The proposal repeals the overall limitation on itemized deductions.

Effective Date

The proposal is effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017.

2. Modification of deduction for home mortgage interest

Present Law

Deductibility of home mortgage interest

As a general matter, personal interest is not deductible.⁹⁵ Qualified residence interest is not treated as personal interest and is allowed as an itemized deduction, subject to limitations.⁹⁶ Qualified residence interest means interest paid or accrued during the taxable year on either acquisition indebtedness or home equity indebtedness. A qualified residence means the taxpayer's principal residence and one other residence of the taxpayer selected to be a qualified residence. A qualified residence can be a house, condominium, cooperative, mobile home, house trailer, or boat.

⁹⁴ Sec. 68.

⁹⁵ Sec. 163(h)(1).

⁹⁶ Sec. 163(h)(2)(D) and (h)(3).

Acquisition indebtedness

Acquisition indebtedness is indebtedness that is incurred in acquiring, constructing or substantially improving a qualified residence of the taxpayer and which secures the residence. The maximum amount treated as acquisition indebtedness is \$1 million (\$500,000 in the case of a married person filing a separate return).

Acquisition indebtedness also includes indebtedness from the refinancing of other acquisition indebtedness but only to the extent of the amount (and term) of the refinanced indebtedness. Thus, for example, if the taxpayer incurs \$200,000 of acquisition indebtedness to acquire a principal residence and pays down the debt to \$150,000, the taxpayer's acquisition indebtedness with respect to the residence cannot thereafter be increased above \$150,000 (except by indebtedness incurred to substantially improve the residence).

Interest on acquisition indebtedness is allowable in computing alternative minimum taxable income. However, in the case of a second residence, the acquisition indebtedness may only be incurred with respect to a house, apartment, condominium, or a mobile home that is not used on a transient basis.

Home equity indebtedness

Home equity indebtedness is indebtedness (other than acquisition indebtedness) secured by a qualified residence.

The amount of home equity indebtedness may not exceed \$100,000 (\$50,000 in the case of a married individual filing a separate return) and may not exceed the fair market value of the residence reduced by the acquisition indebtedness.

Interest on home equity indebtedness is not deductible in computing alternative minimum taxable income.

Interest on qualifying home equity indebtedness is deductible, regardless of how the proceeds of the indebtedness are used. For example, personal expenditures may include health costs and education expenses for the taxpayer's family members or any other personal expenses such as vacations, furniture, or automobiles. A taxpayer and a mortgage company can contract for the home equity indebtedness loan proceeds to be transferred to the taxpayer in a lump sum payment (e.g., a traditional mortgage), a series of payments (e.g., a reverse mortgage), or the lender may extend the borrower a line of credit up to a fixed limit over the term of the loan (e.g., a home equity line of credit).

Thus, the aggregate limitation on the total amount of a taxpayer's acquisition indebtedness and home equity indebtedness with respect to a taxpayer's principal residence and a second residence that may give rise to deductible interest is \$1,100,000 (\$550,000, for married persons filing a separate return).

Description of Proposal

The proposal modifies the home mortgage interest deduction in the following ways. First, under the proposal, only interest paid on indebtedness used to acquire, construct or substantially improve the taxpayer's principal residence may be included in the calculation of the credit. Thus, under the proposal a taxpayer receives no credit for interest paid on indebtedness used to acquire a second home.

Second, under the proposal, a taxpayer may treat no more than \$500,000 as principal residence acquisition indebtedness (\$250,000 in the case of married taxpayers filing separately). In the case of principal residence acquisition indebtedness incurred before the date of introduction (November 2, 2017), this limitation is \$1,000,000 (\$500,000 in the case of married taxpayers filing separately).⁹⁷

Last, under the proposal, interest paid on home equity indebtedness incurred after 2017 is not treated as qualified residence interest, and thus is not deductible.

Effective Date

The proposal is effective for interest paid or accrued in taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017.

3. Modification of deduction for taxes not paid or accrued in a trade or business

Present Law

Individuals are permitted a deduction for certain taxes paid or accrued, whether or not incurred in a taxpayer's trade or business. These taxes are: (i) State, local real and foreign property taxes;⁹⁸ (ii) State and local personal property taxes;⁹⁹ (iii) State, local and foreign income, war profits, and excess profits taxes.¹⁰⁰ At the election of the taxpayer, an itemized

⁹⁷ Special rules apply in the case of indebtedness from refinancing existing principal residence acquisition indebtedness. Specifically, the \$1,000,000 (\$500,000 in the case of married taxpayers filing separately) limitation continues to apply to any indebtedness incurred on or after November 2, 2017, to refinance qualified residence indebtedness incurred before that date to the extent the amount of the indebtedness resulting from the refinancing does not exceed the amount of the refinanced indebtedness. Thus, the maximum dollar amount that may be treated as principal residence acquisition indebtedness will not decrease by reason of a refinancing.

⁹⁸ Sec. 164(a)(1).

⁹⁹ Sec. 164(a)(2).

¹⁰⁰ Sec. 164(a)(3). A foreign tax credit, in lieu of a deduction, is allowable for foreign taxes if the taxpayer so elects.

deduction may be taken for State and local general sales taxes in lieu of the itemized deduction for State and local income taxes.¹⁰¹

Property taxes may be allowed as a deduction in computing adjusted gross income if incurred in connection with property used in a trade or business; otherwise they are an itemized deduction. In the case of State and local income taxes, the deduction is an itemized deduction notwithstanding that the tax may be imposed on profits from a trade or business.¹⁰²

Individuals also are permitted a deduction for Federal and State generation skipping transfer tax (“GST tax”) imposed on certain income distributions that are included in the gross income of the distributee.¹⁰³

In determining a taxpayer’s alternative minimum taxable income, no itemized deduction for property, income, or sales tax is allowed.

Description of Proposal

The proposal provides the following in the case of an individual:

State, local and foreign taxes paid or accrued in carrying on a trade or business or an activity described in section 212 (relating to expenses for the production of income) remain deductible as under present law. In the case of other State and local real property taxes, the proposal limits the deduction to \$10,000 (\$5,000 in the case of a married person filing a separate return). Other foreign real property taxes and state and local personal property taxes are no longer allowed as a deduction.

State and local income, war profits, and excess profits taxes paid or accrued, other than those paid or accrued in carrying on a trade or business or an activity described in section 212, are no longer allowed as an itemized deduction. The election to deduct State and local sales tax in lieu of State and local income taxes is repealed.

Effective Date

The proposal is effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017.

¹⁰¹ Sec. 164(b)(5).

¹⁰² See H. Rep. No. 1365 to accompany Individual Income Tax Bill of 1944 (78th Cong., 2d. Sess.), reprinted at 19 C.B. 839 (1944).

¹⁰³ Sec. 164(a)(4).

4. Repeal of deduction for personal casualty and theft losses

Present Law

A taxpayer may generally claim a deduction for any loss sustained during the taxable year, not compensated by insurance or otherwise. For individual taxpayers, deductible losses must be incurred in a trade or business or other profit-seeking activity or consist of property losses arising from fire, storm, shipwreck, or other casualty, or from theft.¹⁰⁴ Personal casualty or theft losses are deductible only if they exceed \$100 per casualty or theft. In addition, aggregate net casualty and theft losses are deductible only to the extent they exceed 10 percent of an individual taxpayer's adjusted gross income.

Description of Proposal

The proposal repeals the deduction for personal casualty and theft losses. However, notwithstanding the repeal of the deduction, the proposal retains the benefit of the deduction, as modified by the Disaster Tax Relief and Airport and Airway Extension Act of 2017¹⁰⁵ for those individuals who sustained a personal casualty loss arising from hurricanes Harvey, Irma or Maria.

Effective Date

The proposal is effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017.

5. Limitation on wagering losses

Present Law

Losses sustained during the taxable year on wagering transactions are allowed as a deduction only to the extent of the gains during the taxable year from such transactions.¹⁰⁶

Description of Proposal

The proposal clarifies the scope of “losses from wagering transactions” as that term is used in section 165(d). The proposal provides that this term includes any deduction otherwise allowable under chapter 1 of the Code incurred in carrying on any wagering transaction.

The proposal is intended to clarify that the limitation on losses from wagering transactions applies not only to the actual costs of wagers incurred by an individual, but to other expenses incurred by the individual in connection with the conduct of that individual's gambling

¹⁰⁴ Sec. 165(c).

¹⁰⁵ Pub. L. No. 115-63.

¹⁰⁶ Sec. 165(d).

activity.¹⁰⁷ The proposal clarifies, for instance, an individual's otherwise deductible expenses in traveling to or from a casino are subject to the limitation under section 165(d).

Effective Date

The proposal is effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017.

6. Modifications to the deduction for charitable contributions

Present Law

In general

The Internal Revenue Code allows taxpayers to reduce their income tax liability by taking deductions for contributions to certain organizations, including charities, Federal, State, local and Indian tribal governments, and certain other organizations.

To be deductible, a charitable contribution generally must meet several threshold requirements. First, the recipient of the transfer must be eligible to receive charitable contributions (*i.e.*, an organization or entity described in section 170(c)). Second, the transfer must be made with gratuitous intent and without the expectation of a benefit of substantial economic value in return. Third, the transfer must be complete and generally must be a transfer of a donor's entire interest in the contributed property (*i.e.*, not a contingent or partial interest contribution). To qualify for a current year charitable deduction, payment of the contribution must be made within the taxable year.¹⁰⁸ Fourth, the transfer must be of money or property—contributions of services are not deductible.¹⁰⁹ Finally, the transfer must be substantiated and in the proper form.

As also discussed below, special rules limit a taxpayer's charitable contributions in a given year to a percentage of income, and those rules, in part, turn on whether the organization receiving the contributions is a public charity or a private foundation. Other special rules determine the deductible value of contributed property for each type of property.

¹⁰⁷ The proposal thus reverses the result reached by the Tax Court in *Ronald A. Mayo v. Commissioner*, 136 T.C. 81 (2011). In that case, the Court held that a taxpayer's expenses incurred in the conduct of the trade or business of gambling, other than the cost of wagers, were not limited by sec. 165(d), and were thus deductible under sec. 162(a).

¹⁰⁸ Sec. 170(a)(1).

¹⁰⁹ For example, as discussed in greater detail below, the value of time spent volunteering for a charitable organization is not deductible. Incidental expenses such as mileage, supplies, or other expenses incurred while volunteering for a charitable organization, however, may be deductible.

Contributions of partial interests in property

In general

In general, a charitable deduction is not allowed for income, estate, or gift tax purposes if the donor transfers an interest in property to a charity while retaining an interest in that property or transferring an interest in that property to a noncharity for less than full and adequate consideration.¹¹⁰ This rule of nondeductibility, often referred to as the partial interest rule, generally prohibits a charitable deduction for contributions of income interests, remainder interests, or rights to use property.

A charitable contribution deduction generally is not allowable for a contribution of a future interest in tangible personal property.¹¹¹ For this purpose, a future interest is one “in which a donor purports to give tangible personal property to a charitable organization, but has an understanding, arrangement, agreement, etc., whether written or oral, with the charitable organization that has the effect of reserving to, or retaining in, such donor a right to the use, possession, or enjoyment of the property.”¹¹²

A gift of an undivided portion of a donor’s entire interest in property generally is not treated as a nondeductible gift of a partial interest in property.¹¹³ For this purpose, an undivided portion of a donor’s entire interest in property must consist of a fraction or percentage of each and every substantial interest or right owned by the donor in such property and must extend over the entire term of the donor’s interest in such property.¹¹⁴ A gift generally is treated as a gift of an undivided portion of a donor’s entire interest in property if the donee is given the right, as a tenant in common with the donor, to possession, dominion, and control of the property for a portion of each year appropriate to its interest in such property.¹¹⁵

Other exceptions to the partial interest rule are provided for, among other interests: (1) remainder interests in charitable remainder annuity trusts, charitable remainder unitrusts, and pooled income funds; (2) present interests in the form of a guaranteed annuity or a fixed

¹¹⁰ Secs. 170(f)(3)(A) (income tax), 2055(e)(2) (estate tax), and 2522(c)(2) (gift tax).

¹¹¹ Sec. 170(a)(3).

¹¹² Treas. Reg. sec. 1.170A-5(a)(4). Treasury regulations provide that section 170(a)(3), which generally denies a deduction for a contribution of a future interest in tangible personal property, has “no application in respect of a transfer of an undivided present interest in property. For example, a contribution of an undivided one-quarter interest in a painting with respect to which the donee is entitled to possession during three months of each year shall be treated as made upon the receipt by the donee of a formally executed and acknowledged deed of gift. However, the period of initial possession by the donee may not be deferred in time for more than one year.” Treas. Reg. sec. 1.170A-5(a)(2).

¹¹³ Sec. 170(f)(3)(B)(ii).

¹¹⁴ Treas. Reg. sec. 1.170A-7(b)(1).

¹¹⁵ Treas. Reg. sec. 1.170A-7(b)(1).

percentage of the annual value of the property; (3) a remainder interest in a personal residence or farm; and (4) qualified conservation contributions.

Qualified conservation contributions

Qualified conservation contributions are not subject to the partial interest rule, which generally bars deductions for charitable contributions of partial interests in property.¹¹⁶ A qualified conservation contribution is a contribution of a qualified real property interest to a qualified organization exclusively for conservation purposes. A qualified real property interest is defined as: (1) the entire interest of the donor other than a qualified mineral interest; (2) a remainder interest; or (3) a restriction (granted in perpetuity) on the use that may be made of the real property (generally, a conservation easement). Qualified organizations include certain governmental units, public charities that meet certain public support tests, and certain supporting organizations. Conservation purposes include: (1) the preservation of land areas for outdoor recreation by, or for the education of, the general public; (2) the protection of a relatively natural habitat of fish, wildlife, or plants, or similar ecosystem; (3) the preservation of open space (including farmland and forest land) where such preservation will yield a significant public benefit and is either for the scenic enjoyment of the general public or pursuant to a clearly delineated Federal, State, or local governmental conservation policy; and (4) the preservation of an historically important land area or a certified historic structure.

Percentage limits on charitable contributions

Individual taxpayers

Charitable contributions by individual taxpayers are limited to a specified percentage of the individual's contribution base. The contribution base is the taxpayer's adjusted gross income ("AGI") for a taxable year, disregarding any net operating loss carryback to the year under section 172.¹¹⁷ In general, more favorable (higher) percentage limits apply to contributions of cash and ordinary income property than to contributions of capital gain property. More favorable limits also generally apply to contributions to public charities (and certain operating foundations) than to contributions to nonoperating private foundations.

More specifically, the deduction for charitable contributions by an individual taxpayer of cash and property that is not appreciated to a charitable organization described in section 170(b)(1)(A) (public charities, private foundations other than nonoperating private foundations, and certain governmental units) may not exceed 50 percent of the taxpayer's contribution base. Contributions of this type of property to nonoperating private foundations generally may be deducted up to the lesser of 30 percent of the taxpayer's contribution base or the excess of (i) 50 percent of the contribution base over (ii) the amount of contributions subject to the 50 percent limitation.

¹¹⁶ Secs. 170(f)(3)(B)(iii) and 170(h).

¹¹⁷ Sec. 170(b)(1)(G).

Contributions of appreciated capital gain property to public charities and other organizations described in section 170(b)(1)(A) generally are deductible up to 30 percent of the taxpayer's contribution base (after taking into account contributions other than contributions of capital gain property). An individual may elect, however, to bring all these contributions of appreciated capital gain property for a taxable year within the 50-percent limitation category by reducing the amount of the contribution deduction by the amount of the appreciation in the capital gain property. Contributions of appreciated capital gain property to nonoperating private foundations are deductible up to the lesser of 20 percent of the taxpayer's contribution base or the excess of (i) 30 percent of the contribution base over (ii) the amount of contributions subject to the 30 percent limitation.

Finally, more favorable percentage limits sometimes apply to contributions to the donee charity than to contributions that are for the use of the donee charity. Contributions of capital gain property for the use of public charities and other organizations described in section 170(b)(1)(A) also are limited to 20 percent of the taxpayer's contribution base. In contrast to property contributed directly to a charitable organization, property contributed for the use of an organization generally has been interpreted to mean property contributed in trust for the organization.¹¹⁸ Charitable contributions of income interests (where deductible) also generally are treated as contributions for the use of the donee organization.

Table 2.—Charitable Contribution Percentage Limits For Individual Taxpayers¹¹⁹

	Ordinary Income Property and Cash	Capital Gain Property to the Recipient ¹²⁰	Capital Gain Property for the use of the Recipient
Public Charities, Private Operating Foundations, and Private Distributing Foundations	50%	30% ¹²¹	20%
Nonoperating Private Foundations	30%	20%	20%

¹¹⁸ *Rockefeller v. Commissioner*, 676 F.2d 35, 39 (2d Cir. 1982).

¹¹⁹ Percentages shown are the percentage of an individual's contribution base.

¹²⁰ Capital gain property contributed to public charities, private operating foundations, or private distributing foundations will be subject to the 50-percent limitation if the donor elects to reduce the fair market value of the property by the amount that would have been long-term capital gain if the property had been sold.

¹²¹ Certain qualified conservation contributions to public charities (generally, conservation easements), qualify for more generous contribution limits. In general, the 30-percent limit applicable to contributions of capital gain property is increased to 100 percent if the individual making the qualified conservation contribution is a qualified farmer or rancher or to 50 percent if the individual is not a qualified farmer or rancher.

Corporate taxpayers

A corporation generally may deduct charitable contributions up to 10 percent of the corporation's taxable income for the year.¹²² For this purpose, taxable income is determined without regard to: (1) the charitable contributions deduction; (2) any net operating loss carryback to the taxable year; (3) deductions for dividends received; (4) deductions for dividends paid on certain preferred stock of public utilities; and (5) any capital loss carryback to the taxable year.¹²³

Carryforwards of excess contributions

Charitable contributions that exceed the applicable percentage limit generally may be carried forward for up to five years.¹²⁴ In general, contributions carried over from a prior year are taken into account after contributions for the current year that are subject to the same percentage limit. Excess contributions made for the use of (rather than to) an organization generally may not be carried forward.

Qualified conservation contributions

Preferential percentage limits and carryforward rules apply for qualified conservation contributions.¹²⁵ In general, the 30-percent contribution base limitation on contributions of capital gain property by individuals does not apply to qualified conservation contributions. Instead, individuals may deduct the fair market value of any qualified conservation contribution to an organization described in section 170(b)(1)(A) (generally, public charities) to the extent of the excess of 50 percent of the contribution base over the amount of all other allowable charitable contributions. These contributions are not taken into account in determining the amount of other allowable charitable contributions. Individuals are allowed to carry forward any qualified conservation contributions that exceed the 50-percent limitation for up to 15 years. In the case of an individual who is a qualified farmer or rancher for the taxable year in which the contribution is made, a qualified conservation contribution is allowable up to 100 percent of the excess of the taxpayer's contribution base over the amount of all other allowable charitable contributions.

In the case of a corporation (other than a publicly traded corporation) that is a qualified farmer or rancher for the taxable year in which the contribution is made, any qualified conservation contribution is allowable up to 100 percent of the excess of the corporation's taxable income (as computed under section 170(b)(2)) over the amount of all other allowable

¹²² Sec. 170(b)(2)(A).

¹²³ Sec. 170(b)(2)(C).

¹²⁴ Sec. 170(d).

¹²⁵ Sec. 170(b)(1)(E).

charitable contributions. Any excess may be carried forward for up to 15 years as a contribution subject to the 100-percent limitation.¹²⁶

A qualified farmer or rancher means a taxpayer whose gross income from the trade or business of farming (within the meaning of section 2032A(e)(5)) is greater than 50 percent of the taxpayer's gross income for the taxable year.

Valuation of charitable contributions

In general

For purposes of the income tax charitable deduction, the value of property contributed to charity may be limited to the fair market value of the property, the donor's tax basis in the property, or in some cases a different amount.

Charitable contributions of cash are deductible in the amount contributed, subject to the percentage limits discussed above. In addition, a taxpayer generally may deduct the full fair market value of long-term capital gain property contributed to charity.¹²⁷ Contributions of tangible personal property also generally are deductible at fair market value if the use by the recipient charitable organization is related to its tax-exempt purpose.

In certain other cases, however, section 170(e) limits the deductible value of the contribution of appreciated property to the donor's tax basis in the property. This limitation of the property's deductible value to basis generally applies, for example, for: (1) contributions of inventory or other ordinary income or short-term capital gain property;¹²⁸ (2) contributions of tangible personal property if the use by the recipient charitable organization is unrelated to the organization's tax-exempt purpose;¹²⁹ and (3) contributions to or for the use of a private foundation (other than certain private operating foundations).¹³⁰

For contributions of qualified appreciated stock, the above-described rule that limits the value of property contributed to or for the use of a private nonoperating foundation to the taxpayer's basis in the property does not apply; therefore, subject to certain limits, contributions of qualified appreciated stock to a nonoperating private foundation may be deducted at fair

¹²⁶ Sec. 170(b)(2)(B).

¹²⁷ Capital gain property means any capital asset or property used in the taxpayer's trade or business, the sale of which at its fair market value, at the time of contribution, would have resulted in gain that would have been long-term capital gain. Sec. 170(e)(1)(A).

¹²⁸ Sec. 170(e). Special rules, discussed below, apply for certain contributions of inventory and other property.

¹²⁹ Sec. 170(e)(1)(B)(i)(I).

¹³⁰ Sec. 170(e)(1)(B)(ii). Certain contributions of patents or other intellectual property also generally are limited to the donor's basis in the property. Sec. 170(e)(1)(B)(iii). However, a special rule permits additional charitable deductions beyond the donor's tax basis in certain situations.

market value.¹³¹ Qualified appreciated stock is stock that is capital gain property and for which (as of the date of the contribution) market quotations are readily available on an established securities market.¹³² A contribution of qualified appreciated stock (when increased by the aggregate amount of all prior such contributions by the donor of stock in the corporation) generally does not include a contribution of stock to the extent the amount of the stock contributed exceeds 10 percent (in value) of all of the outstanding stock of the corporation.¹³³

Contributions of property with a fair market value that is less than the donor's tax basis generally are deductible at the fair market value of the property.

Enhanced deduction rules for certain contributions of inventory and other property

Although most charitable contributions of property are valued at fair market value or the donor's tax basis in the property, certain statutorily described contributions of appreciated inventory and other property qualify for an enhanced deduction valuation that exceeds the donor's tax basis in the property, but which is less than the fair market value of the property.

As discussed above, a taxpayer's deduction for charitable contributions of inventory property generally is limited to the taxpayer's basis (typically, cost) in the inventory, or if less, the fair market value of the property. For certain contributions of inventory, however, C corporations (but not other taxpayers) may claim an enhanced deduction equal to the lesser of (1) basis plus one-half of the item's appreciation (*i.e.*, basis plus one-half of fair market value in excess of basis) or (2) two times basis.¹³⁴ To be eligible for the enhanced deduction value, the contributed property generally must be inventory of the taxpayer, contributed to a charitable organization described in section 501(c)(3) (except for private nonoperating foundations), and the donee must (1) use the property consistent with the donee's exempt purpose solely for the care of the ill, the needy, or infants, (2) not transfer the property in exchange for money, other property, or services, and (3) provide the taxpayer a written statement that the donee's use of the property will be consistent with such requirements.¹³⁵ Contributions to organizations that are not described in section 501(c)(3), such as governmental entities, do not qualify for this enhanced deduction.

To use the enhanced deduction provision, the taxpayer must establish that the fair market value of the donated item exceeds basis.

¹³¹ Sec. 170(e)(5).

¹³² Sec. 170(e)(5)(B).

¹³³ Sec. 170(e)(5)(C).

¹³⁴ Sec. 170(e)(3).

¹³⁵ Sec. 170(e)(3)(A)(i)-(iii).

A taxpayer engaged in a trade or business, whether or not a C corporation, is eligible to claim the enhanced deduction for certain donations of food inventory.¹³⁶

Selected statutory rules for specific types of contributions

Special statutory rules limit the deductible value (and impose enhanced reporting obligations on donors) of charitable contributions of certain types of property, including vehicles, intellectual property, and clothing and household items. Each of these rules was enacted in response to concerns that some taxpayers did not accurately report – and in many instances overstated – the value of the property for purposes of claiming a charitable deduction.

Vehicle donations.—Under present law, the amount of deduction for charitable contributions of vehicles (generally including automobiles, boats, and airplanes for which the claimed value exceeds \$500 and excluding inventory property) depends upon the use of the vehicle by the donee organization. If the donee organization sells the vehicle without any significant intervening use or material improvement of such vehicle by the organization, the amount of the deduction may not exceed the gross proceeds received from the sale. In other situations, a fair market value deduction may be allowed.

Patents and other intellectual property.—If a taxpayer contributes a patent or other intellectual property (other than certain copyrights or inventory)¹³⁷ to a charitable organization, the taxpayer's initial charitable deduction is limited to the lesser of the taxpayer's basis in the contributed property or the fair market value of the property.¹³⁸ In addition, the taxpayer generally is permitted to deduct, as a charitable contribution, certain additional amounts in the year of contribution or in subsequent taxable years based on a specified percentage of the qualified donee income received or accrued by the charitable donee with respect to the contributed intellectual property. For this purpose, qualified donee income includes net income received or accrued by the donee that properly is allocable to the intellectual property itself (as opposed to the activity in which the intellectual property is used).¹³⁹

Clothing and household items.—Charitable contributions of clothing and household items generally are subject to the charitable deduction rules applicable to tangible personal property. If such contributed property is appreciated property in the hands of the taxpayer, and is not used to further the donee's exempt purpose, the deduction is limited to basis. In most situations,

¹³⁶ Sec. 170(e)(3)(C).

¹³⁷ Under present and prior law, certain copyrights are not considered capital assets, such that the charitable deduction for such copyrights generally is limited to the taxpayer's basis. See sec. 1221(a)(3), 1231(b)(1)(C).

¹³⁸ Sec. 170(e)(1)(B)(iii).

¹³⁹ The present-law rules allowing additional charitable deductions for qualified donee income were enacted as part of the American Jobs Creation Act of 2004, and are effective for contributions made after June 3, 2004. For a more detailed description of these rules, see Joint Committee on Taxation, *General Explanation of Tax Legislation Enacted in the 108th Congress* (JCS-5-05), May 2005, pp. 457-461.

however, clothing and household items have a fair market value that is less than the taxpayer's basis in the property. Because property with a fair market value less than basis generally is deductible at the property's fair market value, taxpayers generally may deduct only the fair market value of most contributions of clothing or household items, regardless of whether the property is used for exempt or unrelated purposes by the donee organization. Furthermore, a special rule generally provides that no deduction is allowed for a charitable contribution of clothing or a household item unless the item is in good used or better condition. The Secretary is authorized to deny by regulation a deduction for any contribution of clothing or a household item that has minimal monetary value, such as used socks and used undergarments. Notwithstanding the general rule, a charitable contribution of clothing or household items not in good used or better condition with a claimed value of more than \$500 may be deducted if the taxpayer includes with the taxpayer's return a qualified appraisal with respect to the property.¹⁴⁰ Household items include furniture, furnishings, electronics, appliances, linens, and other similar items. Food, paintings, antiques, and other objects of art, jewelry and gems, and certain collections are excluded from the special rules described in the preceding paragraph.¹⁴¹

College athletic seating rights.—In general, where a taxpayer receives or expects to receive a substantial return benefit for a payment to charity, the payment is not deductible as a charitable contribution. However, special rules apply to certain payments to institutions of higher education in exchange for which the payor receives the right to purchase tickets or seating at an athletic event. Specifically, the payor may treat 80 percent of a payment as a charitable contribution where: (1) the amount is paid to or for the benefit of an institution of higher education (as defined in section 3304(f)) described in section (b)(1)(A)(ii) (generally, a school with a regular faculty and curriculum and meeting certain other requirements), and (2) such amount would be allowable as a charitable deduction but for the fact that the taxpayer receives (directly or indirectly) as a result of the payment the right to purchase tickets for seating at an athletic event in an athletic stadium of such institution.¹⁴²

Use of a vehicle when volunteering for a charity

Unreimbursed out-of-pocket expenditures made incident to providing donated services to a qualified charitable organization — such as out-of-pocket transportation expenses necessarily incurred in performing donated services — may qualify as a charitable contribution.¹⁴³ No charitable contribution deduction is allowed for traveling expenses (including expenses for meals

¹⁴⁰ As is discussed above, the charitable contribution substantiation rules generally require a qualified appraisal where the claimed value of a contribution is more than \$5,000.

¹⁴¹ The special rules concerning the deductibility of clothing and household items were enacted as part of the Pension Protection Act of 2006, P.L. 109-280 (August 17, 2006), and are effective for contributions made after August 17, 2006. For a more detailed description of these rules, see Joint Committee on Taxation, *General Explanation of Tax Legislation Enacted in the 109th Congress* (JCS-1-07), January 17, 2007, pp. 597-600.

¹⁴² Sec. 170(l).

¹⁴³ Treas. Reg. sec. 1.170A-1(g).

and lodging) while away from home, whether paid directly or by reimbursement, unless there is no significant element of personal pleasure, recreation, or vacation in such travel.¹⁴⁴

In determining the amount treated as a charitable contribution where a taxpayer operates a vehicle in providing donated services to a charity, the taxpayer either may track and deduct actual out-of-pocket expenditures or, in the case of a passenger automobile, may use the charitable standard mileage rate. The charitable standard mileage rate is set by statute at 14 cents per mile.¹⁴⁵ The taxpayer may also deduct (under either computation method), any parking fees and tolls incurred in rendering the services, but may not deduct any amount (regardless of the computation method used) for general repair or maintenance expenses, depreciation, insurance, registration fees, etc. Regardless of the computation method used, the taxpayer must keep reliable written records of expenses incurred. For example, where a taxpayer uses the charitable standard mileage rate to determine a deduction, the IRS has stated that the taxpayer generally must maintain records of miles driven, time, place (or use), and purpose of the mileage. If the charitable standard mileage rate is not used to determine the deduction, the taxpayer generally must maintain reliable written records of actual expenses incurred.¹⁴⁶

Substantiation and other formal requirements

In general

A donor who claims a deduction for a charitable contribution must maintain reliable written records regarding the contribution, regardless of the value or amount of such contribution.¹⁴⁷ In the case of a charitable contribution of money, regardless of the amount, applicable recordkeeping requirements are satisfied only if the donor maintains as a record of the contribution a bank record or a written communication from the donee showing the name of the donee organization, the date of the contribution, and the amount of the contribution. In such cases, the recordkeeping requirements may not be satisfied by maintaining other written records.

No charitable contribution deduction is allowed for a separate contribution of \$250 or more unless the donor obtains a contemporaneous written acknowledgement of the contribution

¹⁴⁴ Sec. 170(j).

¹⁴⁵ Sec. 170(i).

¹⁴⁶ In lieu of actual operating expenses, an optional standard mileage rate may be used in computing deductible transportation expenses for medical purposes (section 213) or for work-related moving (section 217). The standard mileage rates for medical and moving purposes generally cover only out-of-pocket operating expenses (including gasoline and oil) directly related to the use of the automobile. Such rates do not include costs that are not deductible for medical or moving purposes, such as general maintenance expenses, depreciation, insurance, and registration fees. The medical and moving standard mileage rates are determined by the IRS and updated periodically. For expenses paid or incurred on or after January 1, 2017, the rate for both such purposes is 17 cents per mile. IRS Notice 2016-79.

¹⁴⁷ Sec. 170(f)(17).

from the charity indicating whether the charity provided any good or service (and an estimate of the value of any such good or service) to the taxpayer in consideration for the contribution.¹⁴⁸

In addition, any charity receiving a contribution exceeding \$75 made partly as a gift and partly as consideration for goods or services furnished by the charity (a “quid pro quo” contribution) is required to inform the contributor in writing of an estimate of the value of the goods or services furnished by the charity and that only the portion exceeding the value of the goods or services is deductible as a charitable contribution.¹⁴⁹

If the total charitable deduction claimed for noncash property is more than \$500, the taxpayer must attach a completed Form 8283 (Noncash Charitable Contributions) to the taxpayer’s return or the deduction is not allowed.¹⁵⁰ In general, taxpayers are required to obtain a qualified appraisal for donated property with a value of more than \$5,000, and to attach an appraisal summary to the tax return.

Exception for certain contributions reported by the donee organization

Subsection 170(f)(8)(D) provides an exception to the contemporaneous written acknowledgment requirement described above. Under the exception, a contemporaneous written acknowledgment is not required if the donee organization files a return, on such form and in accordance with such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe, that includes the same content. “[T]he section 170(f)(8)(D) exception is not available unless and until the Treasury Department and the IRS issue final regulations prescribing the method by which donee reporting may be accomplished.”¹⁵¹ No such final regulations have been issued.¹⁵²

¹⁴⁸ Such acknowledgement must include the amount of cash and a description (but not value) of any property other than cash contributed, whether the donee provided any goods or services in consideration for the contribution, and a good faith estimate of the value of any such goods or services. Sec. 170(f)(8).

¹⁴⁹ Sec. 6115.

¹⁵⁰ Sec. 170(f)(11).

¹⁵¹ See IRS, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, Substantiation Requirement for Certain Contributions, REG-138344-13 (October 13, 2015), I.R.B. 2015-41 (preamble).

¹⁵² In October 2015, the IRS issued proposed regulations that, if finalized, would have implemented the section 170(f)(8)(D) exception to the contemporaneous written acknowledgment requirement. The proposed regulations provided that a return filed by a donee organization under section 170(f)(8)(D) must include, in addition to the information generally required on a contemporaneous written acknowledgment: (1) the name and address of the donee organization; (2) the name and address of the donor; and (3) the taxpayer identification number of the donor. In addition, the return must be filed with the IRS (with a copy provided to the donor) on or before February 28 of the year following the calendar year in which the contribution was made. Under the proposed regulations, donee reporting would have been optional and would have been available solely at the discretion of the donee organization. The proposed regulations were withdrawn in January 2016. See Prop. Treas. Reg. sec. 1.170A-13(f)(18).

Description of Proposal

The proposal makes the following modifications to the present law charitable deduction rules.

Increased percentage limits for contributions of cash to public charities

The proposal increases the income-based percentage limit described in section 170(b)(1)(A) for certain charitable contributions by an individual taxpayer of cash to public charities and certain other organizations from 50 percent to 60 percent.

Charitable mileage rate adjusted for inflation

The proposal repeals the statutory charitable mileage rate and provides instead that the standard mileage rate used for determining the charitable contribution deduction shall be a rate which takes into account the variable costs of operating an automobile. The intent of the provision is to allow the IRS to determine, and make periodic adjustments to, the charitable standard mileage rate, taking into account the types of costs that are deductible under section 170 of the Code when operating a vehicle in connection with providing volunteer services (*i.e.*, generally, the out-of-pocket operating expenses (including gasoline and oil) directly related to the use of the automobile for such purposes).

Denial of deduction for college athletic event seating rights

The proposal amends section 170(l) to provide that no charitable deduction shall be allowed for any amount described in paragraph 170(l)(2), generally, a payment to an institution of higher education in exchange for which the payor receives the right to purchase tickets or seating at an athletic event, as described in greater detail above.

Repeal of substantiation exception for certain contributions reported by the donee organization

The provision repeals the section 170(f)(8)(D) exception to the contemporaneous written acknowledgment requirement.

Effective Date

The proposal is effective for contributions made in taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017.

7. Repeal of deduction for tax preparation expenses

Present Law

For regular income tax purposes, individuals are allowed an itemized deduction for expenses for the production of income. These expenses are defined as ordinary and necessary expenses paid or incurred in a taxable year: (1) for the production or collection of income; (2) for

the management, conservation, or maintenance of property held for the production of income; or (3) in connection with the determination, collection, or refund of any tax.¹⁵³

Description of Proposal

The proposal repeals the deduction for expenses in connection with the determination, collection, or refund of any tax.

Effective Date

The proposal is effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017.

8. Repeal of deduction for medical expenses

Present Law

Individuals may claim an itemized deduction for unreimbursed medical expenses, but only to the extent that such expenses exceed 10 percent of adjusted gross income.¹⁵⁴ For taxable years beginning before January 1, 2017, the 10-percent threshold is reduced to 7.5 percent in the case of taxpayers who have attained the age of 65 before the close of the taxable year. In the case of married taxpayers, the 7.5 percent threshold applies if either spouse has obtained the age of 65 before the close of the taxable year. For these taxpayers, during these years, the threshold is 10 percent for AMT purposes.

Description of Proposal

The proposal repeals the deduction for unreimbursed medical expenses.

Effective Date

The proposal is effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017.

¹⁵³ Sec. 212.

¹⁵⁴ Sec. 213. The threshold was amended by the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (Pub. L. No. 111-118). For taxable years beginning before January 1, 2013, the threshold was 7.5 percent and 10 percent for alternative minimum tax (“AMT”) purposes.

9. Repeal of deduction for alimony payments and corresponding inclusion in gross income

Present Law

Alimony and separate maintenance payments are deductible by the payor spouse and includible in income by the recipient spouse.¹⁵⁵ Child support payments are not treated as alimony.¹⁵⁶

Description of Proposal

Under the proposal, alimony and separate maintenance payments are not deductible by the payor spouse. The proposal repeals sections 61(a)(8) and 71 of the Code. These sections specify that alimony and separate maintenance payments are included in income. Thus, the intent of the proposal is to follow the rule of the Supreme Court's holding in *Gould v. Gould*,¹⁵⁷ in which the Court held that such payments are not income to the recipient. The treatment of child support is not changed.

Effective Date

The proposal is effective for any divorce or separation instrument executed after December 31, 2017, or for any divorce or separation instrument executed on or before December 31, 2017, and modified after that date, if the modification expressly provides that the amendments made by this section apply to such modification.

10. Repeal of deduction for moving expenses

Present Law

Individuals are permitted an itemized deduction for moving expenses paid or incurred during the taxable year in connection with the commencement of work by the taxpayer as an employee or as a self-employed individual at a new principal place of work.¹⁵⁸ Such expenses are deductible only if the move meets certain conditions related to distance from the taxpayer's previous residence and the taxpayer's status as a full-time employee in the new location.

Description of Proposal

The proposal repeals the deduction for moving expenses.

¹⁵⁵ Secs. 215(a) and 71(a).

¹⁵⁶ Sec. 71(c).

¹⁵⁷ 245 U.S. 151 (1917).

¹⁵⁸ Sec. 217(a).

Effective Date

The proposal is effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017.

11. Termination of deduction and exclusions for contributions to medical savings accounts

Present Law

Archer MSAs

As of 1997, certain individuals are permitted to contribute to an Archer MSA, which is a tax-exempt trust or custodial account.¹⁵⁹ Within limits, contributions to an Archer MSA are deductible in determining adjusted gross income if made by an individual and are excludible from gross income for income tax purposes and wages for employment tax¹⁶⁰ purposes if made by the employer of an individual.¹⁶¹

An individual is generally eligible for an Archer MSA if the individual is covered by a high deductible health plan and no other health plan other than a plan that provides certain permitted insurance or permitted coverage. In addition, the individual either must be an employee of a small employer (generally an employer with 50 or fewer employees on average) that provides the high deductible health plan or must be self-employed or the spouse of a self-employed individual and the high deductible health plan is not provided by the employer of the individual or spouse.

For 2017, a high deductible health plan for purposes of Archer MSA eligibility is a health plan with an annual deductible of at least \$2,250 and not more than \$3,350 in the case of self-only coverage and at least \$4,500 and not more than \$6,750 in the case of family coverage. In addition, for 2017, the maximum out-of-pocket expenses with respect to allowed costs must be no more than \$4,500 in the case of self-only coverage and no more than \$8,250 in the case of family coverage. Out-of-pocket expenses include deductibles, co-payments, and other amounts (other than premiums) that the individual must pay for covered benefits under the plan. A plan does not fail to qualify as a high deductible health plan if substantially all of the coverage under the plan is certain permitted insurance or is coverage (whether provided through insurance or otherwise) for accidents, disability, dental care, vision care, or long-term care.

The maximum annual contribution that can be made to an Archer MSA for a year is 65 percent of the annual deductible under the individual's high deductible health plan in the case of self-only coverage (65 percent of \$3,350 for 2017) and 75 percent of the annual deductible in the case of family coverage (75 percent of \$6,750 for 2017), but in no case more than the individual's compensation income. In addition, the maximum contribution can be made only if the individual is covered by the high deductible health plan for the full year.

¹⁵⁹ Archer MSAs were originally called medical savings accounts or MSAs.

¹⁶⁰ The FICA exclusion is provided under IRS Notice 96-53.

¹⁶¹ Secs. 106(b) and 220.

Distributions from an Archer MSA for qualified medical expenses are not includible in gross income. Distributions not used for qualified medical expenses are includible in gross income and subject to an additional 20-percent tax unless an exception applies. A distribution from an Archer MSA may be rolled over on a nontaxable basis to another Archer MSA or to a health savings account and does not count against the contribution limits.

After 2007, no new contributions can be made to Archer MSAs except by or on behalf of individuals who previously had made Archer MSA contributions and employees of small employers that previously contributed to Archer MSAs (or at least 20 percent of whose employees who were previously eligible to contribute to Archer MSAs did so).

Health savings accounts

As of 2004, an individual with a high deductible health plan (and no other health plan other than a plan that provides certain permitted insurance or permitted coverage) generally may contribute to a health savings account (“HSA”), which is a tax-exempt trust or custodial account. HSAs provide similar tax-favored savings treatment as Archer MSAs. That is, within limits, contributions to an HSA are deductible in determining adjusted gross income if made by an individual and are excludable from gross income for income tax purposes and wages for employment tax¹⁶² purposes if made by the employer of an individual, and distributions for qualified medical expenses are not includible in gross income.¹⁶³ However, the rules for HSAs are in various aspects more favorable than the rules for Archer MSAs. For example, the availability of HSAs is not limited to employees of small employers or self-employed individuals and their spouses.

For 2017, a high deductible health plan for purposes of HSA eligibility is a health plan with an annual deductible of at least \$1,300 in the case of self-only coverage and at least \$2,600 in the case of family coverage. In addition, for 2017, the sum of the deductible and the maximum out-of-pocket expenses with respect to allowed costs must be no more than \$6,550 in the case of self-only coverage and no more than \$13,100 in the case of family coverage. A plan does not fail to qualify as a high deductible health plan for HSA purposes merely because it does not have a deductible for preventive care.

For 2017, the maximum aggregate annual contribution that can be made to an HSA is \$3,400 in the case of self-only coverage and \$6,750 in the case of family coverage. The annual contribution limits are increased by \$1,000 for individuals who have attained age 55 by the end of the taxable year (referred to as “catch-up contributions”). The maximum amount that an individual make contribute is reduced by the amount of any contributions to the individual’s Archer MSA and any excludable HSA contributions made by the individual’s employer. In some cases, an individual may make the maximum HSA contribution, even if the individual is covered by the high deductible health plan for only part of the year. A distribution from an HSA

¹⁶² The FICA exclusion is provided under IRS Notice 2004-2.

¹⁶³ Secs. 106(d) and 223.

may be rolled over on a nontaxable basis to another HSA and does not count against the contribution limits.

Description of Proposal

Under the proposal, contributions to Archer MSAs for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017, are not deductible or excludible from gross income and wages.

Effective Date

The proposal is effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017.

12. Denial of deduction for expenses attributable to the trade or business of being an employee, expenses of teachers, performing artists and certain officials

Present Law

In general, business expenses incurred by an employee are deductible, but only as an itemized deduction and only to the extent the expenses exceed two percent of adjusted gross income.¹⁶⁴ However, in the case of certain employees and certain expenses, a deduction may be taken in determining adjusted gross income (referred to as an “above-the-line” deduction), including expenses of qualified performing artists, expenses of State or local government officials performing services on a fee basis, expenses of eligible educators (applicable under present law for taxable years beginning after 2001 and before 2017), and expenses of members of a reserve component of the Armed Forces.¹⁶⁵

Present law and IRS guidance provide for numerous items that may be deducted under this provision (subject to the two-percent adjusted gross income floor). This non-exhaustive list includes):¹⁶⁶

- Business bad debt of an employee;
- Business liability insurance premiums;
- Damages paid to a former employer for breach of an employment contract;
- Depreciation on a computer a taxpayer’s employer requires him to use in his work;
- Dues to a chamber of commerce if membership helps the taxpayer do his job;
- Dues to professional societies;

¹⁶⁴ Secs. 62(a)(1) and 67.

¹⁶⁵ Sec. 62(a)(2)(B), (C), (D) and (E). Under section 62(a)(2)(A) and (c), certain reimbursements of employee business expenses are excluded from income.

¹⁶⁶ See IRS Publication 529, “*Miscellaneous Deductions*” (2016), p. 3.

- Educator expenses¹⁶⁷;
- Home office or part of a taxpayer's home used regularly and exclusively in the taxpayer's work;
- Job search expenses in the taxpayer's present occupation;
- Laboratory breakage fees;
- Legal fees related to the taxpayer's job;
- Licenses and regulatory fees;
- Malpractice insurance premiums;
- Medical examinations required by an employer;
- Occupational taxes;
- Passport for a business trip;
- Repayment of an income aid payment received under an employer's plan;
- Research expenses of a college professor;
- Rural mail carriers' vehicle expenses;
- Subscriptions to professional journals and trade magazines related to the taxpayer's work;
- Tools and supplies used in the taxpayer's work;
- Travel, transportation, meals, entertainment, gifts, and local lodging related to the taxpayer's work;
- Union dues and expenses;
- Work clothes and uniforms if required and not suitable for everyday use; and
- Work-related education.

A working condition fringe provided to an employee is excluded from the employee's income and wages.¹⁶⁸ For this purpose, a working condition fringe means property or services provided to an employee to the extent that, if the employee paid for the property or service, the payment would be deductible as a business expense or depreciation.

Description of Proposal

Under the proposal, business expenses incurred by an employee are not deductible, other than expenses that are deductible in determining adjusted gross income (that is, above-the-line deductions).

¹⁶⁷ Under a special provision, these expenses are deductible "above the line" up to \$250.

¹⁶⁸ Sec. 132(a)(3) and (d).

In addition, the proposal repeals the provisions allowing above-the-line deductions for expenses of qualified performing artists and expenses of State or local government officials performing services on a fee basis. The proposal also repeals the provision allowing an above-the-line deduction for expenses of eligible educators for taxable years beginning after 2001 and before 2017. The proposal retains the provision allowing an above-the-line deduction for expenses of members of a reserve component of the Armed Forces.¹⁶⁹

In addition, whether property or services provided by an employer are excluded as a working condition fringe is determined without regard to the proposal. That is, the same standard as under present law applies for this purpose.

Effective Date

The proposal applies to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017.

¹⁶⁹ The proposal also retains the provision under which certain reimbursements of employee business expenses are excluded from income.

E. Simplification and Reform of Exclusions and Taxable Compensation

1. Limitation on exclusion for employer-provided housing

Present Law

The value of lodging furnished to an employee, spouse, or dependents by or on behalf of an employer for the convenience of the employer (referred to as “employer-provided lodging”) is excludible from the employee’s gross income, but only if the employee is required to accept the lodging on the business premises of the employer as a condition of employment.¹⁷⁰ Special rules apply with respect to employees living in foreign camps¹⁷¹ and lodging furnished by certain educational institutions to employees.¹⁷² Amounts attributable to employer-provided lodging that are excludible from gross income for income tax purposes are also excluded from wages for employment tax purposes.

Description of Proposal

The proposal limits the amount that may be excluded from gross income for employer-provided lodging to \$50,000 (\$25,000 in the case of a married individual filing a separate return), subject to a phase-out based on the employee’s level of compensation. The exclusion is phased out by \$1 for every \$2 earned above the indexed compensation threshold. For 2017, this compensation threshold is \$120,000.¹⁷³ The proposal also denies any exclusion for employer-provided housing provided to 5% owners,¹⁷⁴ regardless of their compensation level.

In addition, the exclusion does not apply to more than one residence at any given time. In the case of spouses filing a joint return, the one residence limit may be applied separately to each spouse for a period during which the spouses reside in separate residences provided in connection with their respective employments.

Those amounts that are not excludible from gross income for income tax purposes will also not be excluded from wages for employment tax purposes.

Effective Date

The proposal is effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017.

¹⁷⁰ Sec. 119(a).

¹⁷¹ Sec. 119(c).

¹⁷² Sec. 119(d).

¹⁷³ The compensation threshold is that amount in effect under section 414(q)(1)(B)(i).

¹⁷⁴ As defined in section 416(i)(1)(B)(i).

2. Modification of exclusion of gain on sale of a principal residence

Present Law

A taxpayer who is an individual may exclude up to \$250,000 (\$500,000 if married filing a joint return) of gain realized on the sale or exchange of a principal residence. To be eligible for the exclusion, the taxpayer must have owned and used the residence as a principal residence for at least two of the five years ending on the date of the sale or exchange. A taxpayer who fails to meet these requirements by reason of a change of place of employment, health, or, to the extent provided under regulations, unforeseen circumstances, is able to exclude an amount equal to the fraction of the \$250,000 (\$500,000 if married filing a joint return) that is equal to the fraction of the two years that the ownership and use requirements are met.

The exclusion under this provision may not be claimed for more than one sale or exchange during any two-year period.

Description of Proposal

The proposal extends the length of time a taxpayer must own and use a residence to qualify for this exclusion. Specifically, the exclusion is available only if the taxpayer has owned and used the residence as a principal residence for at least five of the eight years ending on the date of the sale or exchange. A taxpayer who fails to meet these requirements by reason of a change of place of employment, health, or, to the extent provided under regulations, unforeseen circumstances is able to exclude an amount equal to the fraction of the \$250,000 (\$500,000 if married filing a joint return) that is equal to the fraction of the five years that the ownership and use requirements are met.

The proposal limits the exclusion so that the exclusion may not apply to more than one sale or exchange during any five-year period.

The proposal phases-out the exclusion by one dollar for every dollar a taxpayer's AGI exceeds \$250,000 (\$500,000 if married filing a joint return). For purposes of this provision, AGI is measured using the average of the taxpayers' AGI in the year of sale (excluding any income from the sale of the home) and the prior two taxable years before such sale.

Effective Date

The proposal is effective for sales and exchanges after December 31, 2017.

3. Repeal of exclusion, etc., for employee achievement awards

Present Law

An employer's deduction for the cost of an employee achievement award is limited to a certain amount.¹⁷⁵ Employee achievement awards that are deductible by an employer (or would be deductible but for the fact that the employer is a tax-exempt organization) are excludible from an employee's gross income.¹⁷⁶ Amounts that are excludible from gross income under section 74(c) for income tax purposes are also excluded from wages for employment tax purposes.

An employee achievement award is an item of tangible personal property given to an employee in recognition of either length of service or safety achievement and presented as part of a meaningful presentation.

Description of Proposal

The proposal repeals the deduction limitation for employee achievement awards. It also repeals the exclusions from gross income and wages.

Effective Date

The proposal is effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017.

4. Repeal of exclusion for dependent care assistance programs

Present Law

An exclusion from the gross income of an employee of up to \$5,000 annually for employer-provided dependent care assistance¹⁷⁷ is allowed if the assistance is provided pursuant to a separate written plan of an employer that does not discriminate in favor of highly compensated employees¹⁷⁸ and meets certain other requirements. The amount excludible cannot exceed the earned income of the employee or, if the employee is married, the lesser of the earned income of the employee or the earned income of the employee's spouse. Amounts attributable to dependent care assistance that are excludible from gross income for income tax purposes are also excludible from wages for employment tax purposes.

¹⁷⁵ Sec. 274(j).

¹⁷⁶ Sec. 74(c).

¹⁷⁷ Sec. 129(a).

¹⁷⁸ Sec. 129(d). The exclusion applies if the contributions or benefits under the program do not discriminate in favor of highly compensated employees, within the meaning of sec. 414(q), or their dependents, and the program benefits employees under a classification established by the employer found not to be discriminatory in favor of such highly compensated employees or their dependents.

Description of Proposal

The proposal repeals the exclusions from gross income and wages for dependent care assistance programs.

Effective Date

The proposal is effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017.

5. Repeal of exclusion for qualified moving expense reimbursement

Present Law

Qualified moving expense reimbursements are excludible from an employee's gross income¹⁷⁹, and are defined as any amount received (directly or indirectly) from an employer as payment for (or reimbursement of) expenses which would be deductible as moving expenses under section 217¹⁸⁰ if directly paid or incurred by the employee. However, any such amount actually deducted by the individual is not eligible for this exclusion. Amounts excludible from gross income for income tax purposes as qualified moving expense reimbursements are also excluded from wages for employment tax purposes.

Description of Proposal

The proposal repeals the exclusion from gross income and wages for qualified moving expense reimbursements.

Effective Date

The proposal is effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017.

6. Repeal of exclusion for adoption assistance programs

Present Law

An exclusion from an employee's gross income is allowed for qualified adoption expenses paid or reimbursed by an employer, if such amounts are furnished pursuant to an adoption assistance program.¹⁸¹ For 2017, the maximum exclusion amount is \$13,570, and is phased out ratably for taxpayers with modified adjusted gross income ("AGI") above a certain amount. In 2017, the phase out range begins at modified AGI of \$203,540, with no exclusion

¹⁷⁹ Secs. 132(a)(6) and 132(g).

¹⁸⁰ Individuals are allowed an itemized deduction for moving expenses paid or incurred during the taxable year in connection with the commencement of work by the taxpayer as an employee or as a self-employed individual at a new principal place of work.¹⁸⁰ Such expenses are deductible only if the move meets certain conditions related to distance from the taxpayer's previous residence and the taxpayer's status as a full-time employee in the new location.

¹⁸¹ Sec. 137(a).

when modified AGI equals or exceeds \$243,540. Modified AGI is the sum of the taxpayer's AGI plus amounts excluded from income under sections 911, 931, and 933 (relating to the exclusion of income of U.S. citizens or residents living abroad; residents of Guam, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands and residents of Puerto Rico, respectively).

In the case of adoption of a child with special needs that is finalized during a taxable year, the taxpayer may claim as an exclusion the amount of the maximum exclusion minus the aggregate qualified adoption expenses with respect to that adoption for all prior taxable years.

Qualified adoption expenses are reasonable and necessary adoption fees, court costs, attorney fees, and other expenses that are: (1) directly related to, and the principal purpose of which is for, the legal adoption of an eligible child by the taxpayer; (2) not incurred in violation of State or Federal law, or in carrying out any surrogate parenting arrangement; (3) not for the adoption of the child of the taxpayer's spouse; and (4) not reimbursed (*e.g.*, by an employer).¹⁸²

For the exclusion to apply, certain requirements must be satisfied, including satisfaction of nondiscrimination rules and providing employees with reasonable notification of the availability and terms of the program.¹⁸³

Adoption expenses paid or reimbursed by the employer under an adoption assistance program are not eligible for the adoption credit under section 23. A taxpayer may be eligible for the adoption credit (with respect to qualified adoption expenses he or she incurs) and also for the exclusion (with respect to different qualified adoption expenses paid or reimbursed by his or her employer).

Description of Proposal

The proposal repeals the exclusion from gross income for adoption assistance programs.

Effective Date

The proposal is effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017.

¹⁸² Sec. 23(d)(1).

¹⁸³ The employer's adoption assistance program must not discriminate in favor of highly compensated employees, within the meaning of sec. 414(q). In addition, no more than five percent of the amounts paid or incurred by the employer during the year for qualified adoption expenses under an adoption assistance program can be provided for the class of individuals consisting of more-than-five-percent owners of the employer and the spouses or dependents of such more-than-five-percent owners.

F. Simplification and Reform of Savings, Pensions, Retirement

1. Repeal of special rule permitting recharacterization of IRA contributions

Present Law

Individual retirement arrangements

There are two basic types of individual retirement arrangements (“IRAs”) under present law: traditional IRAs,¹⁸⁴ to which both deductible and nondeductible contributions may be made,¹⁸⁵ and Roth IRAs, to which only nondeductible contributions may be made.¹⁸⁶ The principal difference between these two types of IRAs is the timing of income tax inclusion.

An annual limit applies to contributions to IRAs. The contribution limit is coordinated so that the aggregate maximum amount that can be contributed to all of an individual’s IRAs (both traditional and Roth) for a taxable year is the lesser of a certain dollar amount (\$5,500 for 2017) or the individual’s compensation. In the case of a married couple, contributions can be made up to the dollar limit for each spouse if the combined compensation of the spouses is at least equal to the contributed amount. The dollar limit is increased annually (“indexed”) as needed to reflect increases in the cost-of living. An individual who has attained age 50 before the end of the taxable year may also make catch-up contributions up to \$1,000 to an IRA. The IRA catch-up contribution limit is not indexed.

Traditional IRAs

An individual may make deductible contributions to a traditional IRA up to the IRA contribution limit (reduced by any contributions to Roth IRAs) if neither the individual nor the individual’s spouse is an active participant in an employer-sponsored retirement plan. If an individual (or the individual’s spouse) is an active participant in an employer-sponsored retirement plan, the deduction is phased out for taxpayers with adjusted gross income (“AGI”) for the taxable year over certain indexed levels.¹⁸⁷ To the extent an individual cannot or does not make deductible contributions to a traditional IRA or contributions to a Roth IRA for the taxable year, the individual may make nondeductible after-tax contributions to a traditional IRA (that is, no AGI limits apply), subject to the same contribution limits as the limits on deductible contributions, including catch-up contributions. An individual who has attained age 70½ before the close of a year is not permitted to make contributions to a traditional IRA for that year.

¹⁸⁴ Sec. 408.

¹⁸⁵ Sec. 219.

¹⁸⁶ Sec. 408A.

¹⁸⁷ Sec. 219(g).

Amounts held in a traditional IRA are includible in income when withdrawn, except to the extent the withdrawal is a return of the individual's basis.¹⁸⁸ All traditional IRAs of an individual are treated as a single contract for purposes of recovering basis in the IRAs.

Roth IRAs

Individuals with AGI below certain levels may make nondeductible contributions to a Roth IRA. The maximum annual contribution that can be made to a Roth IRA is phased out for taxpayers with AGI for the taxable year over certain indexed levels.

Amounts held in a Roth IRA that are withdrawn as a qualified distribution are not includible in income. A qualified distribution is a distribution that (1) is made after the five-taxable-year period beginning with the first taxable year for which the individual first made a contribution to a Roth IRA, and (2) is made after attainment of age 59½, on account of death or disability, or is made for first-time homebuyer expenses of up to \$10,000.

Distributions from a Roth IRA that are not qualified distributions are includible in income to the extent attributable to earnings; amounts that are attributable to a return of contributions to the Roth IRA are not includible in income. All Roth IRAs are treated as a single contract for purposes of determining the amount that is a return of contributions.

Separation of traditional and Roth IRA accounts

Contributions to traditional IRAs and to Roth IRAs must be segregated into separate IRAs, meaning arrangements with separate trusts, accounts, or contracts, and separate IRA documents. Except in the case of a conversion or recharacterization, amounts cannot be transferred or rolled over between the two types of IRAs.

Taxpayers generally may convert an amount in a traditional IRA to a Roth IRA.¹⁸⁹ The amount converted is includible in the taxpayer's income as if a withdrawal had been made.¹⁹⁰ The conversion is accomplished by a trustee-to-trustee transfer of the amount from the traditional IRA to the Roth IRA, or by a distribution from the traditional IRA and contribution to the Roth IRA within 60 days.

Rollovers to IRAs of distributions from tax-favored employer-sponsored retirement plans (that is, qualified retirement plans, tax-deferred annuity plans, and governmental eligible

¹⁸⁸ Basis results from after-tax contributions to traditional IRAs or a rollovers to traditional IRAs of after-tax amounts from another eligible retirement plan.

¹⁸⁹ Although an individual with AGI exceeding certain limits is not permitted to make a contribution directly to a Roth IRA, the individual can make a contribution to a traditional IRA and convert the traditional IRA to a Roth IRA.

¹⁹⁰ Subject to various exceptions, distributions from an IRA before age 59½ that are includible in income are subject to a 10-percent early distribution tax under section 72(t). An exception applies to an amount includible in income as a result of the conversion from a traditional IRA into a Roth IRA. However, the early distribution tax applies if the taxpayer withdraws the amount within five years of the conversion.

deferred compensation plans¹⁹¹) are also permitted. For tax-free rollovers, distributions from pretax accounts under an employer-sponsored plan generally must be contributed to a traditional IRA, and distributions from a designated Roth account under an employer-sponsored plan must be contributed only to a Roth IRA. However, a distribution from an employer-sponsored plan that is not from a designated Roth account is also permitted to be rolled over into a Roth IRA, subject to the rules that apply to conversions from a traditional IRA into a Roth IRA. Thus, a rollover from a tax-favored employer-sponsored plan to a Roth IRA is includible in gross income (except to the extent it represents a return of after-tax contributions).¹⁹²

Recharacterization of IRA contributions

If an individual makes a contribution to an IRA (traditional or Roth) for a taxable year, the individual is permitted to recharacterize the contribution as a contribution to the other type of IRA (traditional or Roth) by making a trustee-to-trustee transfer to the other type of IRA before the due date for the individual's income tax return for that year.¹⁹³ In the case of a recharacterization, the contribution will be treated as having been made to the transferee IRA (and not the original, transferor IRA) as of the date of the original contribution. Both regular contributions and conversion contributions to a Roth IRA can be recharacterized as having been made to a traditional IRA.

The amount transferred in a recharacterization must be accompanied by any net income allocable to the contribution. In general, even if a recharacterization is accomplished by transferring a specific asset, net income is calculated as a pro rata portion of income on the entire account rather than income allocable to the specific asset transferred. However, when doing a Roth conversion of an amount for a year, an individual may establish multiple Roth IRAs, for example, Roth IRAs with different investment strategies, and divide the amount being converted among the IRAs. The individual can then choose whether to recharacterize any of the Roth IRAs as a traditional IRA by transferring the entire amount in the particular Roth IRA to a traditional IRA.¹⁹⁴ For example, if the value of the assets in a particular Roth IRA declines after the conversion, the conversion can be reversed by recharacterizing that IRA as a traditional IRA. The individual may then later convert that traditional IRA to a Roth IRA (referred to as a reconversion), including only the lower value in income. Treasury regulations prevent the reconversion from taking place immediately after the recharacterization, by requiring a minimum period to elapse before the reconversion. Generally the reconversion cannot occur sooner than

¹⁹¹ Secs. 401(a), 403(a), 403(b) and 457(b).

¹⁹² As in the case of a conversion of an amount from a traditional IRA to a Roth IRA, the special recapture rule relating to the 10-percent additional tax on early distributions applies for distributions made from the Roth IRA within a specified five-year period after the rollover.

¹⁹³ Sec. 408A(d)(6).

¹⁹⁴ Treas. Reg. sec. 1.408A-5, Q&A-2(b).

the later of 30 days after the recharacterization or a date during the taxable year following the taxable year of the original conversion.¹⁹⁵

Description of Proposal

The proposal repeals the special rule that allows IRA contributions to one type of IRA (either traditional or Roth) to be recharacterized as a contribution to the other type of IRA. Thus, for example, under the proposal, a conversion contribution establishing a Roth IRA during a taxable year can no longer be recharacterized as a contribution to a traditional IRA (thereby unwinding the conversion).

Effective Date

The proposal is effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017.

2. Reduction in minimum age for allowable in-service distributions

Present Law

Tax-favored employer-sponsored retirement plans consist of qualified retirement plans, including certain defined contribution plans that allow employees to make elective deferrals (a “section 401(k) plan”), tax-deferred annuity plans (a “section 403(b) plan”), which may also allow employees to make elective deferrals, and eligible deferred compensation plans of State and local government employers (a “governmental section 457(b) plan”).¹⁹⁶ The terms of an employer-sponsored retirement plan generally determine when distributions are permitted. However, in some cases, restrictions may apply to distribution before an employee’s severance from employment, referred to as “in-service” distributions.

In-service distributions of elective deferrals (and related earnings) under a section 401(k) plan generally are permitted only after attainment of age 59½ or termination of the plan.¹⁹⁷ In-service distributions of elective deferrals (but not related earnings) are also permitted in the case of hardship. Elective deferrals under a section 403(b) plan are subject to in-service distribution restrictions similar to those applicable to elective deferrals under a section 401(k) plan, and, in some cases, other contributions to a section 403(b) plan are subject to similar restrictions.¹⁹⁸

Pension plans, that is, qualified defined benefit plans and money purchase pension plans, a type of qualified defined contribution plan, generally may not permit in-service distributions

¹⁹⁵ Treas. Reg. sec. 1.408A-5, Q&A-9.

¹⁹⁶ Secs. 401(a), 401(k), 403(a), 403(b), and 457(b).

¹⁹⁷ Sec. 401(k)(2)(B). Similar restrictions apply to certain other contributions, such as employer matching or nonelective contributions required under the nondiscrimination safe harbors under section 401(k).

¹⁹⁸ Secs. 403(b)(7)(A)(ii) and 403(b)(11).

before attainment of age 62 (or attainment of normal retirement age under the plan if earlier) or termination of the plan.¹⁹⁹

Deferrals under a governmental section 457(b) plan are subject to in-service distribution restrictions similar to those applicable to elective deferrals under a section 401(k) plan, except that in-service distributions under a governmental section 457(b) plan are permitted only after attainment of age 70½ (rather than age 59½).²⁰⁰

Description of Proposal

Under the proposal, in-service distributions are permitted under a pension plan or a governmental section 457(b) plan at age 59½, thus making the rules for those plans consistent with the rules for section 401(k) plans and section 403(b) plans.

Effective Date

The proposal is effective for plan years beginning after December 31, 2017.

3. Modification of rules governing hardship distributions

Present Law

Elective deferrals under a section 401(k) plan or a section 403(b) plan may not be distributed before the occurrence of one or more specified events, including financial hardship of the employee.²⁰¹

Applicable Treasury regulations provide that a distribution is made on account of hardship only if the distribution is made on account of an immediate and heavy financial need of the employee and is necessary to satisfy the heavy need.²⁰² The Treasury regulations provide a safe harbor under which a distribution may be deemed necessary to satisfy an immediate and heavy financial need. One requirement of this safe harbor is that the employee be prohibited from making elective deferrals and employee contributions to the plan and all other plans maintained by the employer for at least six months after receipt of the hardship distribution.

Description of Proposal

The Secretary of the Treasury is directed to modify the applicable regulations within one year of the date of enactment to (1) delete the requirement that an employee be prohibited from making elective deferrals and employee contributions for six months after the receipt of a

¹⁹⁹ Sec. 401(a)(36) and Treas. Reg. secs. 1.401-1(b)(1)(i) and 1.401(a)-1(b).

²⁰⁰ Sec. 457(d)(1)(A).

²⁰¹ Secs. 401(k)(2)(B)(i)(IV) and 403(b)(7)(A)(ii) and (b)(11)(B). Other types of contributions may also be subject to this restriction.

²⁰² Treas. Reg. sec. 1.401(k)-1(d)(3).

hardship distribution in order for the distribution to be deemed necessary to satisfy an immediate and heavy financial need, and (2) make any other modifications necessary to carry out the purposes of the rule allowing elective deferrals to be distributed in the case of hardship. Thus, under the modified regulations, an employee would not be prevented for any period after the receipt of a hardship distribution from continuing to make elective deferrals and employee contributions.

Effective Date

The regulations as revised by the proposal shall apply to plan years beginning after December 31, 2017.

4. Modification of rules relating to hardship withdrawals from cash or deferred arrangements

Present Law

Amounts attributable to elective deferrals (including earnings thereon) under a section 401(k) plan generally may not be distributed before the earliest of the employee's severance from employment, death, disability or attainment of age 59½, or termination of the plan, or as a qualified reservist distribution.²⁰³ Elective deferrals, but not associated earnings, may be distributed on account of hardship.

An employer may make nonelective and matching contributions for employees under a section 401(k) plan. Elective deferrals, and matching contributions and after-tax employee contributions, are subject to special tests ("nondiscrimination tests") to prevent discrimination in favor of highly compensated employees. Nonelective contributions and matching contributions that satisfy certain requirements ("qualified nonelective contributions and qualified matching contributions") may be used to enable the plan to satisfy these nondiscrimination tests. One of the requirements is that these contributions be subject to the same distribution restrictions as elective deferrals, except that these contributions (and associated earnings) are not permitted to be distributed on account of hardship.

Applicable Treasury regulations provide that a distribution is made on account of hardship only if the distribution is made on account of an immediate and heavy financial need of the employee and is necessary to satisfy the heavy need.²⁰⁴ The Treasury regulations provide a safe harbor under which a distribution may be deemed necessary to satisfy an immediate and heavy financial need. One requirement of the safe harbor is that the employee represent that the need cannot be satisfied through currently available plan loans. This in effect requires an employee to take any available plan loan before receiving a hardship distribution.

²⁰³ Sec. 401(k)(2)(B)(i).

²⁰⁴ Treas. Reg. sec. 1.401(k)-1(d)(3).

Description of Proposal

The proposal allows earnings on elective deferrals under a section 401(k) plan, as well as qualified nonelective contributions and qualified matching contributions (and associated earnings), to be distributed on account of hardship. Further, a distribution is not treated as failing to be on account of hardship solely because the employee does not take any available plan loan.

Effective Date

The proposal applies to plan years beginning after December 31, 2017.

5. Extended rollover period for the rollover of plan loan offset amounts in certain cases

Present Law

Taxation of retirement plan distributions

A distribution from a tax-favored employer-sponsored retirement plan (that is, a qualified retirement plan, section 403(b) plan, or a governmental section 457(b) plan) is generally includible in gross income, except in the case of a qualified distribution from a designated Roth account or to the extent the distribution is a recovery of basis under the plan or the distribution is contributed to another such plan or an IRA (referred to as eligible retirement plans) in a tax-free rollover.²⁰⁵ In the case of a distribution from a retirement plan to an employee under age 59½, the distribution (other than a distribution from a governmental section 457(b) plan) is also subject to a 10-percent early distribution tax unless an exception applies.²⁰⁶

A distribution from a tax-favored employer-sponsored retirement plan that is an eligible rollover distribution may be rolled over to an eligible retirement plan.²⁰⁷ The rollover generally can be achieved by direct rollover (direct payment from the distributing plan to the recipient plan) or by contributing the distribution to the eligible retirement plan within 60 days of receiving the distribution (“60-day rollover”).

Employer-sponsored retirement plans are required to offer an employee a direct rollover with respect to any eligible rollover distribution before paying the amount to the employee. If an eligible rollover distribution is not directly rolled over to an eligible retirement plan, the taxable portion of the distribution generally is subject to mandatory 20-percent income tax withholding.²⁰⁸ Employees who do not elect a direct rollover but who roll over eligible distributions within 60 days of receipt also defer tax on the rollover amounts; however, the 20

²⁰⁵ Secs. 402(a) and (c), 402A(d), 403(a) and (b), 457(a) and (e)(16).

²⁰⁶ Sec. 72(t).

²⁰⁷ Certain distributions are not eligible rollover distributions, such as annuity payments, required minimum distributions, hardship distributions, and loans that are treated as deemed distributions under section 72(p).

²⁰⁸ Treas. Reg. sec. 1.402(c)-2, Q&A-1(b)(3).

percent withheld will remain taxable unless the employee substitutes funds within the 60-day period.

Plan loans

Employer-sponsored retirement plans may provide loans to employees. Unless the loan satisfies certain requirements in both form and operation, the amount of a retirement plan loan is a deemed distribution from the retirement plan, including that the terms of the loan provide for a repayment period of not more than five years (except for a loan specifically to purchase a home) and for level amortization of loan payments with payments not less frequently than quarterly.²⁰⁹ Thus, if an employee stops making payments on a loan before the loan is repaid, a deemed distribution of the outstanding loan balance generally occurs. A deemed distribution of an unpaid loan balance is generally taxed as though an actual distribution occurred, including being subject to a 10-percent early distribution tax, if applicable. A deemed distribution is not eligible for rollover to another eligible retirement plan.

A plan may also provide that, in certain circumstances (for example, if an employee terminates employment), an employee's obligation to repay a loan is accelerated and, if the loan is not repaid, the loan is cancelled and the amount in employee's account balance is offset by the amount of the unpaid loan balance, referred to as a loan offset. A loan offset is treated as an actual distribution from the plan equal to the unpaid loan balance (rather than a deemed distribution), and (unlike a deemed distribution) the amount of the distribution is eligible for tax-free rollover to another eligible retirement plan within 60 days. However, the plan is not required to offer a direct rollover with respect to a plan loan offset amount that is an eligible rollover distribution, and the plan loan offset amount is generally not subject to 20-percent income tax withholding.

Description of Proposal

Under the proposal, the period during which a qualified plan loan offset amount may be contributed to an eligible retirement plan as a rollover contribution is extended from 60 days after the date of the offset to the due date (including extensions) for filing the Federal income tax return for the taxable year in which the plan loan offset occurs, that is, the taxable year in which the amount is treated as distributed from the plan). Under the proposal, a qualified plan loan offset amount is a plan loan offset amount that is treated as distributed from a qualified retirement plan, a section 403(b) plan or a governmental section 457(b) plan solely by reason of the termination of the plan or the failure to meet the repayment terms of the loan because of the employee's separation from service, whether due to layoff, cessation of business, termination of employment, or otherwise. As under present law, a loan offset amount under the proposal is the amount by which an employee's account balance under the plan is reduced to repay a loan from the plan.

²⁰⁹ Sec. 72(p).

Effective Date

The proposal applies to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017.

6. Modification of nondiscrimination rules for certain plans providing benefits or contributions to older, longer service participants

Present Law

In general

Qualified retirement plans are subject to nondiscrimination requirements, under which the group of employees covered by a plan (“plan coverage”) and the contributions or benefits provided to employees, including benefits, rights, and features under the plan, must not discriminate in favor of highly compensated employees.²¹⁰ The timing of plan amendments must also not have the effect of discriminating significantly in favor of highly compensated employees. In addition, in the case of a defined benefit plan, the plan must benefit at least the lesser of (1) 50 employees and (2) the greater of 40 percent of all employees and two employees (or one employee if the employer has only one employee), referred to as the “minimum participation” requirements.²¹¹ These nondiscrimination requirements are designed to help ensure that qualified retirement plans achieve the goal of retirement security for both lower and higher paid employees.

For nondiscrimination purposes, an employee generally is treated as highly compensated if the employee (1) was a five-percent owner of the employer at any time during the year or the preceding year, or (2) had compensation for the preceding year in excess of \$120,000 (for 2017).²¹² Employees who are not highly compensated are referred to as nonhighly compensated employees.

Nondiscriminatory plan coverage

Whether plan coverage of employees is nondiscriminatory is determined by calculating a plan’s ratio percentage, that is, the ratio of the percentage of nonhighly compensated employees covered under the plan to the percentage of highly compensated employees covered. For this purpose, certain portions of a defined contribution plan are treated as separate plans to which the plan coverage requirements are applied separately, referred to as mandatory disaggregation.

²¹⁰ Secs. 401(a)(3)-(5) and 410(b). Detailed rules are provided in Treas. Reg. secs. 1.401(a)(4)-1 through -13 and secs. 1.410(b)-2 through -10. In applying the nondiscrimination requirements, certain employees, such as those under age 21 or with less than a year of service, generally may be disregarded. In addition, employees of controlled groups and affiliated service groups under the aggregation rules of section 414(b), (c), (m) and (o) are treated as employed by a single employer.

²¹¹ Sec. 401(a)(26).

²¹² Sec. 414(q). At the election of the employer, employees who are highly compensated based on the amount of their compensation may be limited to employees who were among the top 20 percent of employees based on compensation.

Specifically, the following, if provided under a plan, are treated as separate plans: the portion of a plan consisting of employee elective deferrals, the portion consisting of employer matching contributions, the portion consisting of employer nonelective contributions, and the portion consisting of an employee stock ownership plan (“ESOP”).²¹³ Subject to mandatory disaggregation, different qualified retirement plans may otherwise be aggregated and tested together as a single plan, provided that they use the same plan year. The plan determined under these rules for plan coverage purposes generally is also treated as the plan for purposes of applying the other nondiscrimination requirements.

A plan’s coverage is nondiscriminatory if the ratio percentage, as determined above, is 70 percent or greater. If a plan’s ratio percentage is less than 70 percent, a multi-part test applies, referred to as the average benefit test. First, the plan must meet a “nondiscriminatory classification requirement,” that is, it must cover a group of employees that is reasonable and established under objective business criteria and the plan’s ratio percentage must be at or above a level specified in the regulations, which varies depending on the percentage of nonhighly compensated employees in the employer’s workforce. In addition, the average benefit percentage test must be satisfied.

Under the average benefit percentage test, in general, the average rate of employer-provided contributions or benefit accruals for all nonhighly compensated employees under all plans of the employer must be at least 70 percent of the average contribution or accrual rate of all highly compensated employees.²¹⁴ In applying the average benefit percentage test, elective deferrals made by employees, as well as employer matching and nonelective contributions, are taken into account. Generally, all plans maintained by the employer are taken into account, including ESOPs, regardless of whether plans use the same plan year.

Under a transition rule applicable in the case of the acquisition or disposition of a business, or portion of a business, or a similar transaction, a plan that satisfied the plan coverage

²¹³ Elective deferrals are contributions that an employee elects to have made to a defined contribution plan that includes a qualified cash or deferred arrangement (referred to as “section 401(k) plan”) rather than receive the same amount as current compensation. Employer matching contributions are contributions made by an employer only if an employee makes elective deferrals or after-tax employee contributions. Employer nonelective contributions are contributions made by an employer regardless of whether an employee makes elective deferrals or after-tax employee contributions. Under section 4975(e)(7), an ESOP is a defined contribution plan, or portion of a defined contribution plan, that is designated as an ESOP and is designed to invest primarily in employer stock.

²¹⁴ Contribution and benefit rates are generally determined under the rules for nondiscriminatory contributions or benefit accruals, described below. These rules are generally based on benefit accruals under a defined benefit plan, other than accruals attributable to after-tax employee contributions, and contributions allocated to participants’ accounts under a defined contribution plan, other than allocations attributable to after-tax employee contributions. (Under these rules, contributions allocated to a participants accounts are referred to as “allocations,” with the related rates referred to as “allocation rates,” but “contribution rates” is used herein for convenience.) However, as discussed below, benefit accruals can be converted to actuarially equivalent contributions, and contributions can be converted to actuarially equivalent benefit accruals.

requirements before the transaction is deemed to continue to satisfy them for a period after the transaction, provided coverage under the plan is not significantly changed during that period.²¹⁵

Nondiscriminatory contributions or benefit accruals

In general

There are three general approaches to testing the amount of benefits under qualified retirement plans: (1) design-based safe harbors under which the plan's contribution or benefit accrual formula satisfies certain uniformity standards, (2) a general test, described below, and (3) cross-testing of equivalent contributions or benefit accruals. Employee elective deferrals and employer matching contributions under defined contribution plans are subject to special testing rules and generally are not permitted to be taken into account in determining whether other contributions or benefits are nondiscriminatory.²¹⁶

The nondiscrimination rules allow contributions and benefit accruals to be provided to highly compensated and nonhighly compensated employees at the same percentage of compensation.²¹⁷ Thus, the various testing approaches described below are generally applied to the amount of contributions or accruals provided as a percentage of compensation, referred to as a contribution rate or accrual rate. In addition, under the "permitted disparity" rules, in calculating an employee's contribution or accrual rate, credit may be given for the employer paid portion of Social Security taxes or benefits.²¹⁸ The permitted disparity rules do not apply in testing whether elective deferrals, matching contributions, or ESOP contributions are nondiscriminatory.

The general test is generally satisfied by measuring the rate of contribution or benefit accrual for each highly compensated employee to determine if the group of employees with the same or higher rate (a "rate" group) is a nondiscriminatory group, using the nondiscriminatory plan coverage standards described above. For this purpose, if the ratio percentage of a rate group is less than 70 percent, a simplified standard applies, which includes disregarding the reasonable classification requirement, but requires satisfaction of the average benefit percentage test.

Cross-testing

Cross-testing involves the conversion of contributions under a defined contribution plan or benefit accruals under a defined benefit plan to actuarially equivalent accruals or contributions, with the resulting equivalencies tested under the general test. However, employee

²¹⁵ Sec. 410(b)(6)(C).

²¹⁶ Secs. 401(k) and (m), the latter of which applies also to after-tax employee contributions under a defined contribution plan.

²¹⁷ For this purpose, under section 401(a)(17), compensation generally is limited to \$265,000 per year (for 2016).

²¹⁸ See sections 401(a)(5)(C) and (D) and 401(l) and Treas. Reg. section 1.401(a)(4)-7 and 1.401(l)-1 through -6 for rules for determining the amount of contributions or benefits that can be attributed to the employer-paid portion of Social Security taxes or benefits.

elective deferrals and employer matching contributions under defined contribution plans are not permitted to be taken into account for this purpose, and cross-testing of contributions under a defined contribution plan, or cross-testing of a defined contribution plan aggregated with a defined benefit plan, is permitted only if certain threshold requirements are satisfied.

In order for a defined contribution plan to be tested on an equivalent benefit accrual basis, one of the following three threshold conditions must be met:

- The plan has broadly available allocation rates, that is, each allocation rate under the plan is available to a nondiscriminatory group of employees (disregarding certain permitted additional contributions provided to employees as a replacement for benefits under a frozen defined benefit plan, as discussed below);
- The plan provides allocations that meet prescribed designs under which allocations gradually increase with age or service or are expected to provide a target level of annuity benefit; or
- The plan satisfies a minimum allocation gateway, under which each nonhighly compensated employee has an allocation rate of (a) at least one-third of the highest rate for any highly compensated employee, or (b) if less, at least five percent.

In order for an aggregated defined contribution and defined benefit plan to be tested on an aggregate equivalent benefit accrual basis, one of the following three threshold conditions must be met:

- The plan must be primarily defined benefit in character, that is, for more than fifty percent of the nonhighly compensated employees under the plan, their accrual rate under the defined benefit plan exceeds their equivalent accrual rate under the defined contribution plan;
- The plan consists of broadly available separate defined benefit and defined contribution plans, that is, the defined benefit plan and the defined contribution plan would separately satisfy simplified versions of the minimum coverage and nondiscriminatory amount requirements; or
- The plan satisfies a minimum aggregate allocation gateway, under which each nonhighly compensated employee has an aggregate allocation rate (consisting of allocations under the defined contribution plan and equivalent allocations under the defined benefit plan) of (a) at least one-third of the highest aggregate allocation rate for any nonhighly compensated employee, or (b) if less, at least five percent in the case of a highest nonhighly compensated employee's rate up to 25 percent, increased by one percentage point for each five-percentage-point increment (or portion thereof) above 25 percent, subject to a maximum of 7.5 percent.

Benefits, rights, and features

Each benefit, right, or feature offered under the plan generally must be available to a group of employees that has a ratio percentage that satisfies the minimum coverage requirements, including the reasonable classification requirement if applicable, except that the

average benefit percentage test does not have to be met, even if the ratio percentage is less than 70 percent.

Multiple-employer and section 403(b) plans

A multiple-employer plan generally is a single plan maintained by two or more unrelated employers, that is, employers that are not treated as a single employer under the aggregation rules for related entities.²¹⁹ The plan coverage and other nondiscrimination requirements are applied separately to the portions of a multiple-employer plan covering employees of different employers.²²⁰

Certain tax-exempt charitable organizations may offer their employees a tax-deferred annuity plan (“section 403(b) plan”).²²¹ The nondiscrimination requirements, other than the requirements applicable to elective deferrals, generally apply to section 403(b) plans of private tax-exempt organizations. For purposes of applying the nondiscrimination requirements to a section 403(b) plan, subject to mandatory disaggregation, a qualified retirement plan may be combined with the section 403(b) plan and treated as a single plan.²²² However, a section 403(b) plan and qualified retirement plan may not be treated as a single plan for purposes of applying the nondiscrimination requirements to the qualified retirement plan.

Closed and frozen defined benefit plans

A defined benefit plan may be amended to limit participation in the plan to individuals who are employees as of a certain date. That is, employees hired after that date are not eligible to participate in the plan. Such a plan is sometimes referred to as a “closed” defined benefit plan (that is, closed to new entrants). In such a case, it is common for the employer also to maintain a defined contribution plan and to provide employer matching or nonelective contributions only to employees not covered by the defined benefit plan or at a higher rate to such employees.

Over time, the group of employees continuing to accrue benefits under the defined benefit plan may come to consist more heavily of highly compensated employees, for example, because of greater turnover among nonhighly compensated employees or because increasing compensation causes nonhighly compensated employees to become highly compensated. In that case, the defined benefit plan may have to be combined with the defined contribution plan and tested on a benefit accrual basis. However, under the regulations, if none of the threshold

²¹⁹ Sec. 413(c). Multiple-employer status does not apply if the plan is a multiemployer plan, defined under sec. 414(f) as a plan maintained pursuant to one or more collective bargaining agreements with two or more unrelated employers and to which the employers are required to contribute under the collective bargaining agreement(s). Multiemployer plans are also known as Taft-Hartley plans.

²²⁰ Treas. Reg. sec. 1.413-2(a)(3)(ii)-(iii).

²²¹ Sec. 403(b). These plans are available to employers that are tax-exempt under section 501(c)(3), as well as to educational institutions of State or local governments.

²²² Treas. Reg. sec. 1.410(b)-7(f).

conditions is met, testing on a benefits basis may not be available. Notwithstanding the regulations, recent IRS guidance provides relief for a limited period, allowing certain closed defined benefit plans to be aggregated with a defined contribution plan and tested on an aggregate equivalent benefits basis without meeting any of the threshold conditions.²²³ When the group of employees continuing to accrue benefits under a closed defined benefit plan consists more heavily of highly compensated employees, the benefits, rights, and features provided under the plan may also fail the tests under the existing nondiscrimination rules.

In some cases, if a defined benefit plan is amended to cease future accruals for all participants, referred to as a “frozen” defined benefit plan, additional contributions to a defined contribution plan may be provided for participants, in particular for older participants, in order to make up in part for the loss of the benefits they expected to earn under the defined benefit plan (“make-whole” contributions). As a practical matter, testing on a benefit accrual basis may be required in that case, but may not be available because the defined contribution plan does not meet any of the threshold conditions.

Description of Proposal

Closed or frozen defined benefit plans

In general

The proposal provides nondiscrimination relief with respect to benefits, rights, and features for a closed class of participants (“closed class”),²²⁴ and with respect to benefit accruals for a closed class, under a defined benefit plan that meets the requirements described below (referred to herein as an “applicable” defined benefit plan). In addition, the proposal treats a closed or frozen applicable defined benefit plan as meeting the minimum participation requirements if the plan met the requirements as of the effective date of the plan amendment by which the plan was closed or frozen.

If a portion of an applicable defined benefit plan eligible for relief under the proposal is spun off to another employer, and if the spun-off plan continues to satisfy any ongoing requirements applicable for the relevant relief as described below, the relevant relief for the spun-off plan will continue with respect to the other employer.

²²³ Notice 2014-5, 2014-2 I.R.B. 276, extended by Notice 2015-28, 2015-14 I.R.B. 848, Notice 2016-57, 2016-40 I.R.B. 432, and Notice 2017-45, 2017-38 I.R.B. 232. Proposed regulations revising the nondiscrimination requirements for closed plans were also issued earlier this year, subject to various conditions. 81 Fed. Reg. 4976 (January 29, 2016).

²²⁴ References under the proposal to a closed class of participants and similar references to a closed class include arrangements under which one or more classes of participants are closed, except that one or more classes of participants closed on different dates are not aggregated for purposes of determining the date any such class was closed.

Benefits, rights, or features for a closed class

Under the proposal, an applicable defined benefit plan that provides benefits, rights, or features to a closed class does not fail the nondiscrimination requirements by reason of the composition of the closed class, or the benefits, rights, or features provided to the closed class, if (1) for the plan year as of which the class closes and the two succeeding plan years, the benefits, rights, and features satisfy the nondiscrimination requirements without regard to the relief under the proposal, but taking into account the special testing rules described below,²²⁵ and (2) after the date as of which the class was closed, any plan amendment modifying the closed class or the benefits, rights, and features provided to the closed class does not discriminate significantly in favor of highly compensated employees.

For purposes of requirement (1) above, the following special testing rules apply:

- In applying the plan coverage transition rule for business acquisitions, dispositions, and similar transactions, the closing of the class of participants is not treated as a significant change in coverage;
- Two or more plans do not fail to be eligible to be treated as a single plan solely by reason of having different plan years;²²⁶ and
- Changes in employee population are disregarded to the extent attributable to individuals who become employees or cease to be employees, after the date the class is closed, by reason of a merger, acquisition, divestiture, or similar event.

Benefit accruals for a closed class

Under the proposal, an applicable defined benefit plan that provides benefits to a closed class may be aggregated, that is, treated as a single plan, and tested on a benefit accrual basis with one or more defined contribution plans (without having to satisfy the threshold conditions under present law) if (1) for the plan year as of which the class closes and the two succeeding plan years, the plan satisfies the plan coverage and nondiscrimination requirements without regard to the relief under the proposal, but taking into account the special testing rules described above,²²⁷ and (2) after the date as of which the class was closed, any plan amendment modifying the closed class or the benefits provided to the closed class does not discriminate significantly in favor of highly compensated employees.

Under the proposal, defined contribution plans that may be aggregated with an applicable defined benefit plan and treated as a single plan include the portion of one or more defined contribution plans consisting of matching contributions, an ESOP, or matching or nonelective

²²⁵ Other testing options available under present law are also available for this purpose.

²²⁶ This rule applies also for purposes applying the plan coverage and other nondiscrimination requirements to an applicable defined benefit plan and one or more defined contributions that, under the proposal, may be treated as a single plan as described below.

²²⁷ Other testing options available under present law are also available for this purpose.

contributions under a section 403(b) plan. If an applicable defined benefit plan is aggregated with the portion of a defined contribution plan consisting of matching contributions, any portion of the defined contribution plan consisting of elective deferrals must also be aggregated. In addition, the matching contributions are treated in the same manner as nonelective contributions, including for purposes of permitted disparity.

Applicable defined benefit plan

An applicable defined benefit plan to which relief under the proposal applies is a defined benefit plan under which the class was closed (or the plan frozen) before April 5, 2017, or that meets the following alternative conditions: (1) taking into account any predecessor plan, the plan has been in effect for at least five years as of the date the class is closed (or the plan is frozen) and (2) under the plan, during the five-year period preceding that date, (a) for purposes of the relief provided with respect to benefits, rights, and features for a closed class, there has not been a substantial increase in the coverage or value of the benefits, rights, or features, or (b) for purposes of the relief provided with respect to benefit accruals for a closed class or the minimum participation requirements, there has not been a substantial increase in the coverage or benefits under the plan.

For purposes of (2)(a) above, a plan is treated as having a substantial increase in coverage or value of benefits, rights, or features only if, during the applicable five-year period, either the number of participants covered by the benefits, rights, or features on the date the period ends is more than 50 percent greater than the number on the first day of the plan year in which the period began, or the benefits, rights, and features have been modified by one or more plan amendments in such a way that, as of the date the class is closed, the value of the benefits, rights, and features to the closed class as a whole is substantially greater than the value as of the first day of the five-year period, solely as a result of the amendments.

For purposes of (2)(b) above, a plan is treated as having had a substantial increase in coverage or benefits only if, during the applicable five-year period, either the number of participants benefiting under the plan on the date the period ends is more than 50 percent greater than the number of participants on the first day of the plan year in which the period began, or the average benefit provided to participants on the date the period ends is more than 50 percent greater than the average benefit provided on the first day of the plan year in which the period began. In applying this requirement, the average benefit provided to participants under the plan is treated as having remained the same between the two relevant dates if the benefit formula applicable to the participants has not changed between the dates and, if the benefit formula has changed, the average benefit under the plan is considered to have increased by more than 50 percent only if the target normal cost for all participants benefiting under the plan for the plan year in which the five-year period ends exceeds the target normal cost for all such participants for that plan year if determined using the benefit formula in effect for the participants for the first plan year in the five-year period by more than 50 percent.²²⁸ In applying these rules, a

²²⁸ Under the funding requirements applicable to defined benefit plans, target normal cost for a plan year (defined in section 430(b)(1)(A)(i)) is generally the sum of the present value of the benefits expected to be earned under the plan during the plan year plus the amount of plan-related expenses to be paid from plan assets during the plan year. Under the proposal, in applying this average benefit rule to certain defined benefit plans maintained by

multiple-employer plan is treated as a single plan, rather than as separate plans separately covering the employees of each participating employer.

In applying these standards, any increase in coverage or value, or in coverage or benefits, whichever is applicable, is generally disregarded if it is attributable to coverage and value, or coverage and benefits, provided to employees who (1) became participants as a result of a merger, acquisition, or similar event that occurred during the 7-year period preceding the date the class was closed, or (2) became participants by reason of a merger of the plan with another plan that had been in effect for at least five years as of the date of the merger and, in the case of benefits, rights, or features for a closed class, under the merger, the benefits, rights, or features under one plan were conformed to the benefits, rights, or features under the other plan prospectively.

Make-whole contributions under a defined contribution plan

Under the proposal, a defined contribution plan is permitted to be tested on an equivalent benefit accrual basis (without having to satisfy the threshold conditions under present law) if the following requirements are met:

- The plan provides make-whole contributions to a closed class of participants whose accruals under a defined benefit plan have been reduced or ended (“make-whole class”);
- For the plan year of the defined contribution plan as of which the make-whole class closes and the two succeeding plan years, the make-whole class satisfies the nondiscriminatory classification requirement under the plan coverage rules, taking into account the special testing rules described above;
- After the date as of which the class was closed, any amendment to the defined contribution plan modifying the make-whole class or the allocations, benefits, rights, and features provided to the make-whole class does not discriminate significantly in favor of highly compensated employees; and
- Either the class was closed before April 5, 2017, or the defined benefit plan is an applicable defined benefit plan under the alternative conditions applicable for purposes of the relief provided with respect to benefit accruals for a closed class.

With respect to one or more defined contribution plans meeting the requirements above, in applying the plan coverage and nondiscrimination requirements, the portion of the plan providing make-whole or other nonelective contributions may also be aggregated and tested on an equivalent benefit accrual basis with the portion of one or more other defined contribution plans consisting of matching contributions, an ESOP, or matching or nonelective contributions under a section 403(b) plan. If the plan is aggregated with the portion of a defined contribution plan consisting of matching contributions, any portion of the defined contribution plan consisting

cooperative organizations and charities, referred to as CSEC plans (defined in section 414(y)), which are subject to different funding requirements, the CSEC plan’s normal cost under section 433(j)(1)(B) is used instead of target normal cost.

of elective deferrals must also be aggregated. In addition, the matching contributions are treated in the same manner as nonelective contributions, including for purposes of permitted disparity.

Under the proposal, “make-whole contributions” generally means nonelective contributions for each employee in the make-whole class that are reasonably calculated, in a consistent manner, to replace some or all of the retirement benefits that the employee would have received under the defined benefit plan and any other plan or qualified cash or deferred arrangement under a section 401(k) plan if no change had been made to the defined benefit plan and other plan or arrangement.²²⁹ However, under a special rule, in the case of a defined contribution plan that provides benefits, rights, or features to a closed class of participants whose accruals under a defined benefit plan have been reduced or eliminated, the plan will not fail to satisfy the nondiscrimination requirements solely by reason of the composition of the closed class, or the benefits, rights, or features provided to the closed class, if the defined contribution plan and defined benefit plan otherwise meet the requirements described above but for the fact that the make-whole contributions under the defined contribution plan are made in whole or in part through matching contributions.

If a portion of a defined contribution plan eligible for relief under the proposal is spun off to another employer, and if the spun-off plan continues to satisfy any ongoing requirements applicable for the relevant relief as described above, the relevant relief for the spun-off plan will continue with respect to the other employer.

Effective Date

The proposal is generally effective on the date of enactment without regard to whether any plan modifications referred to in the proposal are adopted or effective before, on, or after the date of enactment. However, at the election of a plan sponsor, the proposal will apply to plan years beginning after December 31, 2013. For purposes of the proposal, a closed class of participants under a defined benefit plan is treated as being closed before April 5, 2017, if the plan sponsor’s intention to create the closed class is reflected in formal written documents and communicated to participants before that date. In addition, a plan does not fail to be eligible for the relief under the proposal solely because (1) in the case of benefits, rights, or features for a closed class under a defined benefit plan, the plan was amended before the date of enactment to eliminate one or more benefits, rights, or features and is further amended after the date of enactment to provide the previously eliminated benefits, rights, or features to a closed class of participants, or (2) in the case of benefit accruals for a closed class under a defined benefit plan or application of the minimum benefit requirements to a closed or frozen defined benefit plan, the plan was amended before the date of the enactment to cease all benefit accruals and is further amended after the date of enactment to provide benefit accruals to a closed class of participants. In either case, the relevant relief applies only if the plan otherwise meets the requirements for the relief, and, in applying the relevant relief, the date the class of participants is closed is the effective date of the later amendment.

²²⁹ For this purpose, consistency is not required with respect to employees who were subject to different benefit formulas under the defined benefit plan.

G. Estate, Gift, and Generation-Skipping Transfer Taxes

1. Increase in estate and gift tax exemption, followed by repeal of estate and generation-skipping transfer taxes and reduction in gift tax rate

Present Law

In general

A gift tax is imposed on certain lifetime transfers, and an estate tax is imposed on certain transfers at death. A generation-skipping transfer tax generally is imposed on transfers, either directly or in trust or similar arrangement, to a “skip person” (*i.e.*, a beneficiary in a generation more than one generation younger than that of the transferor). Transfers subject to the generation-skipping transfer tax include direct skips, taxable terminations, and taxable distributions.

Income tax rules determine the recipient’s tax basis in property acquired from a decedent or by gift. Gifts and bequests generally are excluded from the recipient’s gross income.²³⁰

Common features of the estate, gift and generation-skipping transfer taxes

Unified credit (exemption) and tax rates

Unified credit.—A unified credit is available with respect to taxable transfers by gift and at death.²³¹ The unified credit offsets tax, computed using the applicable estate and gift tax rates, on a specified amount of transfers, referred to as the applicable exclusion amount, or exemption amount. The exemption amount was set at \$5 million for 2011 and is indexed for inflation for later years.²³² For 2017, the inflation-indexed exemption amount is \$5.49 million.²³³ Exemption used during life to offset taxable gifts reduces the amount of exemption that remains at death to offset the value of a decedent’s estate. An election is available under which exemption that is not used by a decedent may be used by the decedent’s surviving spouse (exemption portability).

Common tax rate table.—A common tax-rate table with a top marginal tax rate of 40 percent is used to compute gift tax and estate tax. The 40-percent rate applies to transfers in excess of \$1 million (to the extent not exempt). Because the exemption amount currently shields

²³⁰ Sec. 102.

²³¹ Sec. 2010.

²³² For 2011 and later years, the gift and estate taxes were reunified, meaning that the gift tax exemption amount was increased to equal the estate tax exemption amount.

²³³ For 2015, the \$5.49 exemption amount results in a unified credit of \$2,141,800, after applying the applicable rates set forth in section 2001(c).

the first \$5.49 million in gifts and bequests from tax, transfers in excess of the exemption amount generally are subject to tax at the highest marginal rate (40 percent).

Generation-skipping transfer tax exemption and rate.—The generation-skipping transfer tax is a separate tax that can apply in addition to either the gift tax or the estate tax. The tax rate and exemption amount for generation-skipping transfer tax purposes, however, are set by reference to the estate tax rules. Generation-skipping transfer tax is imposed using a flat rate equal to the highest estate tax rate (40 percent). Tax is imposed on cumulative generation-skipping transfers in excess of the generation-skipping transfer tax exemption amount in effect for the year of the transfer. The generation-skipping transfer tax exemption for a given year is equal to the estate tax exemption amount in effect for that year (currently \$5.49 million).

Transfers between spouses.—A 100-percent marital deduction generally is permitted for the value of property transferred between spouses.²³⁴ In addition, transfers of “qualified terminable interest property” also are eligible for the marital deduction. Qualified terminable interest property is property: (1) that passes from the decedent, (2) in which the surviving spouse has a “qualifying income interest for life,” and (3) to which an election under these rules applies. A qualifying income interest for life exists if: (1) the surviving spouse is entitled to all the income from the property (payable annually or at more frequent intervals) or has the right to use the property during the spouse’s life, and (2) no person has the power to appoint any part of the property to any person other than the surviving spouse.

A marital deduction generally is denied for property passing to a surviving spouse who is not a citizen of the United States. A marital deduction is permitted, however, for property passing to a qualified domestic trust of which the noncitizen surviving spouse is a beneficiary. A qualified domestic trust is a trust that has as its trustee at least one U.S. citizen or U.S. corporation. No corpus may be distributed from a qualified domestic trust unless the U.S. trustee has the right to withhold any estate tax imposed on the distribution.

Tax is imposed on (1) any distribution from a qualified domestic trust before the date of the death of the noncitizen surviving spouse and (2) the value of the property remaining in a qualified domestic trust on the date of death of the noncitizen surviving spouse. The tax is computed as an additional estate tax on the estate of the first spouse to die.

Transfers to charity.—Contributions to section 501(c)(3) charitable organizations and certain other organizations may be deducted from the value of a gift or from the value of the assets in an estate for Federal gift or estate tax purposes.²³⁵ The effect of the deduction generally is to remove the full fair market value of assets transferred to charity from the gift or estate tax base; unlike the income tax charitable deduction, there are no percentage limits on the deductible amount. For estate tax purposes, the charitable deduction is limited to the value of the

²³⁴ Secs. 2056 and 2523.

²³⁵ Secs. 2055 and 2522.

transferred property that is required to be included in the gross estate.²³⁶ A charitable contribution of a partial interest in property, such as a remainder or future interest, generally is not deductible for gift or estate tax purposes.²³⁷

The estate tax

Overview

The Code imposes a tax on the transfer of the taxable estate of a decedent who is a citizen or resident of the United States.²³⁸ The taxable estate is determined by deducting from the value of the decedent's gross estate any deductions provided for in the Code. After applying tax rates to determine a tentative amount of estate tax, certain credits are subtracted to determine estate tax liability.²³⁹

Because the estate tax shares a common unified credit (exemption) and tax rate table with the gift tax, the exemption amounts and tax rates are described together above, along with certain other common features of these taxes.

Gross estate

A decedent's gross estate includes, to the extent provided for in other sections of the Code, the date-of-death value of all of a decedent's property, real or personal, tangible or intangible, wherever situated.²⁴⁰ In general, the value of property for this purpose is the fair market value of the property as of the date of the decedent's death, although an executor may

²³⁶ Sec. 2055(d).

²³⁷ Secs. 2055(e)(2) and 2522(c)(2).

²³⁸ Sec. 2001(a).

²³⁹ More mechanically, the taxable estate is combined with the value of adjusted taxable gifts made during the decedent's life (generally, post-1976 gifts), before applying tax rates to determine a tentative total amount of tax. The portion of the tentative tax attributable to lifetime gifts is then subtracted from the total tentative tax to determine the gross estate tax, *i.e.*, the amount of estate tax before considering available credits. Credits are then subtracted to determine the estate tax liability.

This method of computation was designed to ensure that a taxpayer only gets one run up through the rate brackets for all lifetime gifts and transfers at death, at a time when the thresholds for applying the higher marginal rates exceeded the exemption amount. However, the higher (\$5.49 million) present-law exemption amount effectively renders the lower rate brackets irrelevant, because the top marginal rate bracket applies to all transfers in excess of \$1 million. In other words, all transfers that are not exempt by reason of the \$5.49 million exemption amount are taxed at the highest marginal rate of 40 percent.

²⁴⁰ Sec. 2031(a).

elect to value certain property as of the date that is six months after the decedent's death (the alternate valuation date).²⁴¹

The gross estate includes not only property directly owned by the decedent, but also other property in which the decedent had a beneficial interest at the time of his or her death.²⁴² The gross estate also includes certain transfers made by the decedent prior to his or her death, including: (1) certain gifts made within three years prior to the decedent's death;²⁴³ (2) certain transfers of property in which the decedent retained a life estate;²⁴⁴ (3) certain transfers taking effect at death;²⁴⁵ and (4) revocable transfers.²⁴⁶ In addition, the gross estate also includes property with respect to which the decedent had, at the time of death, a general power of appointment (generally, the right to determine who will have beneficial ownership).²⁴⁷ The value of a life insurance policy on the decedent's life is included in the gross estate if the proceeds are payable to the decedent's estate or the decedent had incidents of ownership with respect to the policy at the time of his or her death.²⁴⁸

Deductions from the gross estate

A decedent's taxable estate is determined by subtracting from the value of the gross estate any deductions provided for in the Code.

Marital and charitable transfers.—As described above, transfers to a surviving spouse or to charity generally are deductible for estate tax purposes. The effect of the marital and charitable deductions generally is to remove assets transferred to a surviving spouse or to charity from the estate tax base.

State death taxes.—An estate tax deduction is permitted for death taxes (*e.g.*, any estate, inheritance, legacy, or succession taxes) actually paid to any State or the District of Columbia, in respect of property included in the gross estate of the decedent.²⁴⁹ Such State taxes must have been paid and claimed before the later of: (1) four years after the filing of the estate tax return; or (2) (a) 60 days after a decision of the U.S. Tax Court determining the estate tax liability

²⁴¹ Sec. 2032.

²⁴² Sec. 2033.

²⁴³ Sec. 2035.

²⁴⁴ Sec. 2036.

²⁴⁵ Sec. 2037.

²⁴⁶ Sec. 2038.

²⁴⁷ Sec. 2041.

²⁴⁸ Sec. 2042.

²⁴⁹ Sec. 2058.

becomes final, (b) the expiration of the period of extension to pay estate taxes over time under section 6166, or (c) the expiration of the period of limitations in which to file a claim for refund or 60 days after a decision of a court in which such refund suit has become final.

Other deductions.—A deduction is available for funeral expenses, estate administration expenses, and claims against the estate, including certain taxes.²⁵⁰ A deduction also is available for uninsured casualty and theft losses incurred during the settlement of the estate.²⁵¹

Credits against tax

After accounting for allowable deductions, a gross amount of estate tax is computed. Estate tax liability is then determined by subtracting allowable credits from the gross estate tax.

Unified credit.—The most significant credit allowed for estate tax purposes is the unified credit, which is discussed in greater detail above.²⁵² For 2017, the value of the unified credit is \$2,141,800, which has the effect of exempting \$5.49 million in transfers from tax. The unified credit available at death is reduced by the amount of unified credit used to offset gift tax on gifts made during the decedent's life.

Other credits.—Estate tax credits also are allowed for: (1) gift tax paid on certain pre-1977 gifts (before the estate and gift tax computations were integrated);²⁵³ (2) estate tax paid on certain prior transfers (to limit the estate tax burden when estate tax is imposed on transfers of the same property in two estates by reason of deaths in rapid succession);²⁵⁴ and (3) certain foreign death taxes paid (generally, where the property is situated in a foreign country but included in the decedent's U.S. gross estate).²⁵⁵

Provisions affecting small and family-owned businesses and farms

Special-use valuation.—An executor can elect to value for estate tax purposes certain “qualified real property” used in farming or another qualifying closely-held trade or business at its current-use value, rather than its fair market value.²⁵⁶ The maximum reduction in value for such real property is \$750,000 (adjusted for inflation occurring after 1997; the inflation-adjusted amount for 2017 is \$1,120,000). In general, real property generally qualifies for special-use

²⁵⁰ Sec. 2053.

²⁵¹ Sec. 2054.

²⁵² Sec. 2010.

²⁵³ Sec. 2012.

²⁵⁴ Sec. 2013.

²⁵⁵ Sec. 2014. In certain cases, an election may be made to deduct foreign death taxes. See section 2053(d).

²⁵⁶ Sec. 2032A.

valuation only if (1) at least 50 percent of the adjusted value of the decedent's gross estate (including both real and personal property) consists of a farm or closely-held business property in the decedent's estate and (2) at least 25 percent of the adjusted value of the gross estate consists of farm or closely held business real property. In addition, the property must be used in a qualified use (*e.g.*, farming) by the decedent or a member of the decedent's family for five of the eight years before the decedent's death.

If, after a special-use valuation election is made, the heir who acquired the real property ceases to use it in its qualified use within 10 years of the decedent's death, an additional estate tax is imposed to recapture the entire estate-tax benefit of the special-use valuation.²⁵⁷

Installment payment of estate tax for closely held businesses.—Under present law, the estate tax generally is due within nine months of a decedent's death. However, an executor generally may elect to pay estate tax attributable to an interest in a closely held business in two or more installments (but no more than 10).²⁵⁸ An estate is eligible for payment of estate tax in installments if the value of the decedent's interest in a closely held business exceeds 35 percent of the decedent's adjusted gross estate (*i.e.*, the gross estate less certain deductions). If the election is made, the estate may defer payment of principal and pay only interest for the first five years, followed by up to 10 annual installments of principal and interest. This provision effectively extends the time for paying estate tax by 14 years from the original due date of the estate tax. A special two-percent interest rate applies to the amount of deferred estate tax attributable to the first \$1 million (adjusted annually for inflation occurring after 1998; the inflation-adjusted amount for 2017 is \$1,490,000) in taxable value of a closely held business. The interest rate applicable to the amount of estate tax attributable to the taxable value of the closely held business in excess of \$1 million (adjusted for inflation) is equal to 45 percent of the

²⁵⁷ Prior to 2004, an estate also was permitted to deduct the adjusted value of a qualified family-owned business interest of the decedent, up to \$675,000. Sec. 2057. A qualified family-owned business interest generally was defined as any interest in a trade or business (regardless of the form in which it is held) with a principal place of business in the United States if the decedent's family owns at least 50 percent of the trade or business, two families own 70 percent, or three families own 90 percent, as long as the decedent's family owns at least 30 percent of the trade or business. To qualify for the exclusion, the decedent (or a member of the decedent's family) must have owned and materially participated in the trade or business for at least five of the eight years preceding the decedent's date of death. In addition, at least one qualified heir (or member of the qualified heir's family) was required to have materially participated in the trade or business for at least 10 years following the decedent's death. The qualified family-owned business rules provided a graduated recapture based on the number of years after the decedent's death within which a disqualifying event occurred.

The qualified family-owned business deduction and the unified credit effective exemption amount were coordinated. If the maximum deduction amount of \$675,000 is elected, then the unified credit effective exemption amount is \$625,000, for a total of \$1.3 million. If the qualified family-owned business deduction is less than \$675,000, then the unified credit effective exemption amount is equal to \$625,000, increased by the difference between \$675,000 and the amount of the qualified family-owned business deduction. However, the unified credit effective exemption amount cannot be increased above such amount in effect for the taxable year. Because of the coordination between the qualified family-owned business deduction and the unified credit effective exemption amount, the qualified family-owned business deduction did not provide a benefit in any year in which the applicable exclusion amount exceeded \$1.3 million.

²⁵⁸ Sec. 6166.

rate applicable to underpayments of tax under section 6621 of the Code (*i.e.*, 45 percent of the Federal short-term rate plus three percentage points).²⁵⁹ Interest paid on deferred estate taxes is not deductible for estate or income tax purposes.

The Gift Tax

Overview

The Code imposes a tax for each calendar year on the transfer of property by gift during such year by any individual, whether a resident or nonresident of the United States.²⁶⁰ The amount of taxable gifts for a calendar year is determined by subtracting from the total amount of gifts made during the year: (1) the gift tax annual exclusion (described below); and (2) allowable deductions.

Gift tax for the current taxable year is determined by: (1) computing a tentative tax on the combined amount of all taxable gifts for the current and all prior calendar years using the common gift tax and estate tax rate table; (2) computing a tentative tax only on all prior-year gifts; (3) subtracting the tentative tax on prior-year gifts from the tentative tax computed for all years to arrive at the portion of the total tentative tax attributable to current-year gifts; and, finally, (4) subtracting the amount of unified credit not consumed by prior-year gifts.

Because the gift tax shares a common unified credit (exemption) and tax rate table with the estate tax, the exemption amounts and tax rates are described together above, along with certain other common features of these taxes.

Transfers by gift

The gift tax applies to a transfer by gift regardless of whether: (1) the transfer is made outright or in trust; (2) the gift is direct or indirect; or (3) the property is real or personal, tangible or intangible.²⁶¹ For gift tax purposes, the value of a gift of property is the fair market value of the property at the time of the gift.²⁶² Where property is transferred for less than full consideration, the amount by which the value of the property exceeds the value of the consideration is considered a gift and is included in computing the total amount of a taxpayer's gifts for a calendar year.²⁶³

For a gift to occur, a donor generally must relinquish dominion and control over donated property. For example, if a taxpayer transfers assets to a trust established for the benefit of his or

²⁵⁹ The interest rate on this portion adjusts with the Federal short-term rate.

²⁶⁰ Sec. 2501(a).

²⁶¹ Sec. 2511(a).

²⁶² Sec. 2512(a).

²⁶³ Sec. 2512(b).

her children, but retains the right to revoke the trust, the taxpayer may not have made a completed gift, because the taxpayer has retained dominion and control over the transferred assets. A completed gift made in trust, on the other hand, often is treated as a gift to the trust beneficiaries.

By reason of statute, certain transfers are not treated as transfers by gift for gift tax purposes. These include, for example, certain transfers for educational and medical purposes,²⁶⁴ transfers to section 527 political organizations,²⁶⁵ and transfers to tax-exempt organizations described in sections 501(c)(4), (5), or (6).²⁶⁶

Taxable gifts

As stated above, the amount of a taxpayer's taxable gifts for the year is determined by subtracting from the total amount of the taxpayer's gifts for the year the gift tax annual exclusion and any available deductions.

Gift tax annual exclusion.—Under present law, donors of lifetime gifts are provided an annual exclusion of \$14,000 per donee in 2017 (indexed for inflation from the 1997 annual exclusion amount of \$10,000) for gifts of present interests in property during the taxable year.²⁶⁷ If the non-donor spouse consents to split the gift with the donor spouse, then the annual exclusion is \$28,000 per donee in 2017. In general, unlimited transfers between spouses are permitted without imposition of a gift tax. Special rules apply to the contributions to a qualified tuition program (“529 Plan”) including an election to treat a contribution that exceeds the annual exclusion as a contribution made ratably over a five-year period beginning with the year of the contribution.²⁶⁸

Marital and charitable deductions.—As described above, transfers to a surviving spouse or to charity generally are deductible for gift tax purposes. The effect of the marital and charitable deductions generally is to remove assets transferred to a surviving spouse or to charity from the gift tax base.

The generation-skipping transfer tax

A generation-skipping transfer tax generally is imposed (in addition to the gift tax or the estate tax) on transfers, either directly or in trust or similar arrangement, to a “skip person” (*i.e.*, a beneficiary in a generation more than one generation below that of the transferor). Transfers

²⁶⁴ Sec. 2503(e).

²⁶⁵ Sec. 2501(a)(4).

²⁶⁶ Sec. 2501(a)(6).

²⁶⁷ Sec. 2503(b).

²⁶⁸ Sec. 529(c)(2).

subject to the generation-skipping transfer tax include direct skips, taxable terminations, and taxable distributions.

Exemption and tax rate

An exemption generally equal to the estate tax exemption amount (\$5.49 million for 2017) is provided for each person making generation-skipping transfers. The exemption may be allocated by a transferor (or his or her executor) to transferred property, and in some cases is automatically allocated. The allocation of generation-skipping transfer tax exemption effectively reduces the tax rate on a generation-skipping transfer.

The tax rate on generation-skipping transfers is a flat rate of tax equal to the maximum estate and gift tax rate (40 percent) multiplied by the “inclusion ratio.” The inclusion ratio with respect to any property transferred indicates the amount of “generation-skipping transfer tax exemption” allocated to a trust (or to property transferred in a direct skip) relative to the total value of property transferred.²⁶⁹ If, for example, a taxpayer transfers \$5 million in property to a trust and allocates \$5 million of exemption to the transfer, the inclusion ratio is zero, and the applicable tax rate on any subsequent generation-skipping transfers from the trust is zero percent (40 percent multiplied by the inclusion ratio of zero). If, however, the taxpayer allocated only \$2.5 million of exemption to the transfer, the inclusion ratio is 0.5, and the applicable tax rate on any subsequent generation-skipping transfers from the trust is 20 percent (40 percent multiplied by the inclusion ratio of 0.5). If the taxpayer allocates no exemption to the transfer, the inclusion ratio is one, and the applicable tax rate on any subsequent generation-skipping transfers from the trust is 40 percent (40 percent multiplied by the inclusion ratio of one).

Generation-skipping transfers

Generation-skipping transfer tax generally is imposed at the time of a generation-skipping transfer – a direct skip, a taxable termination, or a taxable distribution.

A direct skip is any transfer subject to estate or gift tax of an interest in property to a skip person. A skip person may be a natural person or certain trusts. All persons assigned to the second or more remote generation below the transferor are skip persons (*e.g.*, grandchildren and great-grandchildren). Trusts are skip persons if (1) all interests in the trust are held by skip persons, or (2) no person holds an interest in the trust and at no time after the transfer may a distribution (including distributions and terminations) be made to a non-skip person.

A taxable termination is a termination (by death, lapse of time, release of power, or otherwise) of an interest in property held in trust unless, immediately after such termination, a non-skip person has an interest in the property, or unless at no time after the termination may a distribution (including a distribution upon termination) be made from the trust to a skip person.

²⁶⁹ The inclusion ratio is one minus the applicable fraction. The applicable fraction is the amount of exemption allocated to a trust (or to a direct skip) divided by the value of assets transferred.

A taxable distribution is a distribution from a trust to a skip person (other than a taxable termination or direct skip). If a transferor allocates generation-skipping transfer tax exemption to a trust prior to the taxable distribution, generation-skipping transfer tax may be avoided.

Income tax basis in property received

In general

Gain or loss, if any, on the disposition of property is measured by the taxpayer's amount realized (*i.e.*, gross proceeds received) on the disposition, less the taxpayer's basis in such property. Basis generally represents a taxpayer's investment in property with certain adjustments required after acquisition. For example, basis is increased by the cost of capital improvements made to the property and decreased by depreciation deductions taken with respect to the property.

A gift or bequest of appreciated (or loss) property is not an income tax realization event for the transferor. The Code provides special rules for determining a recipient's basis in assets received by lifetime gift or from a decedent.

Basis in property received by lifetime gift

Under present law, property received from a donor of a lifetime gift generally takes a carryover basis. "Carryover basis" means that the basis in the hands of the donee is the same as it was in the hands of the donor. The basis of property transferred by lifetime gift also is increased, but not above fair market value, by any gift tax paid by the donor. The basis of a lifetime gift, however, generally cannot exceed the property's fair market value on the date of the gift. If a donor's basis in property is greater than the fair market value of the property on the date of the gift, then, for purposes of determining loss on a subsequent sale of the property, the donee's basis is the property's fair market value on the date of the gift.

Basis in property acquired from a decedent

Property acquired from a decedent's estate generally takes a stepped-up basis. "Stepped-up basis" means that the basis of property acquired from a decedent's estate generally is the fair market value on the date of the decedent's death (or, if the alternate valuation date is elected, the earlier of six months after the decedent's death or the date the property is sold or distributed by the estate). Providing a fair market value basis eliminates the recognition of income on any appreciation of the property that occurred prior to the decedent's death and eliminates the tax benefit from any unrealized loss.

In community property states, a surviving spouse's one-half share of community property held by the decedent and the surviving spouse (under the community property laws of any State, U.S. possession, or foreign country) generally is treated as having passed from the decedent and, thus, is eligible for stepped-up basis. Thus, both the decedent's one-half share and the surviving spouse's one-half share are stepped up to fair market value. This rule applies if at least one-half of the whole of the community interest is includible in the decedent's gross estate.

Stepped-up basis treatment generally is denied to certain interests in foreign entities. Stock in a passive foreign investment company (including those for which a mark-to-market election has been made) generally takes a carryover basis, except that stock of a passive foreign investment company for which a decedent shareholder had made a qualified electing fund election is allowed a stepped-up basis. Stock owned by a decedent in a domestic international sales corporation (or former domestic international sales corporation) takes a stepped-up basis reduced by the amount (if any) which would have been included in gross income under section 995(c) as a dividend if the decedent had lived and sold the stock at its fair market value on the estate tax valuation date (*i.e.*, generally the date of the decedent's death unless an alternate valuation date is elected).

Description of Proposal

The proposal doubles the estate and gift tax exemption amount for decedents dying and gifts made after December 31, 2017. This is accomplished by increasing the basic exclusion amount provided in section 2010(c)(3) of the Code from \$5 million to \$10 million. The \$10 million amount is indexed for inflation occurring after 2011.

For estates of decedents dying and generation-skipping transfers made after December 31, 2023, the proposal repeals the estate tax and the generation-skipping transfer tax. The proposal includes a transition rule for assets placed in a qualified domestic trust by a decedent who died before the effective date of the proposal. Specifically, estate tax will not be imposed on: (1) distributions before the death of a surviving spouse from the trust more than 10 years after the date of enactment; or (2) assets remaining in the qualified domestic trust upon the death of the surviving spouse. The top marginal gift tax rate is reduced to 35 percent for gifts made after December 31, 2023.

The proposal generally retains the present law rules for determining the income tax basis of assets acquired by gift and assets acquired from a decedent. As a result, property received from a donor of a lifetime gift generally will continue to take a carryover basis, and property acquired from a decedent's estate generally will continue to take a stepped-up basis.

Effective Date

The proposal to double the estate and gift tax exemption is effective for estates of decedents dying, generation-skipping transfers, and gifts made after December 31, 2017. The repeal of the estate and generation-skipping transfer taxes, and the reduction in the gift tax rate to 35 percent, are effective for estates of decedents dying, generation-skipping transfers, and gifts made after December 31, 2023.

TITLE II – ALTERNATIVE MINIMUM TAX REPEAL

1. Repeal of alternative minimum tax

Present Law

Individual alternative minimum tax

In general

An alternative minimum tax (“AMT”) is imposed on an individual, estate, or trust in an amount by which the tentative minimum tax exceeds the regular income tax for the taxable year. For taxable years beginning in 2017, the tentative minimum tax is the sum of (1) 26 percent of so much of the taxable excess as does not exceed \$187,800 (\$93,900 in the case of a married individual filing a separate return) and (2) 28 percent of the remaining taxable excess. The breakpoints are indexed for inflation. The taxable excess is so much of the alternative minimum taxable income (“AMTI”) as exceeds the exemption amount. The maximum tax rates on net capital gain and dividends used in computing the regular tax are used in computing the tentative minimum tax. AMTI is the taxable income adjusted to take account of specified tax preferences and adjustments.

The exemption amounts for taxable years beginning in 2017 are: (1) \$84,500 in the case of married individuals filing a joint return and surviving spouses; (2) \$54,300 in the case of other unmarried individuals; (3) \$42,250 in the case of married individuals filing separate returns; and (4) \$24,100 in the case of an estate or trust. For taxable years beginning in 2017, the exemption amounts are phased out by an amount equal to 25 percent of the amount by which the individual’s AMTI exceeds (1) \$160,900 in the case of married individuals filing a joint return and surviving spouses, (2) \$120,700 in the case of other unmarried individuals, and (3) \$80,450 in the case of married individuals filing separate returns or an estate or a trust. The amounts are indexed for inflation.

AMTI is the taxpayer’s taxable income increased by certain preference items and adjusted by determining the tax treatment of certain items in a manner that negates the deferral of income resulting from the regular tax treatment of those items.

Preference items in computing AMTI

The minimum tax preference items are:

1. The excess of the deduction for percentage depletion over the adjusted basis of each mineral property (other than oil and gas properties) at the end of the taxable year.
2. The amount by which excess intangible drilling costs (*i.e.*, expenses in excess the amount that would have been allowable if amortized over a 10-year period) exceed 65 percent of the net income from oil, gas, and geothermal properties. This preference applies to independent producers only to the extent it reduces the producer’s AMTI (determined without regard to this preference and the net operating loss deduction) by more than 40 percent.

3. Tax-exempt interest income on private activity bonds (other than qualified 501(c)(3) bonds, certain housing bonds, and bonds issued in 2009 and 2010) issued after August 7, 1986.
4. Accelerated depreciation or amortization on certain property placed in service before January 1, 1987.
5. Seven percent of the amount excluded from income under section 1202 (relating to gains on the sale of certain small business stock).

In addition, losses from any tax shelter farm activity or passive activities are not taken into account in computing AMTI.

Adjustments in computing AMTI

The adjustments that individuals must make to compute AMTI are:

1. Depreciation on property placed in service after 1986 and before January 1, 1999, is computed by using the generally longer class lives prescribed by the alternative depreciation system of section 168(g) and either (a) the straight-line method in the case of property subject to the straight-line method under the regular tax or (b) the 150-percent declining balance method in the case of other property. Depreciation on property placed in service after December 31, 1998, is computed by using the regular tax recovery periods and the AMT methods described in the previous sentence. Depreciation on property acquired after September 10, 2001, which is allowed an additional allowance under section 168(k) for the regular tax is computed without regard to any AMT adjustments.
2. Mining exploration and development costs are capitalized and amortized over a 10-year period.
3. Taxable income from a long-term contract (other than a home construction contract) is computed using the percentage of completion method of accounting.
4. Depreciation on property placed in service after 1986 and before January 1, 1999, is computed by using the generally longer class lives prescribed by the alternative depreciation system of section 168(g) and either (a) the straight-line method in the case of property subject to the straight-line method under the regular tax or (b) the 150-percent declining balance method in the case of other property. Depreciation on property placed in service after December 31, 1998, is computed by using the regular tax recovery periods and the AMT methods described in the previous sentence. Depreciation on property acquired after September 10, 2001, which is allowed an additional allowance under section 168(k) for the regular tax is computed without regard to any AMT adjustments.
5. Mining exploration and development costs are capitalized and amortized over a 10-year period.

6. Taxable income from a long-term contract (other than a home construction contract) is computed using the percentage of completion method of accounting.
7. The amortization deduction allowed for pollution control facilities placed in service before January 1, 1999 (generally determined using 60-month amortization for a portion of the cost of the facility under the regular tax), is calculated under the alternative depreciation system (generally, using longer class lives and the straight-line method). The amortization deduction allowed for pollution control facilities placed in service after December 31, 1998, is calculated using the regular tax recovery periods and the straight-line method.
8. Miscellaneous itemized deductions are not allowed.
9. Itemized deductions for State, local, and foreign real property taxes; State and local personal property taxes; State, local, and foreign income, war profits, and excess profits taxes; and State and local sales taxes are not allowed.
10. Medical expenses are allowed only to the extent they exceed ten percent of the taxpayer's adjusted gross income.
11. Deductions for interest on home equity loans are not allowed.
12. The standard deduction and the deduction for personal exemptions are not allowed.
13. The amount allowable as a deduction for circulation expenditures is capitalized and amortized over a three-year period.
14. The amount allowable as a deduction for research and experimentation expenditures from passive activities is capitalized and amortized over a 10-year period.
15. The regular tax rules relating to incentive stock options do not apply.

Other rules

The taxpayer's net operating loss deduction generally cannot reduce the taxpayer's AMTI by more than 90 percent of the AMTI (determined without the net operating loss deduction).

The alternative minimum tax foreign tax credit reduces the tentative minimum tax.

The various nonrefundable business credits allowed under the regular tax generally are not allowed against the AMT. Certain exceptions apply.

If an individual is subject to AMT in any year, the amount of tax exceeding the taxpayer's regular tax liability is allowed as a credit (the "AMT credit") in any subsequent taxable year to the extent the taxpayer's regular tax liability exceeds his or her tentative minimum tax liability in such subsequent year. The AMT credit is allowed only to the extent that the taxpayer's AMT liability is the result of adjustments that are timing in nature. The

individual AMT adjustments relating to itemized deductions and personal exemptions are not timing in nature, and no minimum tax credit is allowed with respect to these items.

An individual may elect to write off certain expenditures paid or incurred with respect of circulation expenses, research and experimental expenses, intangible drilling and development expenditures, development expenditures, and mining exploration expenditures over a specified period (three years in the case of circulation expenses, 60 months in the case of intangible drilling and development expenditures, and 10 years in case of other expenditures). The election applies for purposes of both the regular tax and the alternative minimum tax.

Corporate alternative minimum tax

In general

An AMT is also imposed on a corporation to the extent the corporation's tentative minimum tax exceeds its regular tax. This tentative minimum tax is computed at the rate of 20 percent on the AMTI in excess of a \$40,000 exemption amount that phases out. The exemption amount is phased out by an amount equal to 25 percent of the amount that the corporation's AMTI exceeds \$150,000.

AMTI is the taxpayer's taxable income increased by certain preference items and adjusted by determining the tax treatment of certain items in a manner that negates the deferral of income resulting from the regular tax treatment of those items.

A corporation with average gross receipts of less than \$7.5 million for the prior three taxable years is exempt from the corporate minimum tax. The \$7.5 million threshold is reduced to \$5 million for the corporation's first three-taxable year period.

Preference items in computing AMTI

The corporate minimum tax preference items are:

1. The excess of the deduction for percentage depletion over the adjusted basis of the property at the end of the taxable year. This preference does not apply to percentage depletion allowed with respect to oil and gas properties.
2. The amount by which excess intangible drilling costs arising in the taxable year exceed 65 percent of the net income from oil, gas, and geothermal properties. This preference does not apply to an independent producer to the extent the preference would not reduce the producer's AMTI by more than 40 percent.
3. Tax-exempt interest income on private activity bonds (other than qualified 501(c)(3) bonds, certain housing bonds, and bonds issued in 2009 and 2010) issued after August 7, 1986.
4. Accelerated depreciation or amortization on certain property placed in service before January 1, 1987.

Adjustments in computing AMTI

The adjustments that corporations must make in computing AMTI are:

1. Depreciation on property placed in service after 1986 and before January 1, 1999, must be computed by using the generally longer class lives prescribed by the alternative depreciation system of section 168(g) and either (a) the straight-line method in the case of property subject to the straight-line method under the regular tax or (b) the 150-percent declining balance method in the case of other property. Depreciation on property placed in service after December 31, 1998, is computed by using the regular tax recovery periods and the AMT methods described in the previous sentence. Depreciation on property which is allowed "bonus depreciation" for the regular tax is computed without regard to any AMT adjustments.
2. Mining exploration and development costs must be capitalized and amortized over a 10-year period.
3. Taxable income from a long-term contract (other than a home construction contract) must be computed using the percentage of completion method of accounting.
4. The amortization deduction allowed for pollution control facilities placed in service before January 1, 1999 (generally determined using 60-month amortization for a portion of the cost of the facility under the regular tax), must be calculated under the alternative depreciation system (generally, using longer class lives and the straight-line method). The amortization deduction allowed for pollution control facilities placed in service after December 31, 1998, is calculated using the regular tax recovery periods and the straight-line method.
5. The special rules applicable to Merchant Marine construction funds are not applicable.
6. The special deduction allowable under section 833(b) for Blue Cross and Blue Shield organizations is not allowed.
7. The adjusted current earnings adjustment applies, as described below.

Adjusted current earning ("ACE") adjustment

The adjusted current earnings adjustment is the amount equal to 75 percent of the amount by which the adjusted current earnings of a corporation exceed its AMTI (determined without the ACE adjustment and the alternative tax net operating loss deduction). In determining ACE the following rules apply:

1. For property placed in service before 1994, depreciation generally is determined using the straight-line method and the class life determined under the alternative depreciation system.
2. Amounts excluded from gross income under the regular tax but included for purposes of determining earnings and profits are generally included in determining ACE.

3. The inside build-up of a life insurance contract is included in ACE (and the related premiums are deductible).
4. Intangible drilling costs of integrated oil companies must be capitalized and amortized over a 60-month period.
5. The regular tax rules of section 173 (allowing circulation expenses to be amortized) and section 248 (allowing organizational expenses to be amortized) do not apply.
6. Inventory must be calculated using the FIFO, rather than LIFO, method.
7. The installment sales method generally may not be used.
8. No loss may be recognized on the exchange of any pool of debt obligations for another pool of debt obligations having substantially the same effective interest rates and maturities.
9. Depletion (other than for oil and gas properties) must be calculated using the cost, rather than the percentage, method.
10. In certain cases, the assets of a corporation that has undergone an ownership change must be stepped down to their fair market values.

Other rules

The taxpayer's net operating loss carryover generally cannot reduce the taxpayer's AMT liability by more than 90 percent of AMTI determined without this deduction.

The various nonrefundable business credits allowed under the regular tax generally are not allowed against the AMT. Certain exceptions apply.

If a corporation is subject to AMT in any year, the amount of AMT is allowed as an AMT credit in any subsequent taxable year to the extent the taxpayer's regular tax liability exceeds its tentative minimum tax in the subsequent year. Corporations are allowed to claim a limited amount of AMT credits in lieu of bonus depreciation.

A corporation may elect to write off certain expenditures paid or incurred with respect of circulation expenses, research and experimental expenses, intangible drilling and development expenditures, development expenditures, and mining exploration expenditures over a specified period (three years in the case of circulation expenses, 60 months in the case of intangible drilling and development expenditures, and 10 years in case of other expenditures). The election applies for purposes of both the regular tax and the alternative minimum tax.

Description of Proposal

The proposal repeals the individual and corporate alternative minimum tax.

The proposal allows the AMT credit to offset the taxpayer's regular tax liability for any taxable year. In addition, the AMT credit is refundable for any taxable year beginning after 2018 and before 2023 in an amount equal to 50 percent (100 percent in the case of taxable years beginning in 2022) of the excess of the minimum tax credit for the taxable year over the amount of the credit allowable for the year against regular tax liability. Thus, the full amount of the minimum tax credit will be allowed in taxable years beginning before 2023.

Effective Date

The proposal applies to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017.

In determining the alternative minimum taxable income for taxable years beginning before January 1, 2018, the net operating loss deduction carryback from taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017, are determined without regard to any AMT adjustments or preferences.

The repeal of the election to write off certain expenditures over a specified period applies to amounts paid or incurred after December 31, 2017.

TITLE III – BUSINESS TAX REFORM

A. Tax Rates

1. Reduction in corporate tax rate

Present Law

Corporate taxable income is subject to tax under a four-step graduated rate structure.²⁷⁰ The top corporate tax rate is 35 percent on taxable income in excess of \$10 million. The corporate taxable income brackets and tax rates are as set forth in the table below.

Taxable Income	Tax rate (percent)
Not over \$50,000	15
Over \$50,000 but not over \$75,000	25
Over \$75,000 but not over \$10,000,000	34
Over \$10,000,000	35

An additional five-percent tax is imposed on a corporation's taxable income in excess of \$100,000. The maximum additional tax is \$11,750. Also, a second additional three-percent tax is imposed on a corporation's taxable income in excess of \$15 million. The maximum second additional tax is \$100,000.

Certain personal service corporations pay tax on their entire taxable income at the rate of 35 percent.²⁷¹

Present law provides if the maximum corporate tax rate exceeds 35 percent, the maximum rate on a corporation's net capital gain will be 35 percent.²⁷²

Description of Proposal

The proposal eliminates the graduated corporate rate structure and instead taxes corporate taxable income at 20 percent.

Personal service corporations are taxed at 25 percent.

²⁷⁰ Sec. 11(a) and (b)(1).

²⁷¹ Sec. 11(b)(2).

²⁷² Sec. 1201(a).

The proposal repeals the maximum corporate tax rate on net capital gain as obsolete.

For taxpayers subject to the normalization method of accounting (*e.g.*, regulated public utilities), the proposal provides for the normalization of excess deferred tax reserves resulting from the reduction of corporate income tax rates (with respect to prior depreciation or recovery allowances taken on assets placed in service before the date of enactment).

Effective Date

The proposal applies to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017.

B. Cost Recovery

1. Increased expensing

Present Law

A taxpayer generally must capitalize the cost of property used in a trade or business or held for the production of income and recover such cost over time through annual deductions for depreciation or amortization.²⁷³ Tangible property generally is depreciated under the modified accelerated cost recovery system (“MACRS”), which determines depreciation for different types of property based on an assigned applicable depreciation method, recovery period,²⁷⁴ and convention.²⁷⁵

Bonus depreciation

An additional first-year depreciation deduction is allowed equal to 50 percent of the adjusted basis of qualified property acquired and placed in service before January 1, 2020 (January 1, 2021, for longer production period property²⁷⁶ and certain aircraft²⁷⁷).²⁷⁸ The 50-percent allowance is phased down for property placed in service after December 31, 2017 (after December 31, 2018 for longer production period property and certain aircraft). The bonus depreciation percentage rates are as follows.

²⁷³ See secs. 263(a) and 167. However, where property is not used exclusively in a taxpayer’s business, the amount eligible for a deduction must be reduced by the amount related to personal use. See, *e.g.*, section 280A.

²⁷⁴ The applicable recovery period for an asset is determined in part by statute and in part by historic Treasury guidance. Exercising authority granted by Congress, the Secretary issued Rev. Proc. 87-56, 1987-2 C.B. 674, laying out the framework of recovery periods for enumerated classes of assets. The Secretary clarified and modified the list of asset classes in Rev. Proc. 88-22, 1988-1 C.B. 785. In November 1988, Congress revoked the Secretary’s authority to modify the class lives of depreciable property. Rev. Proc. 87-56, as modified, remains in effect except to the extent that the Congress has, since 1988, statutorily modified the recovery period for certain depreciable assets, effectively superseding any administrative guidance with regard to such property.

²⁷⁵ Sec. 168.

²⁷⁶ As defined in section 168(k)(2)(B).

²⁷⁷ As defined in section 168(k)(2)(C).

²⁷⁸ Sec. 168(k). The additional first-year depreciation deduction is generally subject to the rules regarding whether a cost must be capitalized under section 263A.

Placed in Service Year	Bonus Depreciation Percentage	
	Qualified Property in General	Longer Production Period Property and Certain Aircraft
2017	50 percent	50 percent
2018	40 percent	50 percent ²⁷⁹
2019	30 percent	40 percent
2020	n/a	30 percent ²⁸⁰

The additional first-year depreciation deduction is allowed for both the regular tax and the alternative minimum tax (“AMT”),²⁸¹ but is not allowed in computing earnings and profits.²⁸² The basis of the property and the depreciation allowances in the year of purchase and later years are appropriately adjusted to reflect the additional first-year depreciation deduction.²⁸³ The amount of the additional first-year depreciation deduction is not affected by a short taxable year.²⁸⁴ The taxpayer may elect out of the additional first-year depreciation for any class of property for any taxable year.²⁸⁵

The interaction of the additional first-year depreciation allowance with the otherwise applicable depreciation allowance may be illustrated as follows. Assume that in 2017 a taxpayer purchases new depreciable property and places it in service.²⁸⁶ The property’s cost is \$10,000, and it is five-year property subject to the 200 percent declining balance method and half-year convention. The amount of additional first-year depreciation allowed is \$5,000. The remaining \$5,000 of the cost of the property is depreciable under the rules applicable to five-year property.

²⁷⁹ It is intended that for longer production period property placed in service in 2018, 50 percent applies to the entire adjusted basis. Similarly, for longer production period property placed in service in 2019, 40 percent applies to the entire adjusted basis. A technical correction may be necessary with respect to longer production period property placed in service in 2018 and 2019 so that the statute reflects this intent.

²⁸⁰ In the case of longer production period property described in section 168(k)(2)(B) and placed in service in 2020, 30 percent applies to the adjusted basis attributable to manufacture, construction, or production before January 1, 2020, and the remaining adjusted basis does not qualify for bonus depreciation. Thirty percent applies to the entire adjusted basis of certain aircraft described in section 168(k)(2)(C) and placed in service in 2020.

²⁸¹ Sec. 168(k)(2)(G). See also Treas. Reg. sec. 1.168(k)-1(d).

²⁸² Sec. 312(k)(3) and Treas. Reg. sec. 1.168(k)-1(f)(7).

²⁸³ Sec. 168(k)(1)(B).

²⁸⁴ *Ibid.*

²⁸⁵ Sec. 168(k)(7). For the definition of a class of property, see Treas. Reg. sec. 1.168(k)-1(e)(2).

²⁸⁶ Assume that the cost of the property is not eligible for expensing under section 179 or Treas. Reg. sec. 1.263(a)-1(f).

Thus, \$1,000 also is allowed as a depreciation deduction in 2017.²⁸⁷ The total depreciation deduction with respect to the property for 2017 is \$6,000. The remaining \$4,000 adjusted basis of the property generally is recovered through otherwise applicable depreciation rules.

Qualified property

Property qualifying for the additional first-year depreciation deduction must meet all of the following requirements.²⁸⁸ First, the property must be: (1) property to which MACRS applies with an applicable recovery period of 20 years or less; (2) water utility property;²⁸⁹ (3) computer software other than computer software covered by section 197; or (4) qualified improvement property.²⁹⁰ Second, the original use²⁹¹ of the property must commence with the taxpayer.²⁹² Third, the taxpayer must acquire the property within the applicable time period (as described below). Finally, the property must be placed in service before January 1, 2020. As noted above, an extension of the placed-in-service date of one year (*i.e.*, before January 1, 2021) is provided for certain property with a recovery period of 10 years or longer, certain transportation property, and certain aircraft.²⁹³

²⁸⁷ \$1,000 results from the application of the half-year convention and the 200 percent declining balance method to the remaining \$5,000.

²⁸⁸ Requirements relating to actions taken before 2008 are not described herein since they have little (if any) remaining effect.

²⁸⁹ As defined in section 168(e)(5).

²⁹⁰ The additional first-year depreciation deduction is not available for any property that is required to be depreciated under the alternative depreciation system of MACRS. Sec. 168(k)(2)(D)(i).

²⁹¹ The term “original use” means the first use to which the property is put, whether or not such use corresponds to the use of such property by the taxpayer. If in the normal course of its business a taxpayer sells fractional interests in property to unrelated third parties, then the original use of such property begins with the first user of each fractional interest (*i.e.*, each fractional owner is considered the original user of its proportionate share of the property). Treas. Reg. sec. 1.168(k)-1(b)(3).

²⁹² A special rule applies in the case of certain leased property. In the case of any property that is originally placed in service by a person and that is sold to the taxpayer and leased back to such person by the taxpayer within three months after the date that the property was placed in service, the property would be treated as originally placed in service by the taxpayer not earlier than the date that the property is used under the leaseback. If property is originally placed in service by a lessor, such property is sold within three months after the date that the property was placed in service, and the user of such property does not change, then the property is treated as originally placed in service by the taxpayer not earlier than the date of such sale. Sec. 168(k)(2)(E)(ii) and (iii).

²⁹³ Property qualifying for the extended placed-in-service date must have an estimated production period exceeding one year and a cost exceeding \$1 million. Transportation property generally is defined as tangible personal property used in the trade or business of transporting persons or property. Certain aircraft which is not transportation property, other than for agricultural or firefighting uses, also qualifies for the extended placed-in-service date, if at the time of the contract for purchase, the purchaser made a nonrefundable deposit of the lesser of 10 percent of the cost or \$100,000, and which has an estimated production period exceeding four months and a cost exceeding \$200,000.

To qualify, property must be acquired (1) before January 1, 2020, or (2) pursuant to a binding written contract which was entered into before January 1, 2020. With respect to property that is manufactured, constructed, or produced by the taxpayer for use by the taxpayer, the taxpayer must begin the manufacture, construction, or production of the property before January 1, 2020.²⁹⁴ Property that is manufactured, constructed, or produced for the taxpayer by another person under a contract that is entered into prior to the manufacture, construction, or production of the property is considered to be manufactured, constructed, or produced by the taxpayer.²⁹⁵ For property eligible for the extended placed-in-service date, a special rule limits the amount of costs eligible for the additional first-year depreciation. With respect to such property, only the portion of the basis that is properly attributable to the costs incurred before January 1, 2020 (“progress expenditures”) is eligible for the additional first-year depreciation deduction.²⁹⁶

Qualified improvement property

Qualified improvement property is any improvement to an interior portion of a building that is nonresidential real property if such improvement is placed in service after the date such building was first placed in service.²⁹⁷ Qualified improvement property does not include any improvement for which the expenditure is attributable to the enlargement of the building, any elevator or escalator, or the internal structural framework of the building.

Election to accelerate AMT credits in lieu of bonus depreciation

A corporation otherwise eligible for additional first-year depreciation may elect to claim additional AMT credits in lieu of claiming additional depreciation with respect to qualified property.²⁹⁸ In the case of a corporation making this election, the straight line method is used for the regular tax and the AMT with respect to qualified property.²⁹⁹

A corporation making an election increases the tax liability limitation under section 53(c) on the use of minimum tax credits by the bonus depreciation amount. The aggregate increase in credits allowable by reason of the increased limitation is treated as refundable.

²⁹⁴ Sec. 168(k)(2)(E)(i).

²⁹⁵ Treas. Reg. sec. 1.168(k)-1(b)(4)(iii).

²⁹⁶ Sec. 168(k)(2)(B)(ii). For purposes of determining the amount of eligible progress expenditures, rules similar to section 46(d)(3) as in effect prior to the Tax Reform Act of 1986 apply.

²⁹⁷ Sec. 168(k)(3).

²⁹⁸ Sec. 168(k)(4).

²⁹⁹ Sec. 168(k)(4)(A)(ii).

The bonus depreciation amount generally is equal to 20 percent of bonus depreciation for qualified property that could be claimed as a deduction absent an election under this provision.³⁰⁰ As originally enacted, the bonus depreciation amount for all taxable years was limited to the lesser of (1) \$30 million or (2) six percent of the minimum tax credits allocable to the adjusted net minimum tax imposed for taxable years beginning before January 1, 2006. However, extensions of this provision have provided that this limitation applies separately to property subject to each extension.

For taxable years ending after December 31, 2015, the bonus depreciation amount for a taxable year (as defined under present law with respect to all qualified property) is limited to the lesser of (1) 50 percent of the minimum tax credit for the first taxable year ending after December 31, 2015 (determined before the application of any tax liability limitation) or (2) the minimum tax credit for the taxable year allocable to the adjusted net minimum tax imposed for taxable years ending before January 1, 2016 (determined before the application of any tax liability limitation and determined on a first-in, first-out basis).

All corporations treated as a single employer under section 52(a) are treated as one taxpayer for purposes of the limitation, as well as for electing the application of this provision.³⁰¹

In the case of a corporation making an election which is a partner in a partnership, for purposes of determining the electing partner's distributive share of partnership items, bonus depreciation does not apply to any qualified property and the straight line method is used with respect to that property.³⁰²

In the case of a partnership having a single corporate partner owning (directly or indirectly) more than 50 percent of the capital and profits interests in the partnership, each partner takes into account its distributive share of partnership depreciation in determining its bonus depreciation amount.³⁰³

Special rules

Passenger automobiles

The limitation under section 280F on the amount of depreciation deductions allowed with respect to certain passenger automobiles is increased in the first year by \$8,000 for automobiles that qualify (and for which the taxpayer does not elect out of the additional first-year

³⁰⁰ For this purpose, bonus depreciation is the difference between (i) the aggregate amount of depreciation determined if section 168(k)(1) applied to all qualified property placed in service during the taxable year and (ii) the amount of depreciation that would be so determined if section 168(k)(1) did not so apply. This determination is made using the most accelerated depreciation method and the shortest life otherwise allowable for each property.

³⁰¹ Sec. 168(k)(4)(B)(iii).

³⁰² Sec. 168(k)(4)(D)(ii).

³⁰³ Sec. 168(k)(4)(D)(iii).

deduction).³⁰⁴ The \$8,000 amount is phased down from \$8,000 by \$1,600 per calendar year beginning in 2018. Thus, the section 280F increase amount for property placed in service during 2018 is \$6,400, and during 2019 is \$4,800. While the underlying section 280F limitation is indexed for inflation,³⁰⁵ the section 280F increase amount is not indexed for inflation. The increase does not apply to a taxpayer who elects to accelerate AMT credits in lieu of bonus depreciation for a taxable year.

Certain plants bearing fruits and nuts

A special election is provided for certain plants bearing fruits and nuts.³⁰⁶ Under the election, the applicable percentage of the adjusted basis of a specified plant which is planted or grafted after December 31, 2015, and before January 1, 2020, is deductible for regular tax and AMT purposes in the year planted or grafted by the taxpayer, and the adjusted basis is reduced by the amount of the deduction.³⁰⁷ The percentage is 50 percent for 2017, 40 percent for 2018, and 30 percent for 2019. A specified plant is any tree or vine that bears fruits or nuts, and any other plant that will have more than one yield of fruits or nuts and generally has a preproductive period of more than two years from planting or grafting to the time it begins bearing fruits or nuts.³⁰⁸ The election is revocable only with the consent of the Secretary, and if the election is made with respect to any specified plant, such plant is not treated as qualified property eligible for bonus depreciation in the subsequent taxable year in which it is placed in service.

Long-term contracts

In general, in the case of a long-term contract, the taxable income from the contract is determined under the percentage-of-completion method.³⁰⁹ Solely for purposes of determining the percentage of completion under section 460(b)(1)(A), the cost of qualified property with a MACRS recovery period of seven years or less is taken into account as a cost allocated to the contract as if bonus depreciation had not been enacted for property placed in service before January 1, 2020 (January 1, 2021, in the case of longer production period property).³¹⁰

³⁰⁴ Sec. 168(k)(2)(F).

³⁰⁵ Sec. 280F(d)(7).

³⁰⁶ See sec. 168(k)(5).

³⁰⁷ Any amount deducted under this election is not subject to capitalization under section 263A.

³⁰⁸ A specified plant does not include any property that is planted or grafted outside the United States.

³⁰⁹ Sec. 460.

³¹⁰ Sec. 460(c)(6). Other dates involving prior years are not described herein.

Description of Proposal

Extension of bonus depreciation and temporary 100 percent expensing for certain business assets

The proposal extends and modifies the additional first-year depreciation deduction through 2022 (through 2023 for longer production period property and certain aircraft). The 50-percent allowance is increased to 100 percent for property acquired and placed in service after September 27, 2017, and before January 1, 2023 (January 1, 2024, for longer production period property and certain aircraft), as well as for specified plants planted or grafted after September 27, 2017, and before January 1, 2023.

Special rules

The \$8,000 increase amount in the limitation on the depreciation deductions allowed with respect to certain passenger automobiles is increased from \$8,000 to \$16,000 for passenger automobiles acquired and placed in service after September 27, 2017, and before January 1, 2023.

The proposal extends the special rule under the percentage-of-completion method for the allocation of bonus depreciation to a long-term contract for property placed in service before January 1, 2023 (January 1, 2024, in the case of longer production period property).

Application to used property

The proposal removes the requirement that the original use of qualified property must commence with the taxpayer. Thus, the proposal applies to purchases of used as well as new items. To prevent abuses, the additional first-year depreciation deduction applies only to property purchased in an arm's-length transaction. It does not apply to property received as a gift or from a decedent.³¹¹ In the case of trade-ins, like-kind exchanges, or involuntary conversions, it applies only to any money paid in addition to the traded-in property or in excess of the adjusted basis of the replaced property.³¹² It does not apply to property acquired in a nontaxable exchange such as a reorganization, nor to property bought from a member of the taxpayer's family, including a spouse, ancestors, and lineal descendants, or from another related entity as defined in section 267, nor from a person who controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with the taxpayer.³¹³ Thus it does not apply, for example, if one member of an affiliated group of corporations purchases property from another member, or if an individual who controls a corporation purchases property from that corporation.

³¹¹ By reference to section 179(d)(2)(C). See also Treas. Reg. sec. 1.179-4(c)(1)(iv).

³¹² By reference to section 179(d)(3). See also Treas. Reg. sec. 1.179-4(d).

³¹³ By reference to section 179(d)(2)(A) and (B). See also Treas. Reg. sec. 1.179-4(c).

Exception for certain businesses not subject to limitation on interest expense

The proposal excludes from the definition of qualified property any property used in a real property trade or business, *i.e.*, any real property development, redevelopment, construction, reconstruction, acquisition, conversion, rental, operation, management, leasing, or brokerage trade or business.³¹⁴

The proposal also excludes from the definition of qualified property any property used in the trade or business of certain regulated public utilities, *i.e.*, the trade or business of the furnishing or sale of (1) electrical energy, water, or sewage disposal services, (2) gas or steam through a local distribution system, or (3) transportation of gas or steam by pipeline, if the rates for such furnishing or sale, as the case may be, have been established or approved by a State or political subdivision thereof, by any agency or instrumentality of the United States, or by a public service or public utility commission or other similar body of any State or political subdivision thereof.³¹⁵

Election to accelerate AMT credits in lieu of bonus depreciation

As a conforming amendment to the repeal of AMT,³¹⁶ the proposal repeals the election to accelerate AMT credits in lieu of bonus depreciation.

Transition rule

The phase-down of bonus depreciation is maintained for property acquired before September 28, 2017, and placed in service after September 27, 2017. Under the proposal, in the case of property acquired and adjusted basis incurred before September 28, 2017, the bonus depreciation rates are as follows.

³¹⁴ As defined in section 3301 of the bill (Interest), by cross reference to section 469(c)(7)(C). Note that a mortgage broker who is a broker of financial instruments is not in a real property trade or business for this purpose. See, *e.g.*, CCA 201504010 (December 17, 2014).

³¹⁵ As defined in section 3301 of the bill (Interest).

³¹⁶ See section 2001 of the bill (Repeal of alternative minimum tax).

Phase-Down for Portion of Basis of Qualified Property Acquired before September 28, 2017		
Placed in Service Year	Bonus Depreciation Percentage	
	Qualified Property in General	Longer Production Period Property and Certain Aircraft
2017	50 percent	50 percent
2018	40 percent	50 percent
2019	30 percent	40 percent
2020	n/a	30 percent

Similarly, the section 280F increase amount in the limitation on the depreciation deductions allowed with respect to certain passenger automobiles acquired before September 28, 2017, and placed in service after September 27, 2017, is \$8,000 for 2017, \$6,400 for 2018, and \$4,800 for 2019.

Effective Date

The proposal generally applies to property acquired³¹⁷ and placed in service after September 27, 2017, and to specified plants planted or grafted after such date.

A transition rule provides that, for a taxpayer's first taxable year ending after September 27, 2017, the taxpayer may elect to apply section 168 without regard to the amendments made by this proposal.

In the case of any taxable year that includes any portion of the period beginning on September 28, 2017, and ending on December 31, 2017, the amount of any net operating loss for such taxable year which may be treated as a net operating loss carryback is determined without regard to the amendments made by this proposal.³¹⁸

³¹⁷ Property is not treated as acquired after the date on which a written binding contract is entered into for such acquisition.

³¹⁸ See section 3302 of the bill (Modification of net operating loss deduction).

C. Small Business Reforms

1. Expansion of section 179 expensing

Present Law

A taxpayer generally must capitalize the cost of property used in a trade or business or held for the production of income and recover such cost over time through annual deductions for depreciation or amortization.³¹⁹ Tangible property generally is depreciated under the modified accelerated cost recovery system (“MACRS”), which determines depreciation for different types of property based on an assigned applicable depreciation method, recovery period,³²⁰ and convention.³²¹

Election to expense certain depreciable business assets

A taxpayer may elect under section 179 to deduct (or “expense”) the cost of qualifying property, rather than to recover such costs through depreciation deductions, subject to limitation. The maximum amount a taxpayer may expense is \$500,000 of the cost of qualifying property placed in service for the taxable year.³²² The \$500,000 amount is reduced (but not below zero) by the amount by which the cost of qualifying property placed in service during the taxable year exceeds \$2,000,000.³²³ The \$500,000 and \$2,000,000 amounts are indexed for inflation for taxable years beginning after 2015.³²⁴

In general, qualifying property is defined as depreciable tangible personal property that is purchased for use in the active conduct of a trade or business.³²⁵ Qualifying property also

³¹⁹ See secs. 263(a) and 167. However, where property is not used exclusively in a taxpayer’s business, the amount eligible for a deduction must be reduced by the amount related to personal use. See, e.g., section 280A.

³²⁰ The applicable recovery period for an asset is determined in part by statute and in part by historic Treasury guidance. Exercising authority granted by Congress, the Secretary issued Rev. Proc. 87-56, 1987-2 C.B. 674, laying out the framework of recovery periods for enumerated classes of assets. The Secretary clarified and modified the list of asset classes in Rev. Proc. 88-22, 1988-1 C.B. 785. In November 1988, Congress revoked the Secretary’s authority to modify the class lives of depreciable property. Rev. Proc. 87-56, as modified, remains in effect except to the extent that the Congress has, since 1988, statutorily modified the recovery period for certain depreciable assets, effectively superseding any administrative guidance with regard to such property.

³²¹ Sec. 168.

³²² Sec. 179(b)(1).

³²³ Sec. 179(b)(2).

³²⁴ Sec. 179(b)(6).

³²⁵ Passenger automobiles subject to the section 280F limitation are eligible for section 179 expensing only to the extent of the dollar limitations in section 280F. For sport utility vehicles above the 6,000 pound weight rating, which are not subject to the limitation under section 280F, the maximum cost that may be expensed for any taxable year under section 179 is \$25,000. Sec. 179(b)(5).

includes off-the-shelf computer software and qualified real property (*i.e.*, qualified leasehold improvement property, qualified restaurant property, and qualified retail improvement property).³²⁶ Qualifying property excludes any property described in section 50(b) (*i.e.*, certain property not eligible for the investment tax credit).³²⁷

The amount eligible to be expensed for a taxable year may not exceed the taxable income for such taxable year that is derived from the active conduct of a trade or business (determined without regard to this provision).³²⁸ Any amount that is not allowed as a deduction because of the taxable income limitation may be carried forward to succeeding taxable years (subject to limitations).

No general business credit under section 38 is allowed with respect to any amount for which a deduction is allowed under section 179.³²⁹ If a corporation makes an election under section 179 to deduct expenditures, the full amount of the deduction does not reduce earnings and profits. Rather, the expenditures that are deducted reduce corporate earnings and profits ratably over a five-year period.³³⁰

An expensing election is made under rules prescribed by the Secretary.³³¹ In general, any election or specification made with respect to any property may not be revoked except with the consent of the Commissioner. However, an election or specification under section 179 may be revoked by the taxpayer without consent of the Commissioner.

Description of Proposal

The proposal increases the maximum amount a taxpayer may expense under section 179 to \$5,000,000, and increases the phase-out threshold amount to \$20,000,000 for five taxable years, *i.e.*, for taxable years beginning in 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022. Thus, the proposal provides that the maximum amount a taxpayer may expense, for taxable years beginning after 2017 and before 2023, is \$5,000,000 of the cost of qualifying property placed in service for the taxable year. The \$5,000,000 amount is reduced (but not below zero) by the amount by which the cost of qualifying property placed in service during the taxable year exceeds \$20,000,000. The \$5,000,000 and \$20,000,000 amounts are indexed for inflation for taxable years beginning after 2018.

The proposal also expands the definition of qualified real property qualifying for section 179 to include qualified energy efficient heating and air-conditioning property acquired

³²⁶ Sec. 179(d)(1)(A)(ii) and (f).

³²⁷ Sec. 179(d)(1) flush language.

³²⁸ Sec. 179(b)(3).

³²⁹ Sec. 179(d)(9).

³³⁰ Sec. 312(k)(3)(B).

³³¹ Sec. 179(c)(1).

and placed in service by the taxpayer after November 2, 2017. For purposes of the proposal, qualified energy efficient heating and air-conditioning property means any depreciable section 1250 property that is (i) installed as part of a building's heating, cooling, ventilation, or hot water system, and (ii) within the scope of Standard 90.1-2007 of the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers and the Illuminating Engineering Society of North America (as in effect on the day before the date of the adoption of Standard 90.1-2010 of such Societies) or any successor standard.

Effective Date

The increased dollar limitations under section 179 apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017.

The expansion of qualified real property to include qualified energy efficient heating and air-conditioning property applies to property acquired³³² and placed in service after November 2, 2017.

2. Small business accounting method reform and simplification

Present Law

General rule for methods of accounting

Section 446 generally allows a taxpayer to select the method of accounting to be used to compute taxable income, provided that such method clearly reflects the income of the taxpayer. The term “method of accounting” includes not only the overall method of accounting used by the taxpayer, but also the accounting treatment of any one item.³³³ Permissible overall methods of accounting include the cash receipts and disbursements method (“cash method”), an accrual method, or any other method (including a hybrid method) permitted under regulations prescribed by the Secretary.³³⁴ Examples of any one item for which an accounting method may be adopted include cost recovery,³³⁵ revenue recognition,³³⁶ and timing of deductions.³³⁷ For each separate

³³² Property is not treated as acquired after the date on which a written binding contract is entered into for such acquisition.

³³³ Treas. Reg. sec. 1.446-1(a)(1).

³³⁴ Sec. 446(c).

³³⁵ See, e.g., secs. 167 and 168.

³³⁶ See, e.g., secs. 451 and 460.

³³⁷ See, e.g., secs. 461 and 467.

trade or business, a taxpayer is entitled to adopt any permissible method, subject to certain restrictions.³³⁸

A taxpayer filing its first return may adopt any permissible method of accounting in computing taxable income for such year.³³⁹ Except as otherwise provided, section 446(e) requires taxpayers to secure consent of the Secretary before changing a method of accounting. The regulations under this section provide rules for determining: (1) what a method of accounting is, (2) how an adoption of a method of accounting occurs, and (3) how a change in method of accounting is effectuated.³⁴⁰

Cash and accrual methods

Taxpayers using the cash method generally recognize items of income when actually or constructively received and items of expense when paid. The cash method is administratively easy and provides the taxpayer flexibility in the timing of income recognition. It is the method generally used by most individual taxpayers, including farm and nonfarm sole proprietorships.

Taxpayers using an accrual method generally accrue items of income when all the events have occurred that fix the right to receive the income and the amount of the income can be determined with reasonable accuracy.³⁴¹ Taxpayers using an accrual method of accounting generally may not deduct items of expense prior to when all events have occurred that fix the obligation to pay the liability, the amount of the liability can be determined with reasonable accuracy, and economic performance has occurred.³⁴² Accrual methods of accounting generally result in a more accurate measure of economic income than does the cash method. The accrual method is often used by businesses for financial accounting purposes.

A C corporation, a partnership that has a C corporation as a partner, or a tax-exempt trust or corporation with unrelated business income generally may not use the cash method. Exceptions are made for farming businesses, qualified personal service corporations, and the aforementioned entities to the extent their average annual gross receipts do not exceed \$5 million for all prior years (including the prior taxable years of any predecessor of the entity) (the “gross receipts test”). The cash method may not be used by any tax shelter.³⁴³ In addition, the cash

³³⁸ Sec. 446(d); Treas. Reg. sec. 1.446-1(d).

³³⁹ Treas. Reg. sec. 1.446-1(e)(1).

³⁴⁰ Treas. Reg. sec. 1.446-1(e).

³⁴¹ See, e.g., sec. 451.

³⁴² See, e.g., sec. 461.

³⁴³ Secs. 448(a)(3) and (d)(3) and 461(i)(3) and (4). For this purpose, a tax shelter includes: (1) any enterprise (other than a C corporation) if at any time interests in such enterprise have been offered for sale in any offering required to be registered with any Federal or State agency having the authority to regulate the offering of securities for sale; (2) any syndicate (within the meaning of section 1256(e)(3)(B)); or (3) any tax shelter as defined in section 6662(d)(2)(C)(ii). In the case of a farming trade or business, a tax shelter includes any tax shelter as defined in section 6662(d)(2)(C)(ii) or any partnership or any other enterprise other than a corporation which is not

method generally may not be used if the purchase, production, or sale of merchandise is an income producing factor.³⁴⁴ Such taxpayers generally are required to keep inventories and use an accrual method with respect to inventory items.³⁴⁵

A farming business is defined as a trade or business of farming, including operating a nursery or sod farm, or the raising or harvesting of trees bearing fruit, nuts, or other crops, timber, or ornamental trees.³⁴⁶ Such farming businesses are not precluded from using the cash method regardless of whether they meet the gross receipts test. However, section 447 generally requires a farming C corporation (and any farming partnership if a corporation is a partner in such partnership) to use an accrual method of accounting. Section 447 does not apply to nursery or sod farms, to the raising or harvesting of trees (other than fruit and nut trees), nor to farming C corporations meeting a gross receipts test with a \$1 million threshold. For family farm C corporations, the threshold under the gross receipts test is \$25 million.

A qualified personal service corporation is a corporation: (1) substantially all of whose activities involve the performance of services in the fields of health, law, engineering, architecture, accounting, actuarial science, performing arts, or consulting, and (2) substantially all of the stock of which is owned by current or former employees performing such services, their estates, or heirs. Qualified personal service corporations are allowed to use the cash method without regard to whether they meet the gross receipts test.

Accounting for inventories

In general, for Federal income tax purposes, taxpayers must account for inventories if the production, purchase, or sale of merchandise is an income-producing factor to the taxpayer.³⁴⁷ Treasury regulations also provide that in any case in which the use of inventories is necessary to clearly reflect income, the accrual method must be used with regard to purchases and sales.³⁴⁸ However, an exception is provided for taxpayers whose average annual gross receipts do not exceed \$1 million.³⁴⁹ A second exception is provided for taxpayers in certain industries whose average annual gross receipts do not exceed \$10 million and that are not otherwise prohibited

an S corporation engaged in the trade or business of farming, (1) if at any time interests in such partnership or enterprise have been offered for sale in any offering required to be registered with any Federal or State agency having authority to regulate the offering of securities for sale or (2) if more than 35 percent of the losses during any period are allocable to limited partners or limited entrepreneurs.

³⁴⁴ Treas. Reg. secs. 1.446-1(c)(2) and 1.471-1.

³⁴⁵ Sec. 471 and Treas. Reg. secs. 1.446-1(c)(2) and 1.471-1.

³⁴⁶ Sec. 448(d)(1).

³⁴⁷ Sec. 471(a) and Treas. Reg. sec. 1.471-1.

³⁴⁸ Treas. Reg. sec. 1.446-1(c)(2).

³⁴⁹ Rev. Proc. 2001-10, 2001-1 C.B. 272.

from using the cash method under section 448.³⁵⁰ Such taxpayers may account for inventory as materials and supplies that are not incidental (*i.e.*, “non-incidental materials and supplies”).³⁵¹

In those circumstances in which a taxpayer is required to account for inventory, the taxpayer must maintain inventory records to determine the cost of goods sold during the taxable period. Cost of goods sold generally is determined by adding the taxpayer’s inventory at the beginning of the period to the purchases made during the period and subtracting from that sum the taxpayer’s inventory at the end of the period.

Because of the difficulty of accounting for inventory on an item-by-item basis, taxpayers often use conventions that assume certain item or cost flows. Among these conventions are the first-in, first-out (“FIFO”) method, which assumes that the items in ending inventory are those most recently acquired by the taxpayer, and the last-in, first-out (“LIFO”) method, which assumes that the items in ending inventory are those earliest acquired by the taxpayer.

Uniform capitalization

The uniform capitalization rules require certain direct and indirect costs allocable to real or tangible personal property produced by the taxpayer to be included in either inventory or capitalized into the basis of such property, as applicable.³⁵² For real or personal property acquired by the taxpayer for resale, section 263A generally requires certain direct and indirect costs allocable to such property to be included in inventory.

Section 263A provides a number of exceptions to the general uniform capitalization requirements. One such exception exists for certain small taxpayers who acquire property for resale and have \$10 million or less of average annual gross receipts;³⁵³ such taxpayers are not required to include additional section 263A costs in inventory. Another exception exists for taxpayers who raise, harvest, or grow trees.³⁵⁴ Under this exception, section 263A does not apply to trees raised, harvested, or grown by the taxpayer (other than trees bearing fruit, nuts, or other crops, or ornamental trees) and any real property underlying such trees. Similarly, the uniform capitalization rules do not apply to any plant having a preproductive period of two years or less or to any animal, which is produced by a taxpayer in a farming business (unless the

³⁵⁰ Rev. Proc. 2002-28, 2002-1 C.B. 815.

³⁵¹ Treas. Reg. sec. 1.162-3(a)(1). A deduction is generally permitted for the cost of non-incidental materials and supplies in the taxable year in which they are first used or are consumed in the taxpayer’s operations.

³⁵² Sec. 263A.

³⁵³ Sec. 263A(b)(2)(B). No exception is available for small taxpayers who produce property subject to section 263A. However, a *de minimis* rule under Treasury regulations treats producers with total indirect costs of \$200,000 or less as having no additional indirect costs beyond those normally capitalized for financial accounting purposes. Treas. Reg. sec. 1.263A-2(b)(3)(iv).

³⁵⁴ Sec. 263A(c)(5).

taxpayer is required to use an accrual method of accounting under section 447 or 448(a)(3)).³⁵⁵ Freelance authors, photographers, and artists also are exempt from section 263A for any qualified creative expenses.³⁵⁶

Accounting for long-term contracts

In general, in the case of a long-term contract, the taxable income from the contract is determined under the percentage-of-completion method.³⁵⁷ Under this method, the taxpayer must include in gross income for the taxable year an amount equal to the product of (1) the gross contract price and (2) the percentage of the contract completed during the taxable year.³⁵⁸ The percentage of the contract completed during the taxable year is determined by comparing costs allocated to the contract and incurred before the end of the taxable year with the estimated total contract costs.³⁵⁹ Costs allocated to the contract typically include all costs (including depreciation) that directly benefit or are incurred by reason of the taxpayer's long-term contract activities.³⁶⁰ The allocation of costs to a contract is made in accordance with regulations.³⁶¹ Costs incurred with respect to the long-term contract are deductible in the year incurred, subject to general accrual method of accounting principles and limitations.³⁶²

An exception from the requirement to use the percentage-of-completion method is provided for certain construction contracts ("small construction contracts"). Contracts within this exception are those contracts for the construction or improvement of real property if the contract: (1) is expected (at the time such contract is entered into) to be completed within two years of commencement of the contract and (2) is performed by a taxpayer whose average annual gross receipts for the prior three taxable years do not exceed \$10 million.³⁶³ Thus, long-term contract income from small construction contracts must be reported consistently using the

³⁵⁵ Sec. 263A(d).

³⁵⁶ Sec. 263A(h). Qualified creative expenses are defined as amounts paid or incurred by an individual in the trade or business of being a writer, photographer, or artist. However, such term does not include any expense related to printing, photographic plates, motion picture files, video tapes, or similar items.

³⁵⁷ Sec. 460(a).

³⁵⁸ See Treas. Reg. sec. 1.460-4. This calculation is done on a cumulative basis. Thus, the amount included in gross income in a particular year is that proportion of the expected contract price that the amount of costs incurred through the end of the taxable year bears to the total expected costs, reduced by the amounts of gross contract price included in gross income in previous taxable years.

³⁵⁹ Sec. 460(b)(1).

³⁶⁰ Sec. 460(c).

³⁶¹ Treas. Reg. sec. 1.460-5.

³⁶² Treas. Reg. secs. 1.460-4(b)(2)(iv) and 1.460-1(b)(8).

³⁶³ Secs. 460(e)(1)(B) and (4).

taxpayer's exempt contract method.³⁶⁴ Permissible exempt contract methods include the completed contract method, the exempt-contract percentage-of-completion method, the percentage-of-completion method, or any other permissible method.³⁶⁵

Description of Proposal

The proposal expands the universe of taxpayers that may use the cash method of accounting. Under the proposal, the cash method of accounting may be used by taxpayers, other than tax shelters, that satisfy the gross receipts test, regardless of whether the purchase, production, or sale of merchandise is an income-producing factor. The gross receipts test allows taxpayers with annual average gross receipts that do not exceed \$25 million for the three prior taxable-year period (the "\$25 million gross receipts test") to use the cash method. The \$25 million amount is indexed for inflation for taxable years beginning after 2018.

The proposal expands the universe of farming C corporations (and farming partnerships with a C corporation partner) that may use the cash method to include any farming C corporation (or farming partnership with a C corporation partner) that meets the \$25 million gross receipts test.

The proposal retains the exceptions from the required use of the accrual method for qualified personal service corporations and taxpayers other than C corporations. Thus, qualified personal service corporations, partnerships without C corporation partners, S corporations, and other passthrough entities are allowed to use the cash method without regard to whether they meet the \$25 million gross receipts test, so long as the use of such method clearly reflects income.³⁶⁶

In addition, the proposal also exempts certain taxpayers from the requirement to keep inventories. Specifically, taxpayers that meet the \$25 million gross receipts test are not required to account for inventories under section 471³⁶⁷, but rather may use a method of accounting for

³⁶⁴ Since such contracts involve the construction of real property, they are subject to the interest capitalization rules without regard to their duration. See Treas. Reg. sec. 1.263A-8.

³⁶⁵ Treas. Reg. sec. 1.460-4(c)(1).

³⁶⁶ Consistent with present law, the cash method generally may not be used by taxpayers, other than those that meet the \$25 million gross receipts test, if the purchase, production, or sale of merchandise is an income-producing factor. In addition, the cash method may not be used by a tax shelter.

³⁶⁷ In the case of a sole proprietorship, the \$25 million gross receipts test is applied as if the sole proprietorship is a corporation or partnership.

inventories that either (1) treats inventories as non-incidental materials and supplies³⁶⁸, or (2) conforms to the taxpayer's financial accounting treatment of inventories.³⁶⁹

The proposal expands the exception for small taxpayers from the uniform capitalization rules. Under the proposal, any producer or reseller that meets the \$25 million gross receipts test is exempted from the application of section 263A.³⁷⁰ The proposal retains the exemptions from the uniform capitalization rules that are not based on a taxpayer's gross receipts.

Finally, the proposal expands the exception for small construction contracts from the requirement to use the percentage-of-completion method. Under the proposal, contracts within this exception are those contracts for the construction or improvement of real property if the contract: (1) is expected (at the time such contract is entered into) to be completed within two years of commencement of the contract and (2) is performed by a taxpayer that (for the taxable year in which the contract was entered into) meets the \$25 million gross receipts test.³⁷¹

Under the proposal, a taxpayer who fails the \$25 million gross receipts test would not be eligible for any of the aforementioned exceptions (*i.e.*, from the accrual method, from keeping inventories, from applying the uniform capitalization rules, or from using the percentage-of-completion method) for such taxable year.

Effective Date

The proposals to expand the universe of taxpayers, including farming C corporations, eligible to use the cash method, exempt certain taxpayers from the requirement to keep inventories, and expand the exception from the uniform capitalization rules apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017. Application of these rules is a change in the taxpayer's method of accounting for purposes of section 481.

The proposal to expand the exception for small construction contracts from the requirement to use the percentage-of-completion method applies to contracts entered into after December 31, 2017, in taxable years ending after such date. Application of this rule is a change in the taxpayer's method of accounting for purposes of section 481. Application of the exception for small construction contracts from the requirement to use the percentage-of-completion

³⁶⁸ Consistent with present law, a deduction is generally permitted for the cost of non-incidental materials and supplies in the taxable year in which they are first used or are consumed in the taxpayer's operations. See Treas. Reg. sec. 1.162-3(a)(1).

³⁶⁹ The taxpayer's financial accounting treatment of inventories is determined by reference to the method of accounting used in the taxpayer's applicable financial statement (as defined in section 3202 of the bill (Small business accounting method reform and simplification)) or, if the taxpayer does not have an applicable financial statement, the method of accounting used in the taxpayer's book and records prepared in accordance with the taxpayer's accounting procedures.

³⁷⁰ In the case of a sole proprietorship, the \$25 million gross receipts test is applied as if the sole proprietorship is a corporation or partnership.

³⁷¹ In the case of a sole proprietorship, the \$25 million gross receipts test is applied as if the sole proprietorship is a corporation or partnership.

method is applied on a cutoff basis for all similarly classified contracts (hence there is no adjustment under section 481(a) for contracts entered into before January 1, 2018).

3. Small business exception from limitation on deduction of business interest

For present law, description of proposal, and effective date for the small business exception from the limitation on the deduction of business interest, see section 3301 of the bill (Interest).

D. Reform of Business-related Exclusions, Deductions, etc.

1. Interest

Present Law

Interest deduction

Interest paid or accrued by a business generally is deductible in the computation of taxable income subject to a number of limitations.³⁷²

Interest is generally deducted by a taxpayer as it is paid or accrued, depending on the taxpayer's method of accounting. For all taxpayers, if an obligation is issued with original issue discount ("OID"), a deduction for interest is allowable over the life of the obligation on a yield to maturity basis.³⁷³ OID arises where the amount to be paid at maturity exceeds the issue price by more than a *de minimis* amount.

Investment interest expense

In the case of a taxpayer other than a corporation, the deduction for interest on indebtedness that is allocable to property held for investment ("investment interest") is limited to the taxpayer's net investment income for the taxable year.³⁷⁴ Disallowed investment interest is carried forward to the next taxable year.

Net investment income is investment income net of investment expenses. Investment income generally consists of gross income from property held for investment, and investment expense includes all deductions directly connected with the production of investment income (*e.g.*, deductions for investment management fees) other than deductions for interest. Investment income includes only so much of the taxpayer's net capital gain and qualified dividend income as the taxpayer elects to take into account as investment income.

The two-percent floor on miscellaneous itemized deductions allows taxpayers to deduct investment expenses connected with investment income only to the extent such deductions

³⁷² Sec. 163(a). In addition to the limitations discussed herein, other limitations include: denial of the deduction for the disqualified portion of the original issue discount on an applicable high yield discount obligation (sec. 163(e)(5)), denial of deduction for interest on certain obligations not in registered form (sec. 163(f)), reduction of the deduction for interest on indebtedness with respect to which a mortgage credit certificate has been issued under section 25 (sec. 163(g)), disallowance of deduction for personal interest (sec. 163(h)), disallowance of deduction for interest on debt with respect to certain life insurance contracts (sec. 264), and disallowance of deduction for interest relating to tax-exempt income (sec. 265). Interest may also be subject to capitalization. See, *e.g.*, sections 263A(f) and 461(g).

³⁷³ Sec. 163(e). But see section 267 (dealing in part with interest paid to a related or foreign party).

³⁷⁴ Sec. 163(d).

exceed two percent of the taxpayer's adjusted gross income ("AGI").³⁷⁵ Miscellaneous itemized deductions³⁷⁶ that are not investment expenses are disallowed first before any investment expenses are disallowed.³⁷⁷

For purposes of the investment interest limitation, debt is allocated under a tracing approach to expenditures in accordance with the use of the debt proceeds, and interest on the debt is allocated in the same manner.³⁷⁸ Thus, generally, the disallowance of a deduction for investment interest depends on the individual's use of the proceeds of the debt. For example, if an individual pledges corporate stock held for investment as security for a loan and uses the debt proceeds to purchase a car for personal use, interest expense on the debt is allocated to the personal expenditure to purchase the car and is treated as nondeductible personal interest rather than investment interest.

Earnings stripping

Section 163(j) may disallow a deduction for disqualified interest paid or accrued by a corporation in a taxable year if two threshold tests are satisfied: the payor's debt-to-equity ratio exceeds 1.5 to 1.0 (the safe harbor ratio) and the payor's net interest expense exceeds 50 percent of its adjusted taxable income (generally, taxable income computed without regard to deductions for net interest expense, net operating losses, domestic production activities under section 199, depreciation, amortization, and depletion). Disqualified interest includes interest paid or accrued to: (1) related parties when no Federal income tax is imposed with respect to such interest;³⁷⁹ (2) unrelated parties in certain instances in which a related party guarantees the debt; or (3) to a real estate investment trust ("REIT") by a taxable REIT subsidiary of that trust.³⁸⁰ Interest amounts disallowed under these rules can be carried forward indefinitely.³⁸¹ In addition, any

³⁷⁵ Sec. 67(a).

³⁷⁶ Miscellaneous itemized deductions include itemized deductions of individuals other than certain specific itemized deductions. Sec. 67(b). Miscellaneous itemized deductions generally include, for example, investment management fees and certain employee business expenses, but specifically do not include, for example, interest, taxes, casualty and theft losses, charitable contributions, medical expenses, or other listed itemized deductions.

³⁷⁷ H.R. Rep. No. 841, 99th Cong., 2d Sess., p. II-154, Sept. 18, 1986 (Conf. Rep.) ("In computing the amount of expenses that exceed the 2-percent floor, expenses that are not investment expenses are intended to be disallowed before any investment expenses are disallowed.").

³⁷⁸ Temp. Treas. Reg. sec. 1.163-8T(c).

³⁷⁹ If a tax treaty reduces the rate of tax on interest paid or accrued by the taxpayer, the interest is treated as interest on which no Federal income tax is imposed to the extent of the same proportion of such interest as the rate of tax imposed without regard to the treaty, reduced by the rate of tax imposed by the treaty, bears to the rate of tax imposed without regard to the treaty. Sec. 163(j)(5)(B).

³⁸⁰ Sec. 163(j)(3).

³⁸¹ Sec. 163(j)(1)(B).

excess limitation (*i.e.*, the excess, if any, of 50 percent of the adjusted taxable income of the payor over the payor's net interest expense) can be carried forward three years.³⁸²

Description of Proposal

In general

In the case of any taxpayer for any taxable year, the deduction for business interest is limited to the sum of business interest income plus 30 percent of the adjusted taxable income of the taxpayer for the taxable year. The amount of any interest not allowed as a deduction for any taxable year may be carried forward for up to five years beyond the year in which the business interest was paid or accrued, treating business interest as allowed as a deduction on a first-in, first-out basis. The limitation applies at the taxpayer level. In the case of a group of affiliated corporations that file a consolidated return, it applies at the consolidated tax return filing level.

Business interest means any interest paid or accrued on indebtedness properly allocable to a trade or business. Any amount treated as interest for purposes of the Internal Revenue Code is interest for purposes of the proposal. Business interest income means the amount of interest includible in the gross income of the taxpayer for the taxable year which is properly allocable to a trade or business. Business interest does not include investment interest, and business interest income does not include investment income, within the meaning of section 163(d).

By including business interest income in the limitation, the rule operates to limit the deduction for net interest expense to 30 percent of adjusted taxable income. That is, a deduction for business interest is permitted to the full extent of business interest income. To the extent that business interest exceeds business interest income, the deduction for the net interest expense is limited to 30 percent of adjusted taxable income.

Adjusted taxable income means the taxable income of the taxpayer computed without regard to (1) any item of income, gain, deduction, or loss which is not properly allocable to a trade or business; (2) any business interest or business interest income; (3) the amount of any net operating loss deduction; and (4) any deduction allowable for depreciation, amortization, or depletion. The Secretary may provide other adjustments to the computation of adjusted taxable income.

Application to pass-through entities

In general

In the case of any partnership, the limitation is applied at the partnership level. Any deduction for business interest is taken into account in determining the nonseparately stated taxable income or loss of the partnership.³⁸³ To prevent double counting, special rules are provided for the determination of the adjusted taxable income of each partner of the partnership.

³⁸² Sec. 163(j)(2)(B)(ii).

³⁸³ This amount is the "Ordinary business income or loss" reflected on Form 1065 (U.S. Return of Partnership Income). The partner's distributive share is reflected in Box 1 of Schedule K-1 (Form 1065).

Similarly, to allow for additional interest deduction by a partner in the case of an excess amount of unused adjusted taxable income limitation of the partnership, special rules apply. Similar rules apply with respect to any S corporation and its shareholders.

Double counting rule

The adjusted taxable income of each partner (or shareholder, as the case may be) is determined without regard to such partner's distributive share of the nonsparately stated income or loss of such partnership. In the absence of such a rule, the same dollars of adjusted taxable income of a partnership could generate additional interest deductions as the income is passed through to the partners.

Example 1.—ABC is a partnership owned 50-50 by XYZ Corporation and an individual. ABC generates \$200 of noninterest income. Its only expense is \$60 of business interest. Under the proposal the deduction for business interest is limited to 30 percent of adjusted taxable income, that is, $30 \text{ percent} \times \$200 = \$60$. ABC deducts \$60 of business interest and reports ordinary business income of \$140. XYZ's distributive share of the ordinary business income of ABC is \$70. XYZ has net taxable income of zero from its other operations, none of which is attributable to interest income and without regard to its business interest expense. XYZ has business interest expense of \$25. In the absence of any special rule, the \$70 of taxable income from its interest in ABC would permit the deduction of up to an additional \$21 of interest ($30 \text{ percent} \times \$70 = \$21$), resulting in a deduction disallowance of only \$4. XYZ's \$100 share of ABC's adjusted taxable income would generate \$51 of interest deductions. If XYZ were instead a pass-through entity, additional deductions could be available at each tier.

The double counting rule provides that XYZ has adjusted taxable income computed without regard to the \$70 distributive share of the nonsparately stated income of ABC. As a result it has adjusted taxable income of \$0. XYZ's deduction for business interest is limited to $30 \text{ percent} \times \$0 = \$0$, resulting in a deduction disallowance of \$25.

Additional deduction limit

The limit on the amount allowed as a deduction for business interest is increased by a partner's distributive share of the partnership's excess amount of unused adjusted taxable income limitation. The excess amount with respect to any partnership is the excess (if any) of 30 percent of the adjusted taxable income of the partnership over the amount (if any) by which the business interest of the partnership exceeds the business interest income of the partnership. This allows a partner of a partnership to deduct more interest expense the partner may have paid or incurred to the extent the partnership could have deducted more business interest.

Example 2.—The facts are the same as in Example 1 except ABC has only \$40 of business interest but \$20 of other deductible expenses. As in Example 1, ABC has a limit on its interest deduction of \$60. The excess amount for ABC is $\$60 - \$40 = \$20$. XYZ's distributive share of the excess amount from ABC partnership is \$10. XYZ's deduction for business interest is limited to 30 percent of its adjusted taxable income plus its distributive share of the excess amount from ABC partnership ($30 \text{ percent} \times \$0 + \$10 = \10). As a result of the rule, XYZ may deduct \$10 of business interest and has an interest deduction disallowance of \$15.

Carryforward of disallowed business interest

The amount of any business interest not allowed as a deduction for any taxable year is treated as business interest paid or accrued in the succeeding taxable year. Business interest may be carried forward for up to five years. Carryforwards are determined on a first-in, first-out basis.

A coordination rule is provided with the limitation on deduction of interest by domestic corporations in international financial reporting groups.³⁸⁴ Whichever rule imposes the lower limitation on deduction of interest with respect to the taxable year (and therefore the greatest amount of interest to be carried forward) governs.

Any carryforward of disallowed interest is an item taken into account in the case of certain corporate acquisitions described in section 381 and is subject to limitation under section 382.

Exceptions

The limitation does not apply to any taxpayer that meets the \$25 million gross receipts test of section 448(c), that is, if the average annual gross receipts for the three-taxable-year period ending with the prior taxable year does not exceed \$25 million.³⁸⁵

The trade or business of performing services as an employee is not treated as a trade or business for purposes of the limitation. As a result, for example, the wages of an employee are not counted in the adjusted taxable income of the taxpayer for purposes of determining the limitation.

The limitation does not apply to a real property trade or business as defined in section 469(c)(7)(C). Any real property development, redevelopment, construction, reconstruction, acquisition, conversion, rental, operation, management, leasing, or brokerage trade or business is not treated as a trade or business for purposes of the limitation.

The limitation does not apply to certain regulated public utilities. Specifically, the trade or business of the furnishing or sale of (1) electrical energy, water, or sewage disposal services, (2) gas or steam through a local distribution system, or (3) transportation of gas or steam by pipeline, if the rates for such furnishing or sale, as the case may be, have been established or approved by a State or political subdivision thereof, by any agency or instrumentality of the United States, or by a public service or public utility commission or other similar body of any State or political subdivision thereof is not treated as a trade or business for purposes of the limitation.

³⁸⁴ See section 4302 of the bill (Limitation on deduction of interest by domestic corporations which are members of an international financial reporting group).

³⁸⁵ In the case of a sole proprietorship, the \$25 million gross receipts test is applied as if the sole proprietorship were a corporation or partnership.

Effective Date

The proposal applies to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017.

2. Modification of net operating loss deduction

Present Law

A net operating loss (“NOL”) generally means the amount by which a taxpayer’s business deductions exceed its gross income.³⁸⁶ In general, an NOL may be carried back two years and carried over 20 years to offset taxable income in such years.³⁸⁷ NOLs offset taxable income in the order of the taxable years to which the NOL may be carried.³⁸⁸

Different carryback periods apply with respect to NOLs arising in different circumstances. Extended carryback periods are allowed for NOLs attributable to specified liability losses and certain casualty and disaster losses.³⁸⁹ Limitations are placed on the carryback of excess interest losses attributable to corporate equity reduction transactions.³⁹⁰

Description of Proposal

The proposal limits the NOL deduction to 90 percent of taxable income (determined without regard to the deduction). Carryovers to other years are adjusted to take account of this limitation, and may be carried forward indefinitely. In addition, NOL carryovers attributable to losses arising in taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017, are increased annually by an inflation adjustment.

The proposal repeals the two-year carryback and the special carryback provisions, but provides a one-year carryback in the case of certain disaster losses incurred in the trade or business of farming, or by certain small businesses.³⁹¹ For this purpose, small business means a corporation, partnership, or sole proprietorship whose average annual gross receipts for the three-

³⁸⁶ Sec. 172(c).

³⁸⁷ Sec. 172(b)(1)(A).

³⁸⁸ Sec. 172(b)(2).

³⁸⁹ Sec. 172(b)(1)(C) and (E).

³⁹⁰ Sec. 172(b)(1)(D).

³⁹¹ Notwithstanding the amendments made by the proposal and section 1304 of the bill (Repeal of deduction for personal casualty losses), the proposal retains the present-law three-year carryback for the portion of the NOL for any taxable year which is a net disaster loss to which section 504(b) of the Disaster Tax Relief and Airport and Airway Extension Act of 2017 (Pub. L. No. 115-63) applies (*i.e.*, a net disaster loss arising from hurricane Harvey, Irma, or Maria).

taxable-year period ending with such taxable year does not exceed \$5,000,000. Aggregation rules apply to determine gross receipts.

Effective Date

The proposal allowing indefinite carryovers and modifying carrybacks generally applies to losses arising in taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017.³⁹²

The proposal limiting the NOL deduction applies to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017.

The annual increase in carryover amounts applies to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017.

3. Like-kind exchanges of real property

Present Law

An exchange of property, like a sale, generally is a taxable event. However, no gain or loss is recognized if property held for productive use in a trade or business or for investment is exchanged for property of a “like kind” which is to be held for productive use in a trade or business or for investment.³⁹³ In general, section 1031 does not apply to any exchange of stock in trade (*i.e.*, inventory) or other property held primarily for sale; stocks, bonds, or notes; other securities or evidences of indebtedness or interest; interests in a partnership; certificates of trust or beneficial interests; or choses in action.³⁹⁴ Section 1031 also does not apply to certain exchanges involving livestock³⁹⁵ or foreign property.³⁹⁶

For purposes of section 1031, the determination of whether property is of a “like kind” relates to the nature or character of the property and not its grade or quality, *i.e.*, the nonrecognition rules do not apply to an exchange of one class or kind of property for property of a different class or kind (*e.g.*, section 1031 does not apply to an exchange of real property for personal property).³⁹⁷ The different classes of property are: (1) depreciable tangible personal

³⁹² See section 3101 of the bill (Increased expensing) for a limitation on the amount of any NOL which may be treated as an NOL carryback in the case of any year which includes any portion of the period beginning September 28, 2017, and ending December 31, 2017.

³⁹³ Sec. 1031(a)(1).

³⁹⁴ Sec. 1031(a)(2). A chose in action is a right that can be enforced by legal action.

³⁹⁵ Sec. 1031(e).

³⁹⁶ Sec. 1031(h).

³⁹⁷ Treas. Reg. sec. 1.1031(a)-1(b).

property;³⁹⁸ (2) intangible or nondepreciable personal property;³⁹⁹ and (3) real property.⁴⁰⁰ However, the rules with respect to whether real estate is “like kind” are applied more liberally than the rules governing like-kind exchanges of depreciable, intangible, or nondepreciable personal property. For example, improved real estate and unimproved real estate generally are considered to be property of a “like kind” as this distinction relates to the grade or quality of the real estate,⁴⁰¹ while depreciable tangible personal properties must be either within the same General Asset Class⁴⁰² or within the same Product Class.⁴⁰³

The nonrecognition of gain in a like-kind exchange applies only to the extent that like-kind property is received in the exchange. Thus, if an exchange of property would meet the requirements of section 1031, but for the fact that the property received in the transaction consists not only of the property that would be permitted to be exchanged on a tax-free basis, but also other non-qualifying property or money (“additional consideration”), then the gain to the recipient of the other property or money is required to be recognized, but not in an amount

³⁹⁸ For example, an exchange of a personal computer classified under asset class 00.12 of Rev. Proc. 87-56, 1987-2 C.B. 674, for a printer classified under the same asset class of Rev. Proc. 87-56 would be treated as property of a like kind. However, an exchange of an airplane classified under asset class 00.21 of Rev. Proc. 87-56 for a heavy general purpose truck classified under asset class 00.242 of Rev. Proc. 87-56 would not be treated as property of a like kind. See Treas. Reg. sec. 1.1031(a)-2(b)(7).

³⁹⁹ For example, an exchange of a copyright on a novel for a copyright on a different novel would be treated as property of a like kind. See Treas. Reg. sec. 1.1031(a)-2(c)(3). However, the goodwill or going concern value of one business is not of a like kind to the goodwill or going concern value of a different business. See Treas. Reg. sec. 1.1031(a)-2(c)(2). The Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) has ruled that intangible assets such as trademarks, trade names, mastheads, and customer-based intangibles that can be separately described and valued apart from goodwill qualify as property of a like kind under section 1031. See Chief Counsel Advice 200911006, February 12, 2009.

⁴⁰⁰ Treas. Reg. sec. 1.1031(a)-1(b) and (c).

⁴⁰¹ Treas. Reg. sec. 1.1031(a)-1(b).

⁴⁰² Treasury Regulation section 1.1031(a)-2(b)(2) provides the following list of General Asset Classes, based on asset classes 00.11 through 00.28 and 00.4 of Rev. Proc. 87-56, 1987-2 C.B. 674: (i) Office furniture, fixtures, and equipment (asset class 00.11), (ii) Information systems (computers and peripheral equipment) (asset class 00.12), (iii) Data handling equipment, except computers (asset class 00.13), (iv) Airplanes (airframes and engines), except those used in commercial or contract carrying of passengers or freight, and all helicopters (airframes and engines) (asset class 00.21), (v) Automobiles, taxis (asset class 00.22), (vi) Buses (asset class 00.23), (vii) Light general purpose trucks (asset class 00.241), (viii) Heavy general purpose trucks (asset class 00.242), (ix) Railroad cars and locomotives, except those owned by railroad transportation companies (asset class 00.25), (x) Tractor units for use over-the-road (asset class 00.26), (xi) Trailers and trailer-mounted containers (asset class 00.27), (xii) Vessels, barges, tugs, and similar water-transportation equipment, except those used in marine construction (asset class 00.28), and (xiii) Industrial steam and electric generation and/or distribution systems (asset class 00.4).

⁴⁰³ Property within a product class consists of depreciable tangible personal property that is described in a 6-digit product class within Sectors 31, 32, and 33 (pertaining to manufacturing industries) of the North American Industry Classification System (“NAICS”), set forth in Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, *North American Industry Classification System*, United States, 2002 (NAICS Manual), as periodically updated. Treas. Reg. sec. 1.1031(a)-2(b)(3).

exceeding the fair market value of such other property or money.⁴⁰⁴ Additionally, any such gain realized on a section 1031 exchange as a result of additional consideration being involved constitutes ordinary income to the extent that the gain is subject to the recapture provisions of sections 1245 and 1250.⁴⁰⁵ No losses may be recognized from a like-kind exchange.⁴⁰⁶

If section 1031 applies to an exchange of properties, the basis of the property received in the exchange is equal to the basis of the property transferred. This basis is increased to the extent of any gain recognized as a result of the receipt of other property or money in the like-kind exchange, and decreased to the extent of any money received by the taxpayer.⁴⁰⁷ The holding period of qualifying property received includes the holding period of the qualifying property transferred, but the nonqualifying property received is required to begin a new holding period.⁴⁰⁸

A like-kind exchange also does not require that the properties be exchanged simultaneously. Rather, the property to be received in the exchange must be received not more than 180 days after the date on which the taxpayer relinquishes the original property (but in no event later than the due date (including extensions) of the taxpayer's income tax return for the taxable year in which the transfer of the relinquished property occurs). In addition, the taxpayer must identify the property to be received within 45 days after the date on which the taxpayer transfers the property relinquished in the exchange.⁴⁰⁹

The Treasury Department has issued regulations⁴¹⁰ and revenue procedures⁴¹¹ providing guidance and safe harbors for taxpayers engaging in deferred like-kind exchanges.

⁴⁰⁴ Sec. 1031(b). For example, if a taxpayer holding land A having a basis of \$40,000 and a fair market value of \$100,000 exchanges the property for land B worth \$90,000 plus \$10,000 in cash, the taxpayer would recognize \$10,000 of gain on the transaction, which would be includable in income. The remaining \$50,000 of gain would be deferred until the taxpayer disposes of land B in a taxable sale or exchange.

⁴⁰⁵ Secs. 1245(b)(4) and 1250(d)(4). For example, if a taxpayer holding section 1245 property A with an original cost basis of \$11,000, an adjusted basis of \$10,000, and a fair market value of \$15,000 exchanges the property for section 1245 property B with a fair market value of \$14,000 plus \$1,000 in cash, the taxpayer would recognize \$1,000 of ordinary income on the transaction. The remaining \$4,000 of gain would be deferred until the taxpayer disposes of section 1245 property B in a taxable sale or exchange.

⁴⁰⁶ Sec. 1031(c).

⁴⁰⁷ Sec. 1031(d). Thus, in the example noted above, the taxpayer's basis in B would be \$40,000 (the taxpayer's transferred basis of \$40,000, increased by \$10,000 in gain recognized, and decreased by \$10,000 in money received).

⁴⁰⁸ Sec. 1223(1).

⁴⁰⁹ Sec. 1031(a)(3).

⁴¹⁰ Treas. Reg. sec. 1.1031(k)-1(a) through (o).

⁴¹¹ See Rev. Proc. 2000-37, 2000-40 I.R.B. 308, as modified by Rev. Proc. 2004-51, 2004-33 I.R.B. 294.

Description of Proposal

The proposal modifies the provision providing for nonrecognition of gain in the case of like-kind exchanges by limiting its application to real property that is not held primarily for sale.

Effective Date

The proposal generally applies to exchanges completed after December 31, 2017. However, an exception is provided for any exchange if the property disposed of by the taxpayer in the exchange is disposed of on or before December 31, 2017, or the property received by the taxpayer in the exchange is received on or before such date.

4. Revision of treatment of contributions to capital

Present Law

The gross income of a corporation does not include any contribution to its capital.⁴¹² For purposes of this rule, a contribution to the capital of a corporation does not include any contribution in aid of construction or any other contribution from a customer or potential customer.⁴¹³ A special rule allows certain contributions in aid of construction received by a regulated public utility that provides water or sewerage disposal services to be treated as a tax-free contribution to the capital of the utility.⁴¹⁴ No deduction or credit is allowed for, or by reason of, any expenditure that constitutes a contribution that is treated as a tax-free contribution to the capital of the utility.⁴¹⁵

If property is acquired by a corporation as a contribution to capital and is not contributed by a shareholder as such, the adjusted basis of the property is zero.⁴¹⁶ If the contribution consists of money, the corporation must first reduce the basis of any property acquired with the contributed money within the following 12-month period, and then reduce the basis of other property held by the corporation.⁴¹⁷ Similarly, the adjusted basis of any property acquired by a utility with a contribution in aid of construction is zero.⁴¹⁸

⁴¹² Sec. 118(a).

⁴¹³ Sec. 118(b).

⁴¹⁴ Sec. 118(c)(1).

⁴¹⁵ Sec. 118(c)(4).

⁴¹⁶ Sec. 362(c)(1).

⁴¹⁷ Sec. 362(c)(2). See also Treas. Reg. sec. 1.362-2.

⁴¹⁸ Sec. 118(c)(4).

Description of Proposal

The proposal repeals the provision of the Internal Revenue Code under which, generally, a corporation's gross income does not include contributions of capital to the corporation.

Further, the proposal provides that a contribution to capital, other than a contribution of money or property made in exchange for stock of a corporation or any interest in an entity, is included in gross income of a taxpayer. For example, a contribution of municipal land by a municipality that is not in exchange for stock (or for a partnership interest or other interest) of equivalent value is considered a contribution to capital that is includable in gross income. By contrast, a municipal tax abatement for locating a business in a particular municipality is not considered a contribution to capital.

The proposal also provides rules clarifying the contributee's basis in the property contributed.

Effective Date

The proposal applies to contributions made, and transactions entered into, after the date of enactment.

5. Repeal of deduction for local lobbying expenses

Present Law

In general

A taxpayer generally is allowed a deduction for ordinary and necessary expenses paid or incurred in carrying on any trade or business.⁴¹⁹ However, section 162(e) denies a deduction for amounts paid or incurred in connection with (1) influencing legislation,⁴²⁰ (2) participation in, or intervention in, any political campaign on behalf of (or in opposition to) any candidate for public office, (3) any attempt to influence the general public, or segments thereof, with respect to elections, legislative matters, or referendums, or (4) any direct communication with a covered executive branch official⁴²¹ in an attempt to influence the official actions or positions of such

⁴¹⁹ Sec. 162(a).

⁴²⁰ The term "influencing legislation" means any attempt to influence any legislation through communication with any member or employee of a legislative body, or with any government official or employee who may participate in the formulation of legislation. The term "legislation" includes actions with respect to Acts, bills, resolutions, or similar items by the Congress, any State legislature, any local council, or similar governing body, or by the public in a referendum, initiative, constitutional amendment, or similar procedure. Secs. 162(e)(4) and 4911(e)(2).

⁴²¹ The term "covered executive branch official" means (1) the President, (2) the Vice President, (3) any officer or employee of the White House Office of the Executive Office of the President, and the two most senior level officers of each of the other agencies in such Executive Office, (4) any individual servicing in a position in level I of the Executive Schedule under section 5312 of title 5, United States Code, (5) any other individual

official. Expenses paid or incurred in connection with lobbying and political activities (such as research for, or preparation, planning, or coordination of, any previously described activity) also are not deductible.⁴²²

Exceptions

Local legislation

Notwithstanding the above, a deduction is allowed for ordinary and necessary expenses incurred in connection with any legislation of any local council or similar governing body (“local legislation”).⁴²³ With respect to local legislation, the exception permits a deduction for amounts paid or incurred in carrying on any trade or business (1) in direct connection with appearances before, submission of statements to, or sending communications to the committees or individual members of such council or body with respect to legislation or proposed legislation of direct interest to the taxpayer, or (2) in direct connection with communication of information between the taxpayer and an organization of which the taxpayer is a member with respect to any such legislation or proposed legislation which is of direct interest to the taxpayer and such organization, and (3) that portion of the dues paid or incurred with respect to any organization of which the taxpayer is a member which is attributable to the expenses of the activities described in (1) or (2) carried on by such organization.⁴²⁴

For purposes of this exception, legislation of an Indian tribal government is treated in the same manner as local legislation.⁴²⁵

De minimis

For taxpayers with \$2,000 or less of in-house expenditures related to lobbying and political activities, a de minimis exception is provided that permits a deduction.⁴²⁶

Description of Proposal

The proposal repeals the exception for amounts paid or incurred related to lobbying local councils or similar governing bodies, including Indian tribal governments. Thus, the general

designated by the President as having Cabinet-level status, and (6) any immediate deputy of an individual described in (4) or (5). Sec. 162(e)(6).

⁴²² Sec. 162(e)(5)(C).

⁴²³ Sec. 162(e)(2)(A).

⁴²⁴ Sec. 162(e)(2)(B).

⁴²⁵ Sec. 162(e)(7).

⁴²⁶ Sec. 162(e)(5)(B).

disallowance rules applicable to lobbying and political expenditures will apply to costs incurred related to such local legislation.

Effective Date

The proposal applies to amounts paid or incurred after December 31, 2017.

6. Repeal of deduction for income attributable to domestic production activities

Present Law

Section 199 provides a deduction from taxable income (or, in the case of an individual, adjusted gross income⁴²⁷) that is equal to nine percent of the lesser of the taxpayer's qualified production activities income or taxable income (determined without regard to the section 199 deduction) for the taxable year.⁴²⁸ For corporations subject to the 35-percent corporate income tax rate, the nine-percent deduction effectively reduces the corporate income tax rate to slightly less than 32 percent on qualified production activities income.⁴²⁹ A similar reduction applies to the graduated rates applicable to individuals with qualifying domestic production activities income.

In general, qualified production activities income is equal to domestic production gross receipts reduced by the sum of: (1) the costs of goods sold that are allocable to those receipts; and (2) other expenses, losses, or deductions which are properly allocable to those receipts.⁴³⁰

Domestic production gross receipts generally are gross receipts of a taxpayer that are derived from: (1) any sale, exchange, or other disposition, or any lease, rental, or license, of qualifying production property⁴³¹ that was manufactured, produced, grown or extracted by the taxpayer in whole or in significant part within the United States;⁴³² (2) any sale, exchange, or

⁴²⁷ For this purpose, adjusted gross income is determined after application of sections 86, 135, 137, 219, 221, 222, and 469, without regard to the section 199 deduction. Sec. 199(d)(2).

⁴²⁸ Sec. 199(a). In the case of oil related qualified production activities income, the deduction from taxable income is equal to six percent of the lesser of the taxpayer's oil related qualified production activities income, qualified production activities income, or taxable income. Sec. 199(d)(9).

⁴²⁹ This example assumes the deduction does not exceed the wage limitation discussed below.

⁴³⁰ Sec. 199(c)(1). In computing qualified production activities income, the domestic production activities deduction itself is not an allocable deduction. Sec. 199(c)(1)(B)(ii). See Treas. Reg. secs. 1.199-1 through 1.199-9 where the Secretary has prescribed rules for the proper allocation of items of income, deduction, expense, and loss for purposes of determining qualified production activities income.

⁴³¹ Qualifying production property generally includes any tangible personal property, computer software, and sound recordings. Sec. 199(c)(5).

⁴³² When used in the Code in a geographical sense, the term "United States" generally includes only the States and the District of Columbia. Sec. 7701(a)(9). A special rule for determining domestic production gross receipts, however, provides that for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2005, and before January 1, 2018, in the case of any taxpayer with gross receipts from sources within the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the term

other disposition, or any lease, rental, or license, of qualified film⁴³³ produced by the taxpayer; (3) any sale, exchange, or other disposition, or any lease, rental, or license, of electricity, natural gas, or potable water produced by the taxpayer in the United States; (4) construction of real property performed in the United States by a taxpayer in the ordinary course of a construction trade or business; or (5) engineering or architectural services performed in the United States for the construction of real property located in the United States.⁴³⁴

The amount of the deduction for a taxable year is limited to 50 percent of the W-2 wages paid by the taxpayer, and properly allocable to domestic production gross receipts, during the calendar year that ends in such taxable year.⁴³⁵

Description of Proposal

The proposal repeals the deduction for income attributable to domestic production activities.

Effective Date

The proposal applies to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017.

“United States” includes the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, but only if all of the taxpayer’s Puerto Rico-sourced gross receipts are taxable under the Federal income tax for individuals or corporations for such taxable year. Secs. 199(d)(8)(A) and (C), as extended by section 4401 of the bill (Extension of deduction allowable with respect to income attributable to domestic production activities in Puerto Rico). In computing the 50-percent wage limitation, the taxpayer is permitted to take into account wages paid to bona fide residents of Puerto Rico for services performed in Puerto Rico. Sec. 199(d)(8)(B).

⁴³³ Qualified film includes any motion picture film or videotape (including live or delayed television programming, but not including certain sexually explicit productions) if 50 percent or more of the total compensation relating to the production of the film (including compensation in the form of residuals and participations) constitutes compensation for services performed in the United States by actors, production personnel, directors, and producers. Sec. 199(c)(6).

⁴³⁴ Sec. 199(c)(4)(A).

⁴³⁵ Sec. 199(b)(1). For purposes of the provision, “W-2 wages” include the sum of the amounts of wages as defined in section 3401(a) and elective deferrals that the taxpayer properly reports to the Social Security Administration with respect to the employment of employees of the taxpayer during the calendar year ending during the taxpayer’s taxable year. Elective deferrals include elective deferrals as defined in section 402(g)(3), amounts deferred under section 457, and designated Roth contributions as defined in section 402A. See sec. 199(b)(2)(A). The wage limitation for qualified films includes any compensation for services performed in the United States by actors, production personnel, directors, and producers and is not restricted to W-2 wages. Sec. 199(b)(2)(D).

7. Entertainment, etc. expenses

Present Law

In general

No deduction is allowed with respect to (1) an activity generally considered to be entertainment, amusement, or recreation (“entertainment”), unless the taxpayer establishes that the item was directly related to (or, in certain cases, associated with) the active conduct of the taxpayer’s trade or business, or (2) a facility (*e.g.*, an airplane) used in connection with such activity.⁴³⁶ If the taxpayer establishes that entertainment expenses are directly related to (or associated with) the active conduct of its trade or business, the deduction generally is limited to 50 percent of the amount otherwise deductible.⁴³⁷ Similarly, a deduction for any expense for food or beverages generally is limited to 50 percent of the amount otherwise deductible.⁴³⁸ In addition, no deduction is allowed for membership dues with respect to any club organized for business, pleasure, recreation, or other social purpose.⁴³⁹

There are a number of exceptions to the general rule disallowing deduction of entertainment expenses and the rules limiting deductions to 50 percent of the otherwise deductible amount. Under one such exception, those rules do not apply to expenses for goods, services, and facilities to the extent that the expenses are reported by the taxpayer as compensation and as wages to an employee.⁴⁴⁰ Those rules also do not apply to expenses for goods, services, and facilities to the extent that the expenses are includible in the gross income of a recipient who is not an employee (*e.g.*, a nonemployee director) as compensation for services rendered or as a prize or award.⁴⁴¹ The exceptions apply only to the extent that amounts are properly reported by the company as compensation and wages or otherwise includible in income. In no event can the amount of the deduction exceed the amount of the taxpayer’s actual cost, even if a greater amount (*i.e.*, fair market value) is includible in income.⁴⁴²

Those deduction disallowance rules also do not apply to expenses paid or incurred by the taxpayer, in connection with the performance of services for another person (other than an employer), under a reimbursement or other expense allowance arrangement if the taxpayer

⁴³⁶ Sec. 274(a)(1).

⁴³⁷ Sec. 274(n)(1)(B).

⁴³⁸ Sec. 274(n)(1)(A).

⁴³⁹ Sec. 274(a)(3).

⁴⁴⁰ Sec. 274(e)(2)(A). See below for a discussion of the recent modification of this rule for certain individuals.

⁴⁴¹ Sec. 274(e)(9).

⁴⁴² Treas. Reg. sec. 1.162-25T(a).

accounts for the expenses to such person.⁴⁴³ Another exception applies for expenses for recreational, social, or similar activities primarily for the benefit of employees other than certain owners and highly compensated employees.⁴⁴⁴ An exception applies also to the 50 percent deduction limit for food and beverages provided to crew members of certain commercial vessels and certain oil or gas platform or drilling rig workers.⁴⁴⁵

Expenses treated as compensation

Except as otherwise provided, gross income includes compensation for services, including fees, commissions, fringe benefits, and similar items.⁴⁴⁶ In general, an employee (or other service provider) must include in gross income the amount by which the fair market value of a fringe benefit exceeds the sum of the amount (if any) paid by the individual and the amount (if any) specifically excluded from gross income.⁴⁴⁷ Treasury regulations provide detailed rules regarding the valuation of certain fringe benefits, including flights on an employer-provided aircraft. In general, the value of a non-commercial flight generally is determined under the base aircraft valuation formula, also known as the Standard Industry Fare Level formula or “SIFL.”⁴⁴⁸ If the SIFL valuation rules do not apply, the value of a flight on an employer-provided aircraft generally is equal to the amount that an individual would have to pay in an arm’s-length transaction to charter the same or a comparable aircraft for that period for the same or a comparable flight.⁴⁴⁹

In the context of an employer providing an aircraft to employees for nonbusiness (*e.g.*, vacation) flights, the exception for expenses treated as compensation has been interpreted as not limiting the company’s deduction for expenses attributable to the operation of the aircraft to the amount of compensation reportable to its employees.⁴⁵⁰ The result of that interpretation is often a deduction several times larger than the amount required to be included in income. Further, in many cases, the individual including amounts attributable to personal travel in income directly benefits from the enhanced deduction, resulting in a net deduction for the personal use of the company aircraft.

⁴⁴³ Sec. 274(e)(3).

⁴⁴⁴ Sec. 274(e)(4).

⁴⁴⁵ Sec. 274(n)(2)(E).

⁴⁴⁶ Sec. 61(a)(1).

⁴⁴⁷ Treas. Reg. sec. 1.61-21(b)(1).

⁴⁴⁸ Treas. Reg. sec. 1.61-21(g)(5).

⁴⁴⁹ Treas. Reg. sec. 1.61-21(b)(6).

⁴⁵⁰ *Sutherland Lumber-Southwest, Inc. v. Commissioner*, 114 T.C. 197 (2000), *aff’d*, 255 F.3d 495 (8th Cir. 2001).

The exceptions for expenses treated as compensation or otherwise includible income were subsequently modified in the case of specified individuals such that the exceptions apply only to the extent of the amount of expenses treated as compensation or includible in income of the specified individual.⁴⁵¹ Specified individuals are individuals who, with respect to an employer or other service recipient (or a related party), are subject to the requirements of section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, or would be subject to such requirements if the employer or service recipient (or related party) were an issuer of equity securities referred to in section 16(a).⁴⁵²

As a result, in the case of specified individuals, no deduction is allowed with respect to expenses for (1) a nonbusiness activity generally considered to be entertainment, amusement or recreation, or (2) a facility (*e.g.*, an airplane) used in connection with such activity to the extent that such expenses exceed the amount treated as compensation or includible in income to the specified individual. For example, a company's deduction attributable to aircraft operating costs and other expenses for a specified individual's vacation use of a company aircraft is limited to the amount reported as compensation to the specified individual. However, in the case of other employees or service providers, the company's deduction is not limited to the amount treated as compensation or includible in income.⁴⁵³

Excludable fringe benefits

Certain employer-provided fringe benefits are excluded from an employee's gross income and wages for employment tax purposes, including de minimis fringes and qualified transportation fringes.⁴⁵⁴ A de minimis fringe generally means any property or service the value of which is (taking into account the frequency with which similar fringes are provided by the employer) so small as to make accounting for it unreasonable or administratively impracticable.⁴⁵⁵ Qualified transportation fringes include qualified parking (*i.e.*, on or near the employer's business premises or on or near a location from which the employee commutes to work by public transit), transit passes, vanpool benefits, and qualified bicycle commuting reimbursements.⁴⁵⁶ On-premises athletic facilities are gyms or other athletic facilities located on

⁴⁵¹ Sec. 274(e)(2)(B)(i). See also Treas. Reg. sec. 1.274-9(a).

⁴⁵² Sec. 274(e)(2)(B)(ii). See also Treas. Reg. sec. 1.274-9(b).

⁴⁵³ See Treas. Reg. sec. 1.274-10(a)(2).

⁴⁵⁴ Secs. 132(a), 3121(a)(20), 3231(e)(5), 3306(b)(16), and 3401(a)(19).

⁴⁵⁵ Sec. 132(e)(1). Examples include occasional personal use of an employer's copying machine, occasional parties or meals for employees and their guests, local telephone calls, and coffee, doughnuts and soft drinks. Treas. Reg. sec. 1.132-6(e)(1).

⁴⁵⁶ Sec. 132(f)(1), (5). The qualified transportation fringe exclusions are subject to monthly limits. Sec. 132(f)(2).

the employer's premises, operated by the employer, and substantially all the use of which is by employees of the employer, their spouses, and their dependent children.⁴⁵⁷

Description of Proposal

The proposal provides that no deduction is allowed with respect to (1) an activity generally considered to be entertainment, amusement or recreation, (2) membership dues with respect to any club organized for business, pleasure, recreation or other social purposes, (3) a de minimis fringe that is primarily personal in nature and involving property or services that are not directly related to the taxpayer's trade or business, (4) a facility or portion thereof used in connection with any of the above items, (5) a qualified transportation fringe, including costs of operating a facility used for qualified parking, and (6) an on-premises athletic facility provided by an employer to its employees, including costs of operating such a facility. Thus, the proposal repeals the present-law exception to the deduction disallowance for entertainment, amusement, or recreation that is directly related to (or, in certain cases, associated with) the active conduct of the taxpayer's trade or business (and the related rule applying a 50 percent limit to such deductions). The proposal also repeals the present-law exception for recreational, social, or similar activities primarily for the benefit of employees. However, taxpayers may still, generally, deduct 50 percent of the food and beverage expenses associated with operating their trade or business (*e.g.*, meals consumed by employees on work travel).

Under the proposal, in the case of all individuals (not just specified individuals), the exceptions to the general entertainment expense disallowance rule for expenses treated as compensation or includible in income apply only to the extent of the amount of expenses treated as compensation or includible in income. Thus, under those exceptions, no deduction is allowed with respect to expenses for (1) a nonbusiness activity generally considered to be entertainment, amusement or recreation, or (2) a facility (*e.g.*, an airplane) used in connection with such activity to the extent that such expenses exceed the amount treated as compensation or includible in income. As under present law, the exceptions apply only if amounts are properly reported by the company as compensation and wages or otherwise includible in income.

The proposal amends the present-law exception for reimbursed expenses. The proposal disallows a deduction for amounts paid or incurred by a taxpayer in connection with the performance of services for another person (other than an employee) under a reimbursement or other expense allowance arrangement if the person for whom the services are performed is a tax-exempt entity⁴⁵⁸ or the arrangement is designated by the Secretary as having the effect of avoiding the 50 percent deduction disallowance.

The proposal clarifies that the exception to the 50 percent deduction limit for food or beverages applies to any expense excludible from the gross income of the recipient related to meals furnished for the convenience of the employer. The proposal thereby repeals as deadwood

⁴⁵⁷ Section 132(j)(4).

⁴⁵⁸ As defined in section 168(h)(2)(A), *i.e.*, Federal, State and local government entities, organizations (other than certain cooperatives) exempt from income tax, any foreign person or entity, and any Indian tribal government.

the special exceptions for food or beverages provided to crew members of certain commercial vessels and certain oil or gas platform or drilling rig workers.

Effective Date

The proposal applies to amounts paid or incurred after December 31, 2017.

8. Unrelated business taxable income increased by amount of certain fringe benefit expenses for which deduction is disallowed

Present Law

Tax exemption for certain organizations

Section 501(a) exempts certain organizations from Federal income tax. Such organizations include: (1) tax-exempt organizations described in section 501(c) (including among others section 501(c)(3) charitable organizations and section 501(c)(4) social welfare organizations); (2) religious and apostolic organizations described in section 501(d); and (3) trusts forming part of a pension, profit-sharing, or stock bonus plan of an employer described in section 401(a).

Unrelated business income tax, in general

The unrelated business income tax (“UBIT”) generally applies to income derived from a trade or business regularly carried on by the organization that is not substantially related to the performance of the organization’s tax-exempt functions.⁴⁵⁹ An organization that is subject to UBIT and that has \$1,000 or more of gross unrelated business taxable income must report that income on Form 990-T (Exempt Organization Business Income Tax Return).

Most exempt organizations may operate an unrelated trade or business so long as the organization remains primarily engaged in activities that further its exempt purposes. Therefore, an organization may engage in a substantial amount of unrelated business activity without jeopardizing its exempt status. A section 501(c)(3) (charitable) organization, however, may not operate an unrelated trade or business as a substantial part of its activities.⁴⁶⁰ Therefore, the unrelated trade or business activity of a section 501(c)(3) organization must be insubstantial.

An organization determines its unrelated business taxable income by subtracting from its gross unrelated business income deductions directly connected with the unrelated trade or business.⁴⁶¹ Under regulations, in determining unrelated business taxable income, an organization that operates multiple unrelated trades or businesses aggregates income from all

⁴⁵⁹ Secs. 511-514.

⁴⁶⁰ Treas. Reg. sec. 1.501(c)(3)-1(e).

⁴⁶¹ Sec. 512(a).

such activities and subtracts from the aggregate gross income the aggregate of deductions.⁴⁶² As a result, an organization may use a loss from one unrelated trade or business to offset gain from another, thereby reducing total unrelated business taxable income.

Organizations subject to tax on unrelated business income

Most exempt organizations are subject to the tax on unrelated business income. Specifically, organizations subject to the unrelated business income tax generally include: (1) organizations exempt from tax under section 501(a), including organizations described in section 501(c) (except for U.S. instrumentalities and certain charitable trusts); (2) qualified pension, profit-sharing, and stock bonus plans described in section 401(a); and (3) certain State colleges and universities.⁴⁶³

Exclusions from Unrelated Business Taxable Income

Certain types of income are specifically exempt from unrelated business taxable income, such as dividends, interest, royalties, and certain rents,⁴⁶⁴ unless derived from debt-financed property or from certain 50-percent controlled subsidiaries.⁴⁶⁵ Other exemptions from UBIT are provided for activities in which substantially all the work is performed by volunteers, for income from the sale of donated goods, and for certain activities carried on for the convenience of members, students, patients, officers, or employees of a charitable organization. In addition, special UBIT provisions exempt from tax activities of trade shows and State fairs, income from bingo games, and income from the distribution of low-cost items incidental to the solicitation of charitable contributions. Organizations liable for tax on unrelated business taxable income may be liable for alternative minimum tax determined after taking into account adjustments and tax preference items.

Description of Proposal

Under the proposal, unrelated business taxable income includes any expenses paid or incurred by a tax exempt organization for qualified transportation fringe benefits (as defined in section 132(f)), a parking facility used in connection with qualified parking (as defined in section 132(f)(5)(C)), or any on-premises athletic facility (as defined in section 132(j)(4)(B)), provided such amounts are not deductible under section 274.

Effective Date

The proposal applies to amounts paid or incurred after December 31, 2017.

⁴⁶² Treas. Reg. sec. 1.512(a)-1(a).

⁴⁶³ Sec. 511(a)(2).

⁴⁶⁴ Secs. 511-514.

⁴⁶⁵ Sec. 512(b)(13).

9. Limitation on deduction for FDIC premiums

Present Law

Corporations organized under the laws of any of the 50 States (and the District of Columbia) generally are subject to the U.S. corporate income tax on their worldwide taxable income. The taxable income of a C corporation⁴⁶⁶ generally comprises gross income less allowable deductions. A taxpayer generally is allowed a deduction for ordinary and necessary expenses paid or incurred in carrying on any trade or business.⁴⁶⁷

Corporations that make a valid election pursuant to section 1362 of subchapter S of the Code, referred to as S corporations, generally are not subject to corporate-level income tax on its items of income and loss. Instead, an S corporation passes through to shareholders its items of income and loss. The shareholders separately take into account their shares of these items on their individual income tax returns.

Banks, thrifts, and credit unions

In general

Financial institutions are subject to the same Federal income tax rules and rates as are applied to other corporations or entities, with specified exceptions.

C corporation banks and thrifts

A bank is generally taxed for Federal income tax purposes as a C corporation. For this purpose a bank generally means a corporation, a substantial portion of whose business is receiving deposits and making loans and discounts, or exercising certain fiduciary powers.⁴⁶⁸ A

⁴⁶⁶ Corporations subject to tax are commonly referred to as C corporations after subchapter C of the Code, which sets forth corporate tax rules. Certain specialized entities that invest primarily in real estate related assets (real estate investment trusts) or in stock and securities (regulated investment companies) and that meet other requirements, generally including annual distribution of 90 percent of their income, are allowed to deduct their distributions to shareholders, thus generally paying little or no corporate-level tax despite otherwise being subject to subchapter C.

⁴⁶⁷ Sec. 162(a). However, certain exceptions apply. No deduction is allowed for (1) any charitable contribution or gift that would be allowable as a deduction under section 170 were it not for the percentage limitations, the dollar limitations, or the requirements as to the time of payment, set forth in such section; (2) any illegal bribe, illegal kickback, or other illegal payment; (3) certain lobbying and political expenditures; (4) any fine or similar penalty paid to a government for the violation of any law; (5) two-thirds of treble damage payments under the antitrust laws; (6) certain foreign advertising expenses; (7) certain amounts paid or incurred by a corporation in connection with the reacquisition of its stock or of the stock of any related person; or (8) certain applicable employee remuneration.

⁴⁶⁸ Sec. 581. See also Treas. Reg. sec. 1.581-1(a).

bank for this purpose generally includes domestic building and loan associations, mutual stock or savings banks, and certain cooperative banks that are commonly referred to as thrifts.⁴⁶⁹

S corporation banks

A bank is generally eligible to elect S corporation status under section 1362, provided it meets the other requirements for making this election and it does not use the reserve method of accounting for bad debts as described in section 585.⁴⁷⁰

Special bad debt loss rules for small banks

Section 166 provides a deduction for any debt that becomes worthless (wholly or partially) within a taxable year. The reserve method of accounting for bad debts, repealed in 1986⁴⁷¹ for most taxpayers, is allowed under section 585 for any bank (as defined in section 581) other than a large bank. For this purpose, a bank is a large bank if, for the taxable year (or for any preceding taxable year after 1986), the average adjusted basis of all its assets (or the assets of the controlled group of which it is a member) exceeds \$500 million. Deductions for reserves are taken in lieu of a worthless debt deduction under section 166. Accordingly, a small bank is able to take deductions for additions to a bad debt reserve. Additions to the reserve are determined under an experience method that generally looks to the ratio of (1) the total bad debts sustained during the taxable year and the five preceding taxable years to (2) the sum of the loans outstanding at the close of such taxable years.⁴⁷²

Credit unions

Credit unions are exempt from Federal income taxation.⁴⁷³ The exemption is based on their status as not-for-profit mutual or cooperative organizations (without capital stock) operated for the benefit of their members, who generally must share a common bond. The definition of common bond has been expanded to permit greater use of credit unions.⁴⁷⁴ While significant

⁴⁶⁹ While the general principles for determining the taxable income of a corporation are applicable to a mutual savings bank, a building and loan association, and a cooperative bank, there are certain exceptions and special rules for such institutions. Treas. Reg. sec. 1.581-2(a).

⁴⁷⁰ Sec. 1361(b)(2)(A).

⁴⁷¹ Tax Reform Act of 1986, Pub. L. No. 99-514.

⁴⁷² Sec. 585(b)(2).

⁴⁷³ Sec. 501(c)(14)(A). For a discussion of the history of and reasons for Federal tax exemption, see United States Department of the Treasury, *Comparing Credit Unions with Other Depository Institutions*, Report 3070, January 15, 2001, available at <https://www.treasury.gov/press-center/press-releases/Documents/report30702.doc>.

⁴⁷⁴ The Credit Union Membership Access Act, Pub. L. No. 105-219, allows multiple common bond credit unions. The legislation in part responds to *National Credit Union Administration v. First National Bank & Trust Co.*, 522 U.S. 479 (1998), which interpreted the permissible membership of tax-exempt credit unions narrowly.

differences between the rules under which credit unions and banks operate have existed in the past, most of those differences have disappeared over time.⁴⁷⁵

FDIC premiums

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (“FDIC”) provides deposit insurance for banks and savings institutions. To maintain its status as an insured depository institution, a bank must pay semiannual assessments into the deposit insurance fund. Assessments for deposit insurance are treated as ordinary and necessary business expenses. These assessments, also known as premiums, are deductible once the all events test for the premium is satisfied.⁴⁷⁶

Description of Proposal

No deduction is allowed for the applicable percentage of any FDIC premium paid or incurred by the taxpayer. For taxpayers with total consolidated assets of \$50 billion or more, the applicable percentage is 100 percent. Otherwise, the applicable percentage is the ratio of the excess of total consolidated assets over \$10 billion to \$40 billion. For example, for a taxpayer with total consolidated assets of \$20 billion, no deduction is allowed for 25 percent of FDIC premiums. The proposal does not apply to taxpayers with total consolidated assets (as of the close of the taxable year) that do not exceed \$10 billion.

FDIC premium means any assessment imposed under section 7(b) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act.⁴⁷⁷ The term total consolidated assets has the meaning given such term under section 165 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act.⁴⁷⁸

For purposes of determining a taxpayer’s total consolidated assets, members of an expanded affiliated group are treated as a single taxpayer. An expanded affiliated group means an affiliated group as defined in section 1504(a), determined by substituting “more than 50 percent” for “at least 80 percent” each place it appears and without regard to the exceptions from the definition of includible corporation for insurance companies and foreign corporations. A partnership or any other entity other than a corporation is treated as a member of an expanded affiliated group if such entity is controlled by members of such group.

⁴⁷⁵ The Treasury Department has concluded that any remaining regulatory differences do not raise competitive equity concerns between credit unions and banks. United States Department of the Treasury, *Comparing Credit Unions with Other Depository Institutions*, Report 3070, January 15, 2001, p. 2, available at <https://www.treasury.gov/press-center/press-releases/Documents/report30702.doc>.

⁴⁷⁶ Technical Advice Memorandum 199924060, March 5, 1999, and Rev. Rul. 80-230, 1980-2 C.B. 169, 1980.

⁴⁷⁷ 12 U.S.C. sec. 1817(b).

⁴⁷⁸ Pub. L. No. 111-203.

Effective Date

The proposal applies to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017.

10. Repeal of rollover of publicly traded securities gain into specialized small business investment companies

Present Law

A corporation or individual may elect to roll over tax-free any capital gain realized on the sale of publicly-traded securities to the extent of the taxpayer's cost of purchasing common stock or a partnership interest in a specialized small business investment company within 60 days of the sale.⁴⁷⁹ The amount of gain that an individual may elect to roll over under this provision for a taxable year is limited to (1) \$50,000 or (2) \$500,000 reduced by the gain previously excluded under this provision.⁴⁸⁰ For corporations, these limits are \$250,000 and \$1 million, respectively.⁴⁸¹

Description of Proposal

The proposal repeals the election to roll over capital gain realized on the sale of publicly-traded securities.

Effective Date

The proposal applies to sales after December 31, 2017.

11. Certain self-created property not treated as a capital asset

Present Law

In general, property held by a taxpayer (whether or not connected with his trade or business) is considered a capital asset.⁴⁸² Certain assets, however, are specifically excluded from the definition of capital asset. Such excluded assets are: inventory property, property of a character subject to depreciation (including real property),⁴⁸³ certain self-created intangibles, accounts or notes receivable acquired in the ordinary course of business (*e.g.*, for providing

⁴⁷⁹ Sec. 1044(a).

⁴⁸⁰ Sec. 1044(b)(1).

⁴⁸¹ Sec. 1044(b)(2).

⁴⁸² Sec. 1221(a).

⁴⁸³ The net gain from the sale, exchange, or involuntary conversion of certain property used in the taxpayer's trade or business (in excess of depreciation recapture) is treated as long-term capital gain. Sec. 1231. However, net gain from such property is treated as ordinary income to the extent that losses from such property in the previous five years were treated as ordinary losses. Sec. 1231(c).

services or selling property), publications of the U.S. Government received by a taxpayer other than by purchase at the price offered to the public, commodities derivative financial instruments held by a commodities derivatives dealer unless established to the satisfaction of the Secretary that any such instrument has no connection to the activities of such dealer as a dealer and clearly identified as such before the close of the day on which it was acquired, originated, or entered into, hedging transactions clearly identified as such, and supplies regularly used or consumed by the taxpayer in the ordinary course of a trade or business of the taxpayer.⁴⁸⁴

Self-created intangibles subject to the exception are copyrights, literary, musical, or artistic compositions, letters or memoranda, or similar property which is held either by the taxpayer who created the property, or (in the case of a letter, memorandum, or similar property) a taxpayer for whom the property was produced.⁴⁸⁵ For the purpose of determining gain, a taxpayer with a substituted or transferred basis from the taxpayer who created the property, or for whom the property was created, also is subject to the exception.⁴⁸⁶ However, a taxpayer may elect to treat musical compositions and copyrights in musical works as capital assets.⁴⁸⁷

Since the intent of Congress is that profits and losses arising from everyday business operations be characterized as ordinary income and loss, the general definition of capital asset is narrowly applied and the categories of exclusions are broadly interpreted.⁴⁸⁸

Description of Proposal

This proposal amends section 1221(a)(3), resulting in the exclusion of a patent, invention, model or design (whether or not patented), a secret formula or process which is held either by the taxpayer who created the property or a taxpayer with a substituted or transferred basis from the taxpayer who created the property (or for whom the property was created) from the definition of a “capital asset.” Thus, gains or losses from the sale or exchange of a patent, invention, model or design (whether or not patented), or a secret formula or process which is held either by the taxpayer who created the property or a taxpayer with a substituted or transferred basis from the taxpayer who created the property (or for whom the property was created) will not receive capital gain treatment.

⁴⁸⁴ Sec. 1221(a)(1)-(8).

⁴⁸⁵ Sec. 1221(a)(3)(A) and (B).

⁴⁸⁶ Sec. 1221(a)(3)(C).

⁴⁸⁷ Sec. 1221(b)(3). Thus, if a taxpayer who owns musical compositions or copyrights in musical works that the taxpayer created (or if a taxpayer to which the musical compositions or copyrights have been transferred by the works’ creator in a substituted basis transaction) elects the application of this provision, gain from a sale of the compositions or copyrights is treated as capital gain, not ordinary income.

⁴⁸⁸ *Corn Products Refining Co. v. Commissioner*, 350 U.S. 46, 52 (1955).

The proposal also repeals the elective capital treatment for musical compositions and copyrights in musical works. Thus, gains or losses from the sale or exchange of musical compositions and copyrights in musical works will not receive capital gain treatment.

Effective Date

The proposal applies to dispositions after December 31, 2017.

12. Repeal of special rule for sale or exchange of patents

Present Law

Section 1235 provides that a transfer⁴⁸⁹ of all substantial rights to a patent, or an undivided interest therein which includes a part of all such rights, by any holder shall be considered the sale or exchange of a capital asset held for more than one year, regardless of whether or not payments in consideration of such transfer are (1) payable periodically over a period generally conterminous with the transferee's use of the patent, or (2) contingent on the productivity, use, or disposition of the property transferred.⁴⁹⁰

A holder is defined as (1) any individual whose efforts created such property, or (2) any other individual who has acquired his interest in such property in exchange for consideration in money or money's worth paid to such creator prior to actual reduction to practice of the invention covered by the patent, if such individual is neither the employer of such creator nor related (as defined) to such creator.⁴⁹¹

Description of Proposal

The proposal repeals section 1235. Thus, the holder of a patented invention may not transfer his or her rights to the patent and treat amounts received as proceeds from the sale of a capital asset. It is intended that the determination of whether a transfer is a sale or exchange of a capital asset that produces capital gain, or a transaction that produces ordinary income, will be determined under generally applicable principles.⁴⁹²

Effective Date

The proposal applies to dispositions after December 31, 2017.

⁴⁸⁹ A transfer by gift, inheritance, or devise is not included.

⁴⁹⁰ Sec. 1235(a).

⁴⁹¹ Sec. 1235(b).

⁴⁹² See also section 3311 of the bill (Certain self-created property not treated as a capital asset).

13. Repeal of technical termination of partnerships

Present Law

A partnership is considered as terminated under specified circumstances.⁴⁹³ Special rules apply in the case of the merger, consolidation, or division of a partnership.⁴⁹⁴

A partnership is treated as terminated if no part of any business, financial operation, or venture of the partnership continues to be carried on by any of its partners in a partnership.⁴⁹⁵

A partnership is also treated as terminated if within any 12-month period, there is a sale or exchange of 50 percent or more of the total interest in partnership capital and profits.⁴⁹⁶ This is sometimes referred to as a technical termination. Under regulations, the technical termination gives rise to a deemed contribution of all the partnership's assets and liabilities to a new partnership in exchange for an interest in the new partnership, followed by a deemed distribution of interests in the new partnership to the purchasing partners and the other remaining partners.⁴⁹⁷

The effect of a technical termination is not necessarily the end of the partnership's existence, but rather the termination of some tax attributes. Upon a technical termination, the partnership's taxable year closes, potentially resulting in short taxable years.⁴⁹⁸ Partnership-level elections generally cease to apply following a technical termination. A technical termination generally results in the restart of partnership depreciation recovery periods.

Description of Proposal

The proposal repeals the section 708(b)(1)(B) rule providing for technical terminations of partnerships. The proposal does not change the present-law rule of section 708(b)(1)(A) that a partnership is considered as terminated if no part of any business, financial operation, or venture of the partnership continues to be carried on by any of its partners in a partnership.

Effective Date

The proposal applies to partnership taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017.

⁴⁹³ Sec. 708(b)(1).

⁴⁹⁴ Sec. 708(b)(2). Mergers, consolidations, and divisions of partnerships take either an assets-over form or an assets-up form pursuant to Treas. Reg. sec. 1.708-1(c).

⁴⁹⁵ Sec. 708(b)(1)(A).

⁴⁹⁶ Sec. 708(b)(1)(B).

⁴⁹⁷ Treas. Reg. sec. 1.708-1(b)(4).

⁴⁹⁸ Sec. 706(c)(1); Treas. Reg. sec. 1.708-1(b)(3).

E. Reform of Business Credits

1. Repeal of credit for clinical testing expenses for certain drugs for rare diseases or conditions

Present Law

Section 45C provides a 50-percent business tax credit for qualified clinical testing expenses incurred in testing of certain drugs for rare diseases or conditions, generally referred to as “orphan drugs.” Qualified clinical testing expenses are costs incurred to test an orphan drug after the drug has been approved for human testing by the Food and Drug Administration (“FDA”) but before the drug has been approved for sale by the FDA.⁴⁹⁹ A rare disease or condition is defined as one that (1) affects fewer than 200,000 persons in the United States, or (2) affects more than 200,000 persons, but for which there is no reasonable expectation that businesses could recoup the costs of developing a drug for such disease or condition from sales in the United States of the drug.⁵⁰⁰

Amounts included in computing the credit under this section are excluded from the computation of the research credit under section 41.⁵⁰¹

Description of Proposal

This proposal repeals the credit for qualified clinical testing expenses.

Effective Date

The proposal applies to amounts paid or incurred in taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017.

2. Repeal of employer-provided child care credit

Present Law

Taxpayers are eligible for a tax credit equal to 25 percent of qualified expenditures for employee child care and 10 percent of qualified expenditures for child care resource and referral services. The maximum total credit that may be claimed by a taxpayer may not exceed \$150,000 per taxable year. The credit is part of the general business credit.⁵⁰²

⁴⁹⁹ Sec. 45C(b).

⁵⁰⁰ Sec. 45C(d).

⁵⁰¹ Sec. 45C(c).

⁵⁰² Sec. 38(b)(15).

Qualified child care expenditures generally include costs paid or incurred: (1) to acquire, construct, rehabilitate or expand property that is to be used as part of the taxpayer's qualified child care facility;⁵⁰³ (2) for the operation of the taxpayer's qualified child care facility, including the costs of training and certain compensation for employees of the child care facility, and scholarship programs; or (3) under a contract with a qualified child care facility to provide child care services to employees of the taxpayer. To be a qualified child care facility, the principal use of the facility must be for child care (unless it is the principal residence of the taxpayer), and the facility must meet all applicable State and local laws and regulations, including any licensing laws.

Qualified child care expenditures for resource and referral services include amounts paid under contract to provide child care resource and referral services to a taxpayer's employees.

Description of Proposal

The proposal repeals the credit for qualified child care expenditures and qualified child care expenditures for resource and referral services.

Effective Date

The proposal applies to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017.

3. Repeal of rehabilitation credit

Present Law

Section 47 provides a two-tier tax credit for rehabilitation expenditures.

A 20-percent credit is provided for qualified rehabilitation expenditures with respect to a certified historic structure. For this purpose, a certified historic structure means any building that is listed in the National Register, or that is located in a registered historic district and is certified by the Secretary of the Interior to the Secretary of the Treasury as being of historic significance to the district.

A 10-percent credit is provided for qualified rehabilitation expenditures with respect to a qualified rehabilitated building, which generally means a building that was first placed in service before 1936. A pre-1936 building must meet requirements with respect to retention of existing external walls and internal structural framework of the building in order for expenditures with respect to it to qualify for the 10-percent credit. A building is treated as having met the substantial rehabilitation requirement under the 10-percent credit only if the rehabilitation expenditures during the 24-month period selected by the taxpayer and ending within the taxable year exceed the greater of (1) the adjusted basis of the building (and its structural components), or (2) \$5,000.

⁵⁰³ In addition, a depreciation deduction (or amortization in lieu of depreciation) must be allowable with respect to the property and the property must not be part of the principal residence of the taxpayer or any employee of the taxpayer.

The provision requires the use of straight-line depreciation or the alternative depreciation system in order for rehabilitation expenditures to be treated as qualified under the provision.

Description of Proposal

The proposal repeals the rehabilitation credit.

Effective Date

The proposal applies to amounts paid or incurred after December 31, 2017. A transition rule provides that in the case of qualified rehabilitation expenditures (within the meaning of present law), with respect to any building owned or leased by the taxpayer at all times on and after January 1, 2018, the 24-month period selected by the taxpayer (under section 47(c)(1)(C)) is to begin not later than the end of the 180-day period beginning on the date of the enactment of the Act, and the amendments made by the proposal apply to such expenditures paid or incurred after the end of the taxable year in which such 24-month period ends.

4. Repeal of work opportunity tax credit

Present Law

In general

The work opportunity tax credit is available on an elective basis for employers hiring individuals from one or more of ten targeted groups. The amount of the credit available to an employer is determined by the amount of qualified wages paid by the employer. Generally, qualified wages consist of wages attributable to services rendered by a member of a targeted group during the one-year period beginning with the day the individual begins work for the employer (two years in the case of an individual in the long-term family assistance recipient category).

Targeted groups eligible for the credit

Generally, an employer is eligible for the credit only for qualified wages paid to members of a targeted group. These targeted groups are: (1) Families receiving TANF; (2) Qualified veterans; (3) Qualified ex-felons; (4) Designated community residents; (5) Vocational rehabilitation referrals; (6) Qualified summer youth employees; (7) Qualified food and nutrition recipients; (8) Qualified SSI recipients; (9) Long-term family assistance recipients; and (10) Qualified long-term unemployment recipients.

Qualified wages

Generally, qualified wages are defined as cash wages paid by the employer to a member of a targeted group. The employer's deduction for wages is reduced by the amount of the credit.

For purposes of the credit, generally, wages are defined by reference to the FUTA definition of wages contained in section 3306(b) (without regard to the dollar limitation therein contained). Special rules apply in the case of certain agricultural labor and certain railroad labor.

Calculation of the credit

The credit available to an employer for qualified wages paid to members of all targeted groups (except for long-term family assistance recipients and qualified veterans) equals 40 percent (25 percent for employment of 400 hours or less) of qualified first-year wages. Generally, qualified first-year wages are qualified wages (not in excess of \$6,000) attributable to service rendered by a member of a targeted group during the one-year period beginning with the day the individual began work for the employer. Therefore, the maximum credit per employee is \$2,400 (40 percent of the first \$6,000 of qualified first-year wages). With respect to qualified summer youth employees, the maximum credit is \$1,200 (40 percent of the first \$3,000 of qualified first-year wages). Except for long-term family assistance recipients, no credit is allowed for second-year wages.

In the case of long-term family assistance recipients, the credit equals 40 percent (25 percent for employment of 400 hours or less) of \$10,000 for qualified first-year wages and 50 percent of the first \$10,000 of qualified second-year wages. Generally, qualified second-year wages are qualified wages (not in excess of \$10,000) attributable to service rendered by a member of the long-term family assistance category during the one-year period beginning on the day after the one-year period beginning with the day the individual began work for the employer. Therefore, the maximum credit per employee is \$9,000 (40 percent of the first \$10,000 of qualified first-year wages plus 50 percent of the first \$10,000 of qualified second-year wages).

In the case of a qualified veterans, the credit is calculated as follows: (1) in the case of a qualified veteran who was eligible to receive assistance under a supplemental nutritional assistance program (for at least a three-month period during the year prior to the hiring date) the employer is entitled to a maximum credit of 40 percent of \$6,000 of qualified first-year wages; (2) in the case of a qualified veteran who is entitled to compensation for a service connected disability, who is hired within one year of discharge, the employer is entitled to a maximum credit of 40 percent of \$12,000 of qualified first-year wages; (3) in the case of a qualified veteran who is entitled to compensation for a service connected disability, and who has been unemployed for an aggregate of at least six months during the one-year period ending on the hiring date, the employer is entitled to a maximum credit of 40 percent of \$24,000 of qualified first-year wages; (4) in the case of a qualified veteran unemployed for at least four weeks but less than six months (whether or not consecutive) during the one-year period ending on the date of hiring, the maximum credit equals 40 percent of \$6,000 of qualified first-year wages; and (5) in the case of a qualified veteran unemployed for at least six months (whether or not consecutive) during the one-year period ending on the date of hiring, the maximum credit equals 40 percent of \$14,000 of qualified first-year wages.

Expiration

The work opportunity tax credit is not available with respect to wages paid to individuals who begin work for an employer after December 31, 2019.

Description of Proposal

The proposal repeals the work opportunity tax credit.

Effective Date

The proposal applies to amounts paid or incurred to individuals who begin work for the employer after December 31, 2017.

5. Repeal of deduction for certain unused business credits

Present Law

The general business credit (“GBC”) consists of various individual tax credits allowed with respect to certain qualified expenditures and activities.⁵⁰⁴ In general, the various individual tax credits contain provisions that prohibit “double benefits,” either by denying deductions in the case of expenditure-related credits or by requiring income inclusions in the case of activity-related credits. Unused credits may be carried back one year and carried forward 20 years.⁵⁰⁵

Section 196 allows a deduction to the extent that certain portions of the GBC expire unused after the end of the carry forward period. In general, 100 percent of the unused credit is allowed as a deduction in the taxable year after such credit expired. However, with respect to the investment credit determined under section 46 (other than the rehabilitation credit) and the research credit determined under section 41(a) (for a taxable year beginning before January 1, 1990), section 196 limits the deduction to 50 percent of such unused credits.⁵⁰⁶

Description of Proposal

This proposal repeals the deduction for certain unused business credits.

Effective Date

The proposal applies to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017.

6. Termination of new markets tax credit

Present Law

Section 45D provides a new markets tax credit for qualified equity investments made to acquire stock in a corporation, or a capital interest in a partnership, that is a qualified community development entity (“CDE”).⁵⁰⁷ The amount of the credit allowable to the investor (either the original purchaser or a subsequent holder) is (1) a five-percent credit for the year in which the equity interest is purchased from the CDE and for each of the following two years, and (2) a six-

⁵⁰⁴ Sec. 38.

⁵⁰⁵ Sec. 39.

⁵⁰⁶ Sec. 196(d).

⁵⁰⁷ Section 45D was added by section 121(a) of the Community Renewal Tax Relief Act of 2000, Pub. L. No. 106-554.

percent credit for each of the following four years.⁵⁰⁸ The credit is determined by applying the applicable percentage (five or six percent) to the amount paid to the CDE for the investment at its original issue, and is available to the taxpayer who holds the qualified equity investment on the date of the initial investment or on the respective anniversary date that occurs during the taxable year.⁵⁰⁹ The credit is recaptured if at any time during the seven-year period that begins on the date of the original issue of the investment the entity (1) ceases to be a qualified CDE, (2) the proceeds of the investment cease to be used as required, or (3) the equity investment is redeemed.⁵¹⁰

A qualified CDE is any domestic corporation or partnership: (1) whose primary mission is serving or providing investment capital for low-income communities or low-income persons; (2) that maintains accountability to residents of low-income communities by their representation on any governing board of or any advisory board to the CDE; and (3) that is certified by the Secretary as being a qualified CDE.⁵¹¹ A qualified equity investment means stock (other than nonqualified preferred stock) in a corporation or a capital interest in a partnership that is acquired at its original issue directly (or through an underwriter) from a CDE for cash, and includes an investment of a subsequent purchaser if such investment was a qualified equity investment in the hands of the prior holder.⁵¹² Substantially all of the investment proceeds must be used by the CDE to make qualified low-income community investments and the investment must be designated as a qualified equity investment by the CDE. For this purpose, qualified low-income community investments include: (1) capital or equity investments in, or loans to, qualified active low-income community businesses; (2) certain financial counseling and other services to businesses and residents in low-income communities; (3) the purchase from another CDE of any loan made by such entity that is a qualified low-income community investment; or (4) an equity investment in, or loan to, another CDE.⁵¹³

A “low-income community” is a population census tract with either (1) a poverty rate of at least 20 percent or (2) median family income which does not exceed 80 percent of the greater of metropolitan area median family income or statewide median family income (for a non-metropolitan census tract, does not exceed 80 percent of statewide median family income). In the case of a population census tract located within a high migration rural county, low-income is defined by reference to 85 percent (as opposed to 80 percent) of statewide median family income.⁵¹⁴ For this purpose, a high migration rural county is any county that, during the 20-year period ending with the year in which the most recent census was conducted, has a net out-

⁵⁰⁸ Sec. 45D(a)(2).

⁵⁰⁹ Sec. 45D(a)(3).

⁵¹⁰ Sec. 45D(g).

⁵¹¹ Sec. 45D(c).

⁵¹² Sec. 45D(b).

⁵¹³ Sec. 45D(d).

⁵¹⁴ Sec. 45D(e).

migration of inhabitants from the county of at least 10 percent of the population of the county at the beginning of such period.

The Secretary is authorized to designate “targeted populations” as low-income communities for purposes of the new markets tax credit.⁵¹⁵ For this purpose, a “targeted population” is defined by reference to section 103(20) of the Riegle Community Development and Regulatory Improvement Act of 1994⁵¹⁶ (the “Act”) to mean individuals, or an identifiable group of individuals, including an Indian tribe, who are low-income persons or otherwise lack adequate access to loans or equity investments. Section 103(17) of the Act provides that “low-income” means (1) for a targeted population within a metropolitan area, less than 80 percent of the area median family income; and (2) for a targeted population within a non-metropolitan area, less than the greater of 80 percent of the area median family income or 80 percent of the statewide non-metropolitan area median family income. A targeted population is not required to be within any census tract. In addition, a population census tract with a population of less than 2,000 is treated as a low-income community for purposes of the credit if such tract is within an empowerment zone, the designation of which is in effect under section 1391, and is contiguous to one or more low-income communities.

A qualified active low-income community business is defined as a business that satisfies, with respect to a taxable year, the following requirements: (1) at least 50 percent of the total gross income of the business is derived from the active conduct of trade or business activities in any low-income community; (2) a substantial portion of the tangible property of the business is used in a low-income community; (3) a substantial portion of the services performed for the business by its employees is performed in a low-income community; and (4) less than five percent of the average of the aggregate unadjusted bases of the property of the business is attributable to certain financial property or to certain collectibles.⁵¹⁷

The maximum annual amount of qualified equity investments is \$3.5 billion for calendar years 2010 through 2019. No amount of unused allocation limitation may be carried to any calendar year after 2024.

Description of Proposal

This proposal provides that the new markets tax credit limitation is zero for calendar year 2018 and thereafter and no amount of unused allocation limitation may be carried to any calendar year after 2022.

Effective Date

The proposal applies to calendar years beginning after December 31, 2017.

⁵¹⁵ Sec. 45D(e)(2).

⁵¹⁶ Pub. L. No. 103-325.

⁵¹⁷ Sec. 45D(d)(2).

7. Repeal of credit for expenditures to provide access to disabled individuals

Present Law

Section 44 provides a 50-percent credit for eligible access expenditures paid or incurred by an eligible small business for the taxable year. The credit is limited to eligible access expenditures exceeding \$250 but not exceeding \$10,500. The credit is part of the general business credit.⁵¹⁸

Eligible access expenditures generally means amounts paid or incurred by an eligible small business to comply with requirements under the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990.⁵¹⁹ These expenditures⁵²⁰ include: (1) removal of architectural, communication, physical or transportation barriers which prevent a business from being usable or accessible to individuals with disabilities;⁵²¹ (2) provision of qualified interpreters or other effective methods of making aurally-delivered materials available to individuals with hearing impairments; (3) provision of qualified readers, taped texts, or other effective methods of making visually-delivered materials available to individuals with visual impairments; (4) acquisition or modification of equipment or devices for individuals with disabilities; or (5) provision of other similar services, modifications, materials or equipment.

An eligible small business means any person that elects application of section 44 and, during the preceding taxable year, (1) had gross receipts not exceeding \$1,000,000 or (2) employed not more than 30 full-time employees.⁵²²

Description of Proposal

The proposal repeals the credit for eligible access expenditures.

Effective Date

The proposal applies to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017.

⁵¹⁸ Sec. 38(b)(17).

⁵¹⁹ As in effect on November 5, 1990. Sec. 44(c)(1).

⁵²⁰ These expenditures must be reasonable and necessary, excluding those unnecessary to accomplish listed purposes, and meet standards set forth by the Secretary and the Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board. Sec. 44(c)(3) and (5).

⁵²¹ Expenses related to this removal are not eligible in connection with facilities placed in service after November 5, 1990. Sec. 44(c)(4).

⁵²² For this definition, an employee is considered full-time if employed at least 30 hours per week for 20 or more calendar weeks in the taxable year.

8. Modification of credit for portion of employer social security taxes paid with respect to employee tips

Present Law

Credit

Certain food or beverage establishments may elect to claim a business tax credit equal to an employer's taxes under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act ("FICA")⁵²³ paid on tips in excess of those treated as wages for purposes of meeting the minimum wage requirements of the Fair Labor Standards Act (the "FLSA") as in effect on January 1, 2007.⁵²⁴ The credit applies only with respect to FICA taxes paid on tips received from customers in connection with the providing, delivering, or serving of food or beverages for consumption if the tipping of employees delivering or serving food or beverages by customers is customary. The credit is available whether or not the tips are reported or a percentage of gross receipts is allocated (described below). No deduction is allowed for any amount taken into account in determining the tip credit. A taxpayer may elect not to have the credit apply for a taxable year.

Reporting and allocation requirements

Employees are required to report monthly tips to their employer.⁵²⁵ Certain large⁵²⁶ food or beverage establishments are required to report to the IRS and employees various information including gross receipts of the establishment, and to allocate among employees who customarily receive tip income an amount equal to eight percent of gross receipts in excess of the amount of tips reported by such employees.⁵²⁷ Employee tip income that is reported by employees is treated as employer-provided wages subject to FICA.

Description of Proposal

The proposal revises the amount of the credit for FICA taxes an employer pays on tips, as an amount equal to the employer's FICA taxes paid on tips in excess of those treated as minimum wages under the FLSA without regard to the January 1, 2007 date. For 2017, this amount is \$7.25. In addition, the credit is permitted only if the employer satisfies the reporting

⁵²³ FICA taxes consist of social security (OASDI, or old age, survivor, and disability insurance) and hospital (Medicare) taxes imposed on employers and employees with respect to wages paid to employees under sections 3101-3128.

⁵²⁴ Sec. 45B. As of January 1, 2007, the Federal minimum wage under the FLSA was \$5.15 per hour. In the case of tipped employees, the FLSA provided that the minimum wage could be reduced to \$2.13 per hour (that is, the employer is only required to pay cash equal to \$2.13 per hour) if the combination of tips and cash income equaled the Federal minimum wage.

⁵²⁵ Sec. 6053(a).

⁵²⁶ A large establishment for this purpose is one which normally employed more than 10 employees on a typical business day during the preceding calendar year.

⁵²⁷ Sec. 6053(c).

requirements of section 6053(c) to the IRS and employees, and allocates among employees who customarily receive tip income an amount equal to 10 percent (rather than eight percent) of gross receipts in excess of the amount of tips reported by such employees. The claiming of the credit remains elective. However, if any size eligible food or beverage establishment elects to claim the FICA tip credit for any taxable year after the proposal takes effect, the establishment must satisfy this reporting and 10 percent allocation requirement for that taxable year. Reporting and allocation requirements for food and beverage establishments that elect not to claim the credit remain unchanged.

Effective Date

The proposal applies to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017.

F. Energy Credits

1. Modifications to credit for electricity produced from certain renewable resources

Present Law

In general

An income tax credit is allowed for the production of electricity from qualified energy resources at qualified facilities (the “renewable electricity production credit”).⁵²⁸ Qualified energy resources comprise wind, closed-loop biomass, open-loop biomass, geothermal energy, municipal solid waste, qualified hydropower production, and marine and hydrokinetic renewable energy. Qualified facilities are, generally, facilities that generate electricity using qualified energy resources. To be eligible for the credit, electricity produced from qualified energy resources at qualified facilities must be sold by the taxpayer to an unrelated person.

Summary of Credit for Electricity Produced from Certain Renewable Resources		
Eligible electricity production activity (sec. 45)	Credit amount for 2017 (cents per kilowatt-hour)	Expiration¹
Wind	2.4	December 31, 2019
Closed-loop biomass	2.4	December 31, 2016
Open-loop biomass (including agricultural livestock waste nutrient facilities)	1.2	December 31, 2016
Geothermal	2.4	December 31, 2016
Municipal solid waste (including landfill gas facilities and trash combustion facilities)	1.2	December 31, 2016
Qualified hydropower	1.2	December 31, 2016
Marine and hydrokinetic	1.2	December 31, 2016

¹ The credit expires for property the construction of which begins after this date.

The credit rate, initially set at 1.5 cents per kilowatt-hour (reduced by one-half for certain renewable resources) is adjusted annually for inflation.⁵²⁹ In general, the credit is available for electricity produced during the first 10 years after a facility has been placed in service.

⁵²⁸ Sec. 45. In addition to the renewable electricity production credit, section 45 also provides income tax credits for the production of Indian coal and refined coal at qualified facilities.

⁵²⁹ The most recent inflation adjustment factors can be in IRS Notice 2017-33, I.R.B. 2017-22, May 30, 2017.

Taxpayers may also elect to get a 30-percent investment tax credit in lieu of this production tax credit.⁵³⁰

Phase-down for wind facilities

In the case of wind facilities, the available production tax credit or investment tax credit is reduced by 20 percent for facilities the construction of which begins in 2017, by 40 percent for facilities the construction of which begins in 2018, and by 60 percent for facilities the construction of which begins in 2019.

Description of Proposal

The proposal eliminates the inflation adjustment for wind facilities the construction of which begins after the date of enactment. Such facilities are entitled to a credit of 1.5 cents per kilowatt-hour (*i.e.*, the statutory credit rate unadjusted for inflation). Credits remain subject to the phase-down based on the year construction begins.

The proposal adds a special rule for determining the beginning of construction of a qualified facility. Under the proposal, the construction of any facility, modification, improvement, addition, or other property is not treated as beginning before any date unless there is a continuous program of construction which begins before such date and ends on the date that such property is placed in service.

Effective Date

The proposal terminating the inflation adjustment applies to taxable years ending after the date of enactment.

The proposal adding a special rule for determining the beginning of construction of a qualified facility applies to taxable years beginning before, on, or after the date of enactment.

2. Modification of the energy investment tax credit

Present Law

In general

A permanent, nonrefundable, 10-percent business energy credit⁵³¹ is allowed for the cost of new property that is equipment that either (1) uses solar energy to generate electricity, to heat or cool a structure, or to provide solar process heat or (2) is used to produce, distribute, or use energy derived from a geothermal deposit, but only, in the case of electricity generated by geothermal power, up to the electric transmission stage. Property used to generate energy for the purposes of heating a swimming pool is not eligible solar energy property.

⁵³⁰ Sec. 48(a)(5).

⁵³¹ Sec. 48.

In addition to the permanent credit, temporary investment credits are available for a variety of renewable and alternative energy property. The rules governing these temporary credits are described below.

The energy credit is a component of the general business credit.⁵³² An unused general business credit generally may be carried back one year and carried forward 20 years.⁵³³ The taxpayer's basis in the property is reduced by one-half of the amount of the credit claimed. For projects whose construction time is expected to equal or exceed two years, the credit may be claimed as progress expenditures are made on the project, rather than during the year the property is placed in service. The credit is allowed against the alternative minimum tax.

Solar energy property

The credit rate for solar energy property is increased to 30 percent in the case of property the construction of which begins before January 1, 2020. The rate is increased to 26 percent in the case of property the construction of which begins in calendar year 2020. The rate is increased to 22 percent in the case of property the construction of which begins in calendar year 2021. To qualify for the enhanced credit rates, the property must be placed in service before January 1, 2024.

Additionally, equipment that uses fiber-optic distributed sunlight ("fiber optic solar") to illuminate the inside of a structure is solar energy property eligible for the 30-percent credit, but only for property placed in service before January 1, 2017.

Fuel cell property and microturbine property

The energy credit applies to qualified fuel cell power plant property, but only for periods prior to January 1, 2017. The credit rate is 30 percent.

A qualified fuel cell power plant is an integrated system composed of a fuel cell stack assembly and associated balance of plant components that (1) converts a fuel into electricity using electrochemical means, and (2) has an electricity-only generation efficiency of greater than 30 percent and a capacity of at least one-half kilowatt. The credit may not exceed \$1,500 for each 0.5 kilowatt of capacity.

The energy credit applies to qualifying stationary microturbine power plant property for periods prior to January 1, 2017. The credit is limited to the lesser of 10 percent of the basis of the property or \$200 for each kilowatt of capacity.

A qualified stationary microturbine power plant is an integrated system comprised of a gas turbine engine, a combustor, a recuperator or regenerator, a generator or alternator, and associated balance of plant components that converts a fuel into electricity and thermal energy. Such system also includes all secondary components located between the existing infrastructure

⁵³² Sec. 38(b)(1).

⁵³³ Sec. 39.

for fuel delivery and the existing infrastructure for power distribution, including equipment and controls for meeting relevant power standards, such as voltage, frequency, and power factors. Such system must have an electricity-only generation efficiency of not less than 26 percent at International Standard Organization conditions and a capacity of less than 2,000 kilowatts.

Geothermal heat pump property

The energy credit applies to qualified geothermal heat pump property placed in service prior to January 1, 2017. The credit rate is 10 percent. Qualified geothermal heat pump property is equipment that uses the ground or ground water as a thermal energy source to heat a structure or as a thermal energy sink to cool a structure.

Small wind property

The energy credit applies to qualified small wind energy property placed in service prior to January 1, 2017. The credit rate is 30 percent. Qualified small wind energy property is property that uses a qualified wind turbine to generate electricity. A qualifying wind turbine means a wind turbine of 100 kilowatts of rated capacity or less.

Combined heat and power property

The energy credit applies to combined heat and power (“CHP”) property placed in service prior to January 1, 2017. The credit rate is 10 percent.

CHP property is property: (1) that uses the same energy source for the simultaneous or sequential generation of electrical power, mechanical shaft power, or both, in combination with the generation of steam or other forms of useful thermal energy (including heating and cooling applications); (2) that has an electrical capacity of not more than 50 megawatts or a mechanical energy capacity of not more than 67,000 horsepower or an equivalent combination of electrical and mechanical energy capacities; (3) that produces at least 20 percent of its total useful energy in the form of thermal energy that is not used to produce electrical or mechanical power, and produces at least 20 percent of its total useful energy in the form of electrical or mechanical power (or a combination thereof); and (4) the energy efficiency percentage of which exceeds 60 percent. CHP property does not include property used to transport the energy source to the generating facility or to distribute energy produced by the facility.

The otherwise allowable credit with respect to CHP property is reduced to the extent the property has an electrical capacity or mechanical capacity in excess of any applicable limits. Property in excess of the applicable limit (15 megawatts or a mechanical energy capacity of more than 20,000 horsepower or an equivalent combination of electrical and mechanical energy capacities) is permitted to claim a fraction of the otherwise allowable credit. The fraction is equal to the applicable limit divided by the capacity of the property. For example, a 45 megawatt property would be eligible to claim 15/45ths, or one third, of the otherwise allowable credit. Again, no credit is allowed if the property exceeds the 50 megawatt or 67,000 horsepower limitations described above.

Additionally, systems whose fuel source is at least 90 percent open-loop biomass and that would qualify for the credit but for the failure to meet the efficiency standard are eligible for a

credit that is reduced in proportion to the degree to which the system fails to meet the efficiency standard. For example, a system that would otherwise be required to meet the 60-percent efficiency standard, but which only achieves 30-percent efficiency, would be permitted a credit equal to one-half of the otherwise allowable credit (i.e., a 5-percent credit).

Election of energy credit in lieu of section 45 production tax credit

A taxpayer may make an irrevocable election to have the property used in certain qualified renewable power facilities be treated as energy property eligible for a 30-percent investment credit under section 48. For this purpose, qualified facilities are facilities otherwise eligible for the renewable electricity production tax credit with respect to which no credit under section 45 has been allowed. A taxpayer electing to treat a facility as energy property may not claim the production credit under section 45. The 30-percent credit rate phases down in calendar years 2017, 2018, and 2019.

Description of Proposal

The proposal extends the energy credit for fiber optic solar, fuel cell, microturbine, geothermal heat pump, small wind, and combined heat and power property. In each case, the credit is extended for property the construction of which begins before January 1, 2022. In the case of fiber optic solar, fuel cell, and small wind property, the credit rate is reduced to 26 percent for property the construction of which begins in calendar year 2020 and to 22 percent for property the construction of which begins in calendar year 2021. Qualified property must be placed in service before January 1, 2024.

The proposal terminates the permanent credits for solar and geothermal property the construction of which begins after December 31, 2027.

The proposal adds a special rule for determining the beginning of construction of qualified property. Under the proposal, the construction of any facility, modification, improvement, addition, or other property is not treated as beginning before any date unless there is a continuous program of construction which begins before such date and ends on the date that such property is placed in service.

Effective Date

The proposal generally applies to periods after December 31, 2016, under rules similar to the rules of section 48(m), as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of the Revenue Reconciliation Act of 1990. The extension of the credit for combined heat and power system property applies to property placed in service after December 31, 2016. The reduced credit rates and the termination of the permanent credits are effective on the date of the enactment of the proposal. The special rule for determining the beginning of construction of qualified property applies to taxable years beginning before, on, or after the date of enactment of the proposal.

3. Extension and phaseout of residential energy efficient property

Present Law

In general

Section 25D provides a personal tax credit for the purchase of qualified solar electric property and qualified solar water heating property that is used exclusively for purposes other than heating swimming pools and hot tubs. The credit is equal to 30 percent of qualifying expenditures.

Section 25D also provides a 30 percent credit for the purchase of qualified geothermal heat pump property, qualified small wind energy property, and qualified fuel cell power plants. The credit for any fuel cell may not exceed \$500 for each 0.5 kilowatt of capacity.

The credit is nonrefundable. The credit with respect to all qualifying property may be claimed against the alternative minimum tax.

With the exception of solar property, the credit expires for property placed in service after December 31, 2016. In the case of qualified solar electric property and solar water heating property, the credit expires for property placed in service after December 31, 2021. In addition, the credit rate for such solar property is reduced to 26 percent for property placed in service in calendar year 2020 and to 22 percent for property placed in service in calendar year 2021.

Qualified property

Qualified solar electric property is property that uses solar energy to generate electricity for use in a dwelling unit. Qualifying solar water heating property is property used to heat water for use in a dwelling unit located in the United States and used as a residence if at least half of the energy used by such property for such purpose is derived from the sun.

A qualified fuel cell power plant is an integrated system comprised of a fuel cell stack assembly and associated balance of plant components that (1) converts a fuel into electricity using electrochemical means, (2) has an electricity-only generation efficiency of greater than 30 percent, and (3) has a nameplate capacity of at least 0.5 kilowatt. The qualified fuel cell power plant must be installed on or in connection with a dwelling unit located in the United States and used by the taxpayer as a principal residence.

Qualified small wind energy property is property that uses a wind turbine to generate electricity for use in a dwelling unit located in the United States and used as a residence by the taxpayer.

Qualified geothermal heat pump property means any equipment which (1) uses the ground or ground water as a thermal energy source to heat the dwelling unit or as a thermal energy sink to cool such dwelling unit, (2) meets the requirements of the Energy Star program which are in effect at the time that the expenditure for such equipment is made, and (3) is installed on or in connection with a dwelling unit located in the United States and used as a residence by the taxpayer.

Additional rules

The depreciable basis of the property is reduced by the amount of the credit. Expenditures for labor costs allocable to onsite preparation, assembly, or original installation of property eligible for the credit are eligible expenditures.

Special proration rules apply in the case of jointly owned property, condominiums, and tenant-stockholders in cooperative housing corporations. If less than 80 percent of the property is used for nonbusiness purposes, only that portion of expenditures that is used for nonbusiness purposes is taken into account.

Description of Proposal

The proposal extends the residential energy efficient property credit with respect to non-solar qualified property through December 31, 2021. The credit rate for such property is reduced to 26 percent for property placed in service in calendar year 2020 and to 22 percent for property placed in service in calendar year 2021.

Effective Date

The proposal applies to property placed in service after December 31, 2016.

4. Repeal of enhanced oil recovery credit

Present Law

Section 43 provides a 15-percent credit for expenses associated with an enhanced oil recovery (“EOR”) project. Qualified EOR costs consist of the following designated expenses associated with an EOR project: (1) amounts paid for depreciable tangible property; (2) intangible drilling and development expenses; (3) tertiary injectant expenses; and (4) construction costs for certain Alaskan natural gas treatment facilities. An EOR project is generally a project that involves increasing the amount of recoverable domestic crude oil through the use of one or more tertiary recovery methods (as defined in section 193(b)(3)), such as injecting steam or carbon dioxide into a well to effect oil displacement. The credit is reduced as the price of oil exceeds a certain threshold.

Description of Proposal

The proposal repeals the enhanced oil recovery credit.

Effective Date

The proposal applies to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017.

5. Repeal of credit for producing oil and gas from marginal wells

Present Law

Section 45I provides a \$3-per-barrel credit for the production of crude oil and a \$0.50 credit per 1,000 cubic feet of qualified natural gas production. In both cases, the credit is available only for production from a “qualified marginal well.”

A qualified marginal well is defined as a domestic well: (1) production from which is treated as marginal production for purposes of the Code’s percentage depletion rules; or (2) that during the taxable year had average daily production of not more than 25 barrel equivalents and produces water at a rate of not less than 95 percent of total well effluent. The maximum amount of production on which credit could be claimed is 1,095 barrels or barrel equivalents.

The credit is not available to production occurring if the reference price of oil exceeds \$18 (\$2.00 for natural gas). The credit is reduced proportionately for reference prices between \$15 and \$18 (\$1.67 and \$2.00 for natural gas).

The credit is treated as a general business credit. Unused credits can be carried back for up to five years rather than the generally applicable carryback period of one year. The credit is indexed for inflation.

Description of Proposal

The proposal repeals the credit for producing oil and gas from marginal wells.

Effective Date

The proposal applies to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017.

6. Modifications of credit for production from advanced nuclear power facilities

Present Law

Taxpayers producing electricity at a qualifying advanced nuclear power facility may claim a credit equal to 1.8 cents per kilowatt-hour of electricity produced for the eight-year period starting when the facility is placed in service.⁵³⁴ The aggregate amount of credit that a taxpayer may claim in any year during the eight-year period is subject to limitation based on allocated capacity and an annual limitation as described below.

An advanced nuclear facility is any nuclear facility for the production of electricity, the reactor design for which was approved after 1993 by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. For

⁵³⁴ Sec. 45J. The 1.8-cents credit amount is reduced, but not below zero, if the annual average contract price per kilowatt-hour of electricity generated from advanced nuclear power facilities in the preceding year exceeds eight cents per kilowatt-hour. The eight-cent price comparison level is indexed for inflation after 1992 (12.6 cents for 2017).

this purpose, a qualifying advanced nuclear facility does not include any facility for which a substantially similar design for a facility of comparable capacity was approved before 1994.

A qualifying advanced nuclear facility is an advanced nuclear facility for which the taxpayer has received an allocation of megawatt capacity from the Secretary of the Treasury (“the Secretary”) and is placed in service before January 1, 2021. The taxpayer may only claim credit for production of electricity equal to the ratio of the allocated capacity that the taxpayer receives from the Secretary to the rated nameplate capacity of the taxpayer’s facility. For example, if the taxpayer receives an allocation of 750 megawatts of capacity from the Secretary and the taxpayer’s facility has a rated nameplate capacity of 1,000 megawatts, then the taxpayer may claim three-quarters of the otherwise allowable credit, or 1.35 cents per kilowatt-hour, for each kilowatt-hour of electricity produced at the facility (subject to the annual limitation described below). The credit is restricted to 6,000 megawatts of national capacity. Once that limitation has been reached, the Secretary may make no additional allocations. Treasury guidance required allocation applications to be filed before February 1, 2014.⁵³⁵

A taxpayer operating a qualified facility may claim no more than \$125 million in tax credits per 1,000 megawatts of allocated capacity in any one year of the eight-year credit period. If the taxpayer operates a 1,350 megawatt rated nameplate capacity system and has received an allocation from the Secretary for 1,350 megawatts of capacity eligible for the credit, the taxpayer’s annual limitation on credits that may be claimed is equal to 1.35 times \$125 million, or \$168.75 million. If the taxpayer operates a facility with a nameplate rated capacity of 1,350 megawatts, but has received an allocation from the Secretary for 750 megawatts of credit eligible capacity, then the two limitations apply such that the taxpayer may claim a credit effectively equal to one cent per kilowatt-hour of electricity produced (calculated as described above) subject to an annual credit limitation of \$93.75 million in credits (three-quarters of \$125 million).

The credit is part of the general business credit.

Description of Proposal

The proposal modifies the national megawatt capacity limitation for the advanced nuclear power production credit. To the extent any amount of the 6,000 megawatts of authorized capacity remains unutilized, the proposal requires the Secretary to allocate such capacity first to facilities placed in service before the year 2021, to the extent such facilities did not receive an allocation equal to their full nameplate capacity, and then to facilities placed in service after such date in the order in which such facilities are placed in service. The proposal provides that the present-law placed-in-service sunset date of January 1, 2021, does not apply with respect to allocations of such unutilized national megawatt capacity.

The proposal also allows qualified public entities to elect to forgo credits to which they otherwise would be entitled in favor of an eligible project partner. Qualified public entities are defined as (1) a Federal, State, or local government of any political subdivision, agency, or

⁵³⁵ I.R.S. Notice 2013-68, 2013-46 I.R.B. 501.

instrumentality thereof; (2) a mutual or cooperative electric company; or (3) a not-for-profit electric utility which has or had received a loan or loan guarantee under the Rural Electrification Act of 1936.⁵³⁶ An eligible project partner under the proposal generally includes any person who designed or constructed the nuclear power plant, participates in the provision of nuclear steam or nuclear fuel to the power plant, or has an ownership interest in the facility. In the case of a facility owned by a partnership, where the credit is determined at the partnership level, any electing qualified public entity is treated as the taxpayer with respect to such entity's distributive share of such credits, and any other partner is an eligible project partner.

Effective Date

The proposal requiring the allocation of unutilized national megawatt capacity limitation is effective on the date of enactment. The proposal allowing an election by qualified public entities to forgo credits in favor of an eligible project partner applies to taxable years beginning after the date of enactment.

⁵³⁶ 7 U.S.C. sec. 901 *et seq.*

G. Bond Reforms

1. Termination of private activity bonds

Present Law

In general

Under present law, gross income generally does not include interest paid on State or local bonds.⁵³⁷ State and local bonds are classified generally as either governmental bonds or private activity bonds. Governmental bonds are bonds which are primarily used to finance governmental functions or that are repaid with governmental funds. Private activity bonds are bonds with respect to which the State or local government serves as a conduit providing financing to nongovernmental persons (*e.g.*, private businesses or individuals). The exclusion from income for State and local bonds only applies to private activity bonds if the bonds are issued for certain permitted purposes (“qualified private activity bonds”).

Private activity bonds

Present law provides three main tests for determining whether a State or local bond is in substance a private activity bond, the two-part private business test, the five-percent unrelated or disproportionate use test, and the private loan test.

Private business test

Private business use and private payments result in State and local bonds being private activity bonds if both parts of the two-part private business test are satisfied—

1. More than 10 percent of the bond proceeds is to be used (directly or indirectly) by a private business (the “private business use test”); and
2. More than 10 percent of the debt service on the bonds is secured by an interest in property to be used in a private business use or to be derived from payments in respect of such property (the “private payment test”).

Private business use generally includes any use by a business entity (including the Federal government), which occurs pursuant to terms not generally available to the general public. For example, if bond-financed property is leased to a private business (other than pursuant to certain short-term leases for which safe harbors are provided under Treasury regulations), bond proceeds used to finance the property are treated as used in a private business use, and rental payments are treated as securing the payment of the bonds. Private business use also can arise when a governmental entity contracts for the operation of a governmental facility by a private business under a management contract that does not satisfy Treasury regulatory safe

⁵³⁷ Sec. 103.

harbors regarding the types of payments made to the private operator and the length of the contract.

Five-percent unrelated or disproportionate business use test

A second standard to determine whether a bond is to be treated as a private activity bond is the five percent unrelated or disproportionate business use test. Under this test the private business use and private payment test (described above) are separately applied substituting five percent for 10 percent and generally only taking into account private business use and private payments that are not related or not proportionate to the government use of the bond proceeds. For example, while a bond issue that finances a new State or local government office building may include a cafeteria, the issue may become a private activity bond if the size of the cafeteria is excessive (as determined under this rule).

Private loan test

The third standard for determining whether a State or local bond is a private activity bond is whether an amount exceeding the lesser of (1) five percent of the bond proceeds or (2) \$5 million is used (directly or indirectly) to finance loans to private persons. Private loans include both business and other (*e.g.*, personal) uses and payments by private persons; however, in the case of business uses and payments, all private loans also constitute private business uses and payments subject to the private business test. Present law provides that the substance of a transaction governs in determining whether the transaction gives rise to a private loan. In general, any transaction which transfers tax ownership of property to a private person is treated as a private loan.

Special limit on certain output facilities

A special rule for output facilities treats bonds as private activity bonds if more than \$15 million of the proceeds of the bond issue are used to finance an output facility (an output facility includes electric and gas generation, transmission and related facilities but not a facility for the furnishing of water).⁵³⁸

Special volume cap requirement for larger transactions

A special volume cap requirement for larger transactions treats bonds as private activity bonds if the nonqualified amount of private business use or private payments exceeds \$15 million (even if that amount is within the general 10-percent private business limitation for governmental bonds) unless the issuer obtains a private activity bond volume allocation.⁵³⁹

⁵³⁸ Sec. 141(b)(4).

⁵³⁹ Sec. 141(b)(5).

Qualified private activity bonds

As stated, interest on private activity bonds is taxable unless the bonds meet the requirements for qualified private activity bonds. Qualified private activity bonds permit States or local governments to act as conduits providing tax-exempt financing for certain private activities. The definition of qualified private activity bonds includes an exempt facility bond, or qualified mortgage, veterans' mortgage, small issue, redevelopment, 501(c)(3), or student loan bond.⁵⁴⁰ The definition of exempt facility bond includes bonds issued to finance certain transportation facilities (airports, ports, mass commuting, and high-speed intercity rail facilities); qualified residential rental projects; privately owned and/or operated utility facilities (sewage, water, solid waste disposal, and local district heating and cooling facilities, certain private electric and gas facilities, and hydroelectric dam enhancements); public/private educational facilities; qualified green building and sustainable design projects; and qualified highway or surface freight transfer facilities.⁵⁴¹

In most cases, the aggregate volume of these tax-exempt private activity bonds is restricted by annual aggregate volume limits imposed on bonds issued by issuers within each State. For 2017, the State volume limit is the greater of \$100 multiplied by the State population, or \$305.32 million.⁵⁴²

Description of Proposal

The proposal repeals the exception from the exclusion from gross income for interest paid on qualified private activity bonds issued after December 31, 2017. Thus, interest on any private activity bond is includible in the gross income of the taxpayer.⁵⁴³

Effective Date

The proposal applies to bonds issued after December 31, 2017.

2. Repeal of advance refunding bonds

Present Law

Section 103 generally provides that gross income does not include interest received on State or local bonds. State and local bonds are classified generally as either governmental bonds or private activity bonds. Governmental bonds are bonds the proceeds of which are primarily used to finance governmental facilities or the debt is repaid with governmental funds. Private

⁵⁴⁰ Sec. 141(e).

⁵⁴¹ Sec. 142(a).

⁵⁴² Sec. 3.20 of Rev. Proc. 2016-55, 2016-2 C.B. 707.

⁵⁴³ The bill also terminates section 25 of the Code as it relates to credits associated with mortgage credit certificates issued after December 31, 2017. See section 1102 of the bill (Repeal of nonrefundable credits).

activity bonds are bonds in which the State or local government serves as a conduit providing financing to nongovernmental persons (*e.g.*, private businesses or individuals).⁵⁴⁴ Bonds issued to finance the activities of charitable organizations described in section 501(c)(3) (“qualified 501(c)(3) bonds”) are one type of private activity bond. The exclusion from income for interest on State and local bonds only applies if certain Code requirements are met.

The exclusion from income for interest on State and local bonds applies to refunding bonds but there are limits on advance refunding bonds. A refunding bond is defined as any bond used to pay principal, interest, or redemption price on a prior bond issue (the refunded bond). Different rules apply to current as opposed to advance refunding bonds. A current refunding occurs when the refunded bond is redeemed within 90 days of issuance of the refunding bonds. Conversely, a bond is classified as an advance refunding if it is issued more than 90 days before the redemption of the refunded bond.⁵⁴⁵ Proceeds of advance refunding bonds are generally invested in an escrow account and held until a future date when the refunded bond may be redeemed.

Although there is no statutory limitation on the number of times that tax-exempt bonds may be currently refunded, the Code limits advance refundings. Generally, governmental bonds and qualified 501(c)(3) bonds may be advance refunded one time.⁵⁴⁶ Private activity bonds, other than qualified 501(c)(3) bonds, may not be advance refunded at all.⁵⁴⁷ Furthermore, in the case of an advance refunding bond that results in interest savings (*e.g.*, a high interest rate to low interest rate refunding), the refunded bond must be redeemed on the first call date 90 days after the issuance of the refunding bond that results in debt service savings.⁵⁴⁸

Description of Proposal

The proposal repeals the exclusion from gross income for interest on a bond issued to advance refund another bond.

Effective Date

The proposal applies to advance refunding bonds issued after December 31, 2017.

⁵⁴⁴ Sec. 141.

⁵⁴⁵ Sec. 149(d)(5).

⁵⁴⁶ Sec. 149(d)(3). Bonds issued before 1986 and pursuant to certain transition rules contained in the Tax Reform Act of 1986 may be advance refunded more than one time in certain cases.

⁵⁴⁷ Sec. 149(d)(2).

⁵⁴⁸ Sec. 149(d)(3)(A)(iii) and (B); Treas. Reg. sec. 1.149(d)-1(f)(3). A “call” provision provides the issuer of a bond with the right to redeem the bond prior to the stated maturity.

3. Repeal of tax credit bonds

Present Law

In general

Tax-credit bonds provide tax credits to investors to replace a prescribed portion of the interest cost. The borrowing subsidy generally is measured by reference to the credit rate set by the Treasury Department. Current tax-credit bonds include qualified tax credit bonds, which have certain common general requirements, and include new clean renewable energy bonds, qualified energy conservation bonds, qualified zone academy bonds, and qualified school construction bonds.⁵⁴⁹

Qualified tax-credit bonds

General rules applicable to qualified tax-credit bonds⁵⁵⁰

Unlike tax-exempt bonds, qualified tax-credit bonds generally are not interest-bearing obligations. Rather, the taxpayer holding a qualified tax-credit bond on a credit allowance date is entitled to a tax credit. The amount of the credit is determined by multiplying the bond's credit rate by the face amount on the holder's bond. The credit rate for an issue of qualified tax credit bonds is determined by the Secretary and is estimated to be a rate that permits issuance of the qualified tax-credit bonds without discount and interest cost to the qualified issuer.⁵⁵¹ The credit accrues quarterly and is includible in gross income (as if it were an interest payment on the bond), and can be claimed against regular income tax liability and alternative minimum tax liability. Unused credits may be carried forward to succeeding taxable years. In addition, credits may be separated from the ownership of the underlying bond similar to how interest coupons can be stripped for interest-bearing bonds.

New clean renewable energy bonds

New clean renewable energy bonds ("New CREBs") may be issued by qualified issuers to finance qualified renewable energy facilities.⁵⁵² Qualified renewable energy facilities are facilities that: (1) qualify for the tax credit under section 45 (other than Indian coal and refined coal production facilities), without regard to the placed-in-service date requirements of that

⁵⁴⁹ The authority to issue two other types of tax-credit bonds, recovery zone economic development bonds and Build America Bonds, expired on January 1, 2011.

⁵⁵⁰ Certain other rules apply to qualified tax credit bonds, such as maturity limitations, reporting requirements, spending rules, and rules relating to arbitrage. Separate rules apply in the case of tax-credit bonds which are not qualified tax-credit bonds (*i.e.*, "recovery zone economic development bonds," and "Build America Bonds").

⁵⁵¹ However, for new clean renewable energy bonds and qualified energy conservation bonds, the applicable credit rate is 70 percent of the otherwise applicable rate.

⁵⁵² Sec. 54C.

section; and (2) are owned by a public power provider, governmental body, or cooperative electric company.

The term “qualified issuers” includes: (1) public power providers; (2) a governmental body; (3) cooperative electric companies; (4) a not-for-profit electric utility that has received a loan or guarantee under the Rural Electrification Act; and (5) clean renewable energy bond lenders. There was originally a national limitation for New CREBs of \$800 million. The national limitation was then increased by an additional \$1.6 billion in 2009. As with other tax credit bonds, a taxpayer holding New CREBs on a credit allowance date is entitled to a tax credit. However, the credit rate on New CREBs is set by the Secretary at a rate that is 70 percent of the rate that would permit issuance of such bonds without discount and interest cost to the issuer.⁵⁵³

Qualified energy conservation bonds

Qualified energy conservation bonds may be used to finance qualified conservation purposes.

The term “qualified conservation purpose” means:

1. Capital expenditures incurred for purposes of: (a) reducing energy consumption in publicly owned buildings by at least 20 percent; (b) implementing green community programs;⁵⁵⁴ (c) rural development involving the production of electricity from renewable energy resources; or (d) any facility eligible for the production tax credit under section 45 (other than Indian coal and refined coal production facilities);
2. Expenditures with respect to facilities or grants that support research in:
(a) development of cellulosic ethanol or other nonfossil fuels; (b) technologies for the capture and sequestration of carbon dioxide produced through the use of fossil fuels; (c) increasing the efficiency of existing technologies for producing nonfossil fuels; (d) automobile battery technologies and other technologies to reduce fossil fuel consumption in transportation; and (e) technologies to reduce energy use in buildings;
3. Mass commuting facilities and related facilities that reduce the consumption of energy, including expenditures to reduce pollution from vehicles used for mass commuting;

⁵⁵³ Given the differences in credit quality and other characteristics of individual issuers, the Secretary cannot set credit rates in a manner that will allow each issuer to issue tax credit bonds at par.

⁵⁵⁴ Capital expenditures to implement green community programs include grants, loans, and other repayment mechanisms to implement such programs. For example, States may issue these tax credit bonds to finance retrofits of existing private buildings through loans and/or grants to individual homeowners or businesses, or through other repayment mechanisms. Other repayment mechanisms can include periodic fees assessed on a government bill or utility bill that approximates the energy savings of energy efficiency or conservation retrofits. Retrofits can include heating, cooling, lighting, water-saving, storm water-reducing, or other efficiency measures.

4. Demonstration projects designed to promote the commercialization of: (a) green building technology; (b) conversion of agricultural waste for use in the production of fuel or otherwise; (c) advanced battery manufacturing technologies; (d) technologies to reduce peak-use of electricity; and (e) technologies for the capture and sequestration of carbon dioxide emitted from combusting fossil fuels in order to produce electricity; and
5. Public education campaigns to promote energy efficiency (other than movies, concerts, and other events held primarily for entertainment purposes).

There was originally a national limitation on qualified energy conservation bonds of \$800 million. The national limitation was then increased by an additional \$2.4 billion in 2009. As with other qualified tax credit bonds, the taxpayer holding qualified energy conservation bonds on a credit allowance date is entitled to a tax credit. The credit rate on the bonds is set by the Secretary at a rate that is 70 percent of the rate that would permit issuance of such bonds without discount and interest cost to the issuer.⁵⁵⁵

Qualified zone academy bonds

Qualifies zone academy bonds (“QZABs”) are defined as any bond issued by a State or local government, provided that (1) at least 95 percent of the proceeds are used for the purpose of renovating, providing equipment to, developing course materials for use at, or training teachers and other school personnel in a “qualified zone academy,” and (2) private entities have promised to contribute to the qualified zone academy certain equipment, technical assistance or training, employee services, or other property or services with a value equal to at least 10 percent of the bond proceeds.

A total of \$400 million of QZABs has been authorized to be issued annually in calendar years 1998 through 2008. The authorization was increased to \$1.4 billion for calendar year 2009, and also for calendar year 2010. For each of the calendar years 2011 through 2016, the authorization was set at \$400 million.

Qualified school construction bonds

Qualified school construction bonds must meet three requirements: (1) 100 percent of the available project proceeds of the bond issue is used for the construction, rehabilitation, or repair of a public school facility or for the acquisition of land on which such a bond-financed facility is to be constructed; (2) the bonds are issued by a State or local government within which such school is located; and (3) the issuer designates such bonds as a qualified school construction bond.

There is a national limitation on qualified school construction bonds of \$11 billion for calendar years 2009 and 2010, and zero after 2010. If an amount allocated is unused for a calendar year, it may be carried forward to the following and subsequent calendar years. Under a

⁵⁵⁵ Given the differences in credit quality and other characteristics of individual issuers, the Secretary cannot set credit rates in a manner that will allow each issuer to issue tax credit bonds at par.

separate special rule, the Secretary of the Interior may allocate \$200 million of school construction bond authority for Indian schools.

Direct-pay bonds and expired tax-credit bond provisions

The Code provides that an issuer may elect to issue certain tax credit bonds as “direct-pay bonds.” Instead of a credit to the holder, with a “direct-pay bond” the Federal government pays the issuer a percentage of the interest on the bonds. The following tax credit bonds may be issued as direct-pay bonds: new clean renewable energy bonds, qualified energy conservation bonds, and qualified school construction bonds. Qualified zone academy bonds may not be issued as direct-pay using any national zone academy bond allocation for calendar years after 2011 or any carryforward of such allocations. The ability to issue Build America Bonds and Recovery Zone bonds, which have direct-pay features, has expired.

Description of Proposal

The proposal prospectively repeals authority to issue tax-credit bonds and direct-pay bonds.

Effective Date

The proposal applies to bonds issued after December 31, 2017.

4. No tax-exempt bonds for professional stadiums

Present Law

In general

Section 103 generally provides gross income does not include interest on State or local bonds. State and local bonds are classified generally as either governmental bonds or private activity bonds. Governmental bonds are bonds the proceeds of which are primarily used to finance governmental facilities or the debt is repaid with governmental funds. Private activity bonds are bonds in which the State or local government serves as a conduit providing financing to nongovernmental persons (*e.g.*, private businesses or individuals). The exclusion from income for State and local bonds does not apply to private activity bonds, unless the bonds are issued for certain purposes (“qualified private activity bonds”) permitted by the Code and other Code requirements are met.

Private activity bond tests

In general

A private activity bond includes any bond that satisfies (1) the “private business test” (consisting of two components: a private business use test and a private security or payment test); or (2) “the private loan financing test.”⁵⁵⁶

Two-part private business test

Under the private business test, a bond is a private activity bond if it is part of an issue in which:

- (1) More than 10 percent of the proceeds of the issue (including use of the bond-financed property) are to be used in the trade or business of any person other than a governmental unit (“private business use test”); and
- (2) More than 10 percent of the payment of principal or interest on the issue is, directly or indirectly, secured by (a) property used or to be used for a private business use or (b) to be derived from payments in respect of property, or borrowed money, used or to be used for a private business use (“private payment test”).⁵⁵⁷

A bond is not a private activity bond unless both parts of the private business test (i.e., the private business use test *and* the private payment test) are met. For purposes of the private payment test, both direct and indirect payments made by any private person treated as using the financed property are taken into account. Payments by a person for the use of proceeds generally do not include payments for ordinary and necessary expenses (within the meaning of section 162) attributable to the operation and maintenance of financed property.⁵⁵⁸

Private loan financing test

A bond issue satisfies the private loan financing test if proceeds exceeding the lesser of \$5 million or five percent of such proceeds are used directly or indirectly to finance loans to one or more nongovernmental persons.

Types of qualified private activity bonds

The interest of qualified private activity bonds is tax exempt. A qualified private activity bond is a qualified mortgage, veterans’ mortgage, small issue, student loan, redevelopment, 501(c)(3), or exempt facility bond.⁵⁵⁹ To qualify as an exempt facility bond, 95 percent of the

⁵⁵⁶ Sec. 141.

⁵⁵⁷ The 10-percent private business test is reduced to five percent in the case of private business uses (and payments with respect to such uses) that are unrelated to any governmental use being financed by the issue.

⁵⁵⁸ Treas. Reg. sec. 1.141-4(c)(3).

⁵⁵⁹ Sec. 141(e).

net proceeds must be used to finance: (1) airports; (2) docks and wharves; (3) mass commuting facilities; (4) high-speed intercity rail facilities; (5) facilities for the furnishing of water; (6) sewage facilities; (7) solid waste disposal facilities; (8) hazardous waste disposal facilities; (9) qualified residential rental projects; (10) facilities for the local furnishing of electric energy or gas; (11) local district heating or cooling facilities; (12) environmental enhancements of hydroelectric generating facilities; (13) qualified public educational facilities; or (14) qualified green building and sustainable design projects.

Financing of sports facilities with governmental bonds

In 1986, Congress eliminated a provision expressly allowing tax-exempt financing for sports facilities.⁵⁶⁰ Nevertheless, professional sports facilities continue to be financed with tax-exempt bonds despite the fact that privately owned sports teams are the primary (if not exclusive) users of such facilities. Present law permits the use of tax-exempt bond proceeds for private activities if either part of the two-part private business test is not met. Only if both parts of the private business test (private use and private payment) are met will the interest on such bonds be taxable. In the case of bond-financed professional sports facilities, issuers have intentionally structured the tax-exempt bond issuance and related transactions to fail the private payment test. In most of these transactions, the professional sports team is not required to pay for more than a small portion of its use of the sports facility. As a result, the private payment test is not met and the bonds financing the facility are not treated as private activity bonds, despite the existence of substantial private business use.

Description of Proposal

The proposal provides that the interest on bonds, the proceeds of which are to be used to finance or refinance capital expenditures allocable to a professional sports stadium, is not tax-exempt. The term “professional sports stadium” means any facility (or appurtenant real property) which during at least five days during any calendar year is used as a stadium or arena for professional sports, exhibitions, games, or training.

Effective Date

The proposal applies to bonds issued after November 2, 2017.

⁵⁶⁰ Sec. 1301 of the Tax Reform Act of 1986 (Pub. L. 99-514, 1986) (prior to amendment, sec. 103(b)(4)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 permitted tax-exempt financing for sports facilities).

H. Insurance

1. Net operating losses of life insurance companies

Present Law

A net operating loss (“NOL”) generally means the amount by which a taxpayer’s business deductions exceed its gross income. In general, an NOL may be carried back two years and carried over 20 years to offset taxable income in such years. NOLs offset taxable income in the order of the taxable years to which the NOL may be carried.⁵⁶¹

For purposes of computing the alternative minimum tax (“AMT”), a taxpayer’s NOL deduction cannot reduce the taxpayer’s alternative minimum taxable income (“AMTI”) by more than 90 percent of the AMTI.⁵⁶²

In the case of a life insurance company, a deduction is allowed in the taxable year for operations loss carryovers and carrybacks, in lieu of the deduction for net operation losses allowed to other corporations.⁵⁶³ A life insurance company is permitted to treat a loss from operations (as defined under section 810(c)) for any taxable year as an operations loss carryback to each of the three taxable years preceding the loss year and an operations loss carryover to each of the 15 taxable years following the loss year.⁵⁶⁴

Description of Proposal

The proposal repeals the operations loss deduction for life insurance companies and allows the NOL deduction under section 172. This provides the same treatment for losses of life insurance companies as for losses of property and casualty insurance companies and of other corporations. The proposal thus limits the companies’ NOL deduction to 90 percent of taxable income (determined without regard to the deduction), provides that carryovers to other years are adjusted to take account of this limitation and may be carried forward indefinitely with an inflation adjustment, and repeals the present-law three-year carryback. The NOL deduction of a life insurance company is determined by treating the NOL for any taxable year generally as the excess of the life insurance deductions for such taxable year over the life insurance gross income for such taxable year.

Effective Date

The proposal applies to losses arising in taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017.

⁵⁶¹ Sec. 172(b)(2).

⁵⁶² Sec. 56(d).

⁵⁶³ Secs. 810, 805(a)(5).

⁵⁶⁴ Sec. 810(b)(1).

2. Repeal of small life insurance company deduction

Present Law

The small life insurance company deduction for any taxable year is 60 percent of so much of the tentative life insurance company taxable income (“LICTI”) for such taxable year as does not exceed \$3 million, reduced by 15 percent of the excess of tentative LICTI over \$3 million. The maximum deduction that can be claimed by a small company is \$1.8 million, and a company with a tentative LICTI of \$15 million or more is not entitled to any small company deduction. A small life insurance company for this purpose is one with less than \$500 million of assets.

Description of Proposal

The proposal repeals the small life insurance company deduction.

Effective Date

The proposal applies to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017.

3. Computation of life insurance tax reserves

Present Law

Reserves

In determining life insurance company taxable income, a life insurance company includes in gross income any net decrease in reserves, and deducts a net increase in reserves.⁵⁶⁵ Methods for determining reserves for tax purposes generally are based on reserves prescribed by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners for purposes of financial reporting under State regulatory rules.

In computing the net increase or net decrease in reserves, six items are taken into account. These are (1) life insurance reserves; (2) unearned premiums and unpaid losses included in total reserves; (3) amounts that are discounted at interest to satisfy obligations under insurance and annuity contracts that do not involve life, accident, or health contingencies when the computation is made; (4) dividend accumulations and other amounts held at interest in connection with insurance and annuity contracts; (5) premiums received in advance and liabilities for premium deposit funds; and (6) reasonable special contingency reserves under contracts of group term life insurance or group accident and health insurance that are held for retired lives, premium stabilization, or a combination of both.

Life insurance reserves for any contract are the greater of the net surrender value of the contract or the reserves determined under Federally prescribed rules, but may not exceed the statutory reserve with respect to the contract (for regulatory reporting). In computing the

⁵⁶⁵ Sec. 807.

Federally prescribed reserve for any type of contract, the taxpayer must use the tax reserve method applicable to the contract, an interest rate for discounting of reserves to take account of the time value of money, and the prevailing commissioners' standard tables for mortality or morbidity.

Interest rate

The assumed interest rate to be used in computing the Federally prescribed reserve is the greater of the applicable Federal interest rate or the prevailing State assumed interest rate. The applicable Federal interest rate is the annual rate determined by the Secretary under the discounting rules for property and casualty reserves for the calendar year in which the contract is issued. The prevailing State assumed interest rate is generally the highest assumed interest rate permitted to be used in at least 26 States in computing life insurance reserves for insurance or annuity contracts of that type as of the beginning the calendar year in which the contract is issued. In determining the highest assumed rates permitted in at least 26 States, each State is treated as permitting the use of every rate below its highest rate.

A one-time election is permitted (revocable only with the consent of the Secretary) to apply an updated applicable Federal interest rate every five years in calculating life insurance reserves. The election is provided to take account of the fluctuations in market rates of return that companies experience with respect to life insurance contracts of long duration. The use of the updated applicable Federal interest rate under the election does not cause the recalculation of life insurance reserves for any prior year. Under the election no change is made to the interest rate used in determining life insurance reserves if the updated applicable Federal interest rate is less than one-half of one percentage point different from the rate used by the company in calculating life insurance reserves during the preceding five years.

Description of Proposal

The deductible (or includable) amount of life insurance reserves for any taxable year is an amount determined as a percentage of the increase (or decrease) in the annual statement reserve for future unaccrued claims. The applicable percentage is 76.5. The tax reserve is determined without regard to whether the annual statement reserve is determined by formulaic or stochastic methodology.

Reserves for future unaccrued claims are defined to include life insurance reserves (for purposes of the definition of a life insurance company) determined in accordance with the method prescribed by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners and reported by the taxpayer on its annual statement for the calendar year that is the taxable year. The term is defined also to include unpaid losses (in the amount of the discounted unpaid losses defined in section 846) that are included in total reserves. The term is defined also to include amounts (not included as life insurance reserves or unpaid losses) of reserves solely for claims with respect to insurance risks that are determined in accordance with the method prescribed by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners and reported by the taxpayer on its annual statement for the calendar year that is the taxable year. The term is defined to exclude asset adequacy reserves, contingency reserves, unearned premium reserves of a life insurance company, and as provided in guidance promulgated by the Secretary, any other amount not constituting reserves

for future unaccrued claims. The Secretary is to require reporting with respect to the opening and closing balances of reserves and the method of computing reserves for purposes of determining income.

Effective Date

The proposal applies to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017. For the first taxable year beginning after December 31, 2017, the difference in the amount of the reserve with respect to any contract at the end of the preceding taxable year and the amount of such reserve determined as if the proposal had applied for that year is taken into account for each of the eight taxable years following that preceding year, one-eighth per year.

4. Adjustment for change in computing reserves

Present Law

Change in method of accounting

In general, a taxpayer may change its method of accounting under section 446 with the consent of the Secretary (or may be required to change its method of accounting by the Secretary). In such instances, a taxpayer generally is required to make an adjustment (a “section 481(a) adjustment”) to prevent amounts from being duplicated in, or omitted from, the calculation of the taxpayer’s income. Pursuant to IRS procedures, negative section 481(a) adjustments generally are deducted from income in the year of the change whereas positive section 481(a) adjustments generally are required to be included in income ratably over four taxable years.⁵⁶⁶

However, section 807(f) explicitly provides that changes in the basis for determining life insurance company reserves are to be taken into account ratably over 10 years.

10-year spread for change in computing life insurance company reserves

For Federal income tax purposes, a life insurance company includes in gross income any net decrease in reserves, and deducts a net increase in reserves.⁵⁶⁷ Methods for determining reserves for tax purposes generally are based on reserves prescribed by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners for purposes of financial reporting under State regulatory rules.

Income or loss resulting from a change in the method of computing reserves is taken into account ratably over a 10-year period.⁵⁶⁸ The rule for a change in basis in computing reserves applies only if there is a change in basis in computing the Federally prescribed reserve (as distinguished from the net surrender value). Although life insurance tax reserves require the use of a Federally prescribed method, interest rate, and mortality or morbidity table, changes in other

⁵⁶⁶ See, e.g., Rev. Proc. 2015-13, 2015-5 I.R.B. 419, and Rev. Proc. 2017-30, 2017-18 I.R.B. 1131.

⁵⁶⁷ Sec. 807.

⁵⁶⁸ Sec. 807(f).

assumptions for computing statutory reserves (*e.g.*, when premiums are collected and claims are paid) may cause increases or decreases in a company's life insurance reserves that must be spread over a 10-year period. Changes in the net surrender value of a contract are not subject to the 10-year spread because, apart from its use as a minimum in determining the amount of life insurance tax reserves, the net surrender value is not a reserve but a current liability.

If for any taxable year the taxpayer is not a life insurance company, the balance of any adjustments to reserves is taken into account for the preceding taxable year.

Description of Proposal

Income or loss resulting from a change in method of computing life insurance company reserves is taken into account consistent with IRS procedures, generally ratably over a four-year period, instead of over a 10-year period.

Effective Date

The proposal applies to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017.

5. Modification of rules for life insurance proration for purposes of determining the dividends received deduction

Present Law

Reduction of reserve deduction and dividends received deduction to reflect untaxed income

A life insurance company is subject to proration rules in calculating life insurance company taxable income.

The proration rules reduce the company's deductions, including reserve deductions and dividends received deductions, if the life insurance company has tax-exempt income, deductible dividends received, or other similar untaxed income items, because deductible reserve increases can be viewed as being funded proportionately out of taxable and tax-exempt income.

Under the proration rules, the net increase and net decrease in reserves are computed by reducing the ending balance of the reserve items by the policyholders' share of tax-exempt interest.⁵⁶⁹

Similarly, under the proration rules, a life insurance company is allowed a dividends-received deduction for intercorporate dividends from nonaffiliates only in proportion to the company's share of such dividends,⁵⁷⁰ but not for the policyholders' share. Fully deductible dividends from affiliates are excluded from the application of this proration formula, if such dividends are not themselves distributions from tax-exempt interest or from dividend income that would not be fully deductible if received directly by the taxpayer. In addition, the proration rule

⁵⁶⁹ Secs. 807(a)(2)(B) and (b)(1)(B).

⁵⁷⁰ Secs. 805(a)(4), 812.

includes in prorated amounts the increase for the taxable year in policy cash values of life insurance policies and annuity and endowment contracts.

Company's share and policyholder's share

The life insurance company proration rules provide that the company's share, for this purpose, means the percentage obtained by dividing the company's share of the net investment income for the taxable year by the net investment income for the taxable year.⁵⁷¹ Net investment income means 95 percent of gross investment income, in the case of assets held in segregated asset accounts under variable contracts, and 90 percent of gross investment income in other cases.⁵⁷²

Gross investment income includes specified items.⁵⁷³ The specified items include interest (including tax-exempt interest), dividends, rents, royalties and other related specified items, short-term capital gains, and trade or business income. Gross investment income does not include gain (other than short-term capital gain to the extent it exceeds net long-term capital loss) that is, or is considered as, from the sale or exchange of a capital asset. Gross investment income also does not include the appreciation in the value of assets that is taken into account in computing the company's tax reserve deduction under section 817.

The company's share of net investment income, for purposes of this calculation, is the net investment income for the taxable year, reduced by the sum of (a) the policy interest for the taxable year and (b) a portion of policyholder dividends.⁵⁷⁴ Policy interest is defined to include required interest at the greater of the prevailing State assumed rate or the applicable Federal rate (plus some other interest items). Present law provides that in any case where neither the prevailing State assumed interest rate nor the applicable Federal rate is used, "another appropriate rate" is used for this calculation. No statutory definition of "another appropriate rate" is provided; the law is unclear as to what rate or rates are appropriate for this purpose.⁵⁷⁵

⁵⁷¹ Sec. 812(a).

⁵⁷² Sec. 812(c).

⁵⁷³ Sec. 812(d).

⁵⁷⁴ Sec. 812(b)(1). This portion is defined as gross investment income's share of policyholder dividends.

⁵⁷⁵ Legislative history of section 812 mentions that the general concept that items of investment yield should be allocated between policyholders and the company was retained from prior law. H. Rep. 98-861, Conference Report to accompany H.R. 4170, the Deficit Reduction Act of 1984, 98th Cong., 2d Sess., 1065 (June 23, 1984). *This concept is referred to in* Joint Committee on Taxation, *General Explanation of the Revenue Provisions of the Deficit Reduction Act of 1984*, JCS-41-84, December 31, 1984, p. 622, stating, "[u]nder the Act, the formula used for purposes of determining the policyholders' share is based generally on the proration formula used under prior law in computing gain or loss from operations (*i.e.*, by reference to 'required interest')." This may imply that a reference to pre-1984-law regulations may be appropriate. See Rev. Rul. 2003-120, 2003-2 C.B. 1154, and Technical Advice Memoranda 20038008 and 200339049.

In 2007, the IRS issued Rev. Rul. 2007-54,⁵⁷⁶ interpreting required interest under section 812(b) to be calculated by multiplying the mean of a contract's beginning-of-year and end-of-year reserves by the greater of the applicable Federal interest rate or the prevailing State assumed interest rate, for purposes of determining separate account reserves for variable contracts. However, Rev. Rul. 2007-54 was suspended by Rev. Rul. 2007-61, in which the IRS and the Treasury Department stated that the issues would more appropriately be addressed by regulation.⁵⁷⁷ No regulations have been issued to date.

General account and separate accounts

A variable contract is generally a life insurance (or annuity) contract whose death benefit (or annuity payout) depends explicitly on the investment return and market value of underlying assets.⁵⁷⁸ The investment risk is generally that of the policyholder, not the insurer. The assets underlying variable contracts are maintained in separate accounts held by life insurers. These separate accounts are distinct from the insurer's general account in which it maintains assets supporting products other than variable contracts.

Reserves

For Federal income tax purposes, a life insurance company includes in gross income any net decrease in reserves, and deducts a net increase in reserves.⁵⁷⁹ Methods for determining reserves for tax purposes generally are based on reserves prescribed by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners for purposes of financial reporting under State regulatory rules.

For purposes of determining the amount of the tax reserves for variable contracts, however, a special rule eliminates gains and losses. Under this rule,⁵⁸⁰ in determining reserves for variable contracts, realized and unrealized gains are subtracted, and realized and unrealized losses are added, whether or not the assets have been disposed of. The basis of assets in the separate account is increased to reflect appreciation, and reduced to reflect depreciation in value, that are taken into account in computing reserves for such contracts.

⁵⁷⁶ 2007-38 I.R.B. 604.

⁵⁷⁷ 2007-42 I.R.B. 799.

⁵⁷⁸ Section 817(d) provides a more detailed definition of a variable contract.

⁵⁷⁹ Sec. 807.

⁵⁸⁰ Sec. 817.

Dividends received deduction

A corporate taxpayer may partially or fully deduct dividends received.⁵⁸¹ The percentage of the allowable dividends received deduction depends on the percentage of the stock of the distributing corporation that the recipient corporation owns.

Limitation on dividends received deduction under section 246(c)(4)

The dividends received deduction is not allowed with respect to stock either (1) held for 45 days or less during a 91-day period beginning 45 days before the ex-dividend date, or (2) to the extent the taxpayer is under an obligation to make related payments with respect to positions in substantially similar or related property.⁵⁸² The taxpayer's holding period is reduced for periods during which its risk of loss is reduced.⁵⁸³

Description of Proposal

The proposal modifies the life insurance company proration rule for reducing dividends received deductions and reserve deductions with respect to untaxed income. For purposes of the life insurance proration rule of section 805(a)(4), the company's share is 40 percent. The policyholder's share is 60 percent.

Effective Date

The proposal applies to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017.

6. Repeal of special rule for distributions to shareholders from pre-1984 policyholders surplus account

Present and Prior Law

Under the law in effect from 1959 through 1983, a life insurance company was subject to a three-phase taxable income computation under Federal tax law. Under the three-phase system, a company was taxed on the lesser of its gain from operations or its taxable investment income (Phase I) and, if its gain from operations exceeded its taxable investment income, 50 percent of such excess (Phase II). Federal income tax on the other 50 percent of the gain from operations was deferred, and was accounted for as part of a policyholder's surplus account and, subject to certain limitations, taxed only when distributed to stockholders or upon corporate dissolution

⁵⁸¹ Sec. 243 *et seq.* Conceptually, dividends received by a corporation are retained in corporate solution; these amounts are taxed when distributed to noncorporate shareholders.

⁵⁸² Sec. 246(c).

⁵⁸³ Sec. 246(c)(4). For this purpose, the holding period is reduced for periods in which (1) the taxpayer has an obligation to sell or has shorted substantially similar stock; (2) the taxpayer has granted an option to buy substantially similar stock; or (3) under Treasury regulations, the taxpayer has diminished its risk of loss by holding other positions with respect to substantially similar or related property.

(Phase III). To determine whether amounts had been distributed, a company maintained a shareholders surplus account, which generally included the company's previously taxed income that would be available for distribution to shareholders. Distributions to shareholders were treated as being first out of the shareholders surplus account, then out of the policyholders surplus account, and finally out of other accounts.

The Deficit Reduction Act of 1984⁵⁸⁴ included provisions that, for 1984 and later years, eliminated further deferral of tax on amounts (described above) that previously would have been deferred under the three-phase system. Although for taxable years after 1983, life insurance companies may not enlarge their policyholders surplus account, the companies are not taxed on previously deferred amounts unless the amounts are treated as distributed to shareholders or subtracted from the policyholders surplus account.⁵⁸⁵

Any direct or indirect distribution to shareholders from an existing policyholders surplus account of a stock life insurance company is subject to tax at the corporate rate in the taxable year of the distribution. Present law (like prior law) provides that any distribution to shareholders is treated as made (1) first out of the shareholders surplus account, to the extent thereof, (2) then out of the policyholders surplus account, to the extent thereof, and (3) finally, out of other accounts.

For taxable years beginning after December 31, 2004, and before January 1, 2007, the application of the rules imposing income tax on distributions to shareholders from the policyholders surplus account of a life insurance company were suspended. Distributions in those years were treated as first made out of the policyholders surplus account, to the extent thereof, and then out of the shareholders surplus account, and lastly out of other accounts.

Description of Proposal

The proposal repeals section 815, the rules imposing income tax on distributions to shareholders from the policyholders surplus account of a stock life insurance company.

In the case of any stock life insurance company with an existing policyholders surplus account (as defined in section 815 before its repeal), tax is imposed on the balance of the account as of December 31, 2017. A life insurance company is required to pay tax on the balance of the account ratably over the first eight taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017. Specifically, the tax imposed on a life insurance company is the tax on the sum of life insurance company taxable income for the taxable year (but not less than zero) plus 1/8 of the balance of the existing policyholders surplus account as of December 31, 2017. Thus, life insurance company losses are not allowed to offset the amount of the policyholders surplus account balance subject to tax.

⁵⁸⁴ Pub. L. No. 98-369.

⁵⁸⁵ Sec. 815.

Effective Date

The proposal applies to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017.

7. Modification of proration rules for property and casualty insurance companies

Present Law

The taxable income of a property and casualty insurance company is determined as the sum of its gross income from underwriting income and investment income (as well as gains and other income items), reduced by allowable deductions.

A proration rule applies to property and casualty insurance companies. In calculating the deductible amount of its reserve for losses incurred, a property and casualty insurance company must reduce the amount of losses incurred by 15 percent of (1) the insurer's tax-exempt interest, (2) the deductible portion of dividends received (with special rules for dividends from affiliates), and (3) the increase for the taxable year in the cash value of life insurance, endowment, or annuity contracts the company owns.⁵⁸⁶ This proration rule reflects the fact that reserves are generally funded in part from tax-exempt interest, from deductible dividends, and from other untaxed amounts.

Description of Proposal

The proposal replaces the 15-percent reduction under present law with a 26.25-percent reduction under the proration rule for property and casualty insurance companies. This change in the percentage takes into account the reduction in the corporate tax rate from 35 to 20 percent under section 3001 of the bill (Reduction in corporate tax rate).

Effective Date

The proposal applies to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017.

8. Modification of discounting rules for property and casualty insurance companies

Present Law

A property and casualty insurance company generally is subject to tax on its taxable income.⁵⁸⁷ The taxable income of a property and casualty insurance company is determined as the sum of its underwriting income and investment income (as well as gains and other income items), reduced by allowable deductions.⁵⁸⁸ Among the items that are deductible in calculating underwriting income are additions to reserves for losses incurred and expenses incurred.

⁵⁸⁶ Sec. 832(b)(5).

⁵⁸⁷ Sec. 831(a).

⁵⁸⁸ Sec. 832.

To take account of the time value of money, discounting of unpaid losses is required. All property and casualty loss reserves (unpaid losses and unpaid loss adjustment expenses) for each line of business (as shown on the annual statement) are required to be discounted for Federal income tax purposes.

The discounted reserves are calculated using a prescribed interest rate which is based on the applicable Federal mid-term rate (“mid-term AFR”). The discount rate is the average of the mid-term AFRs effective at the beginning of each month over the 60-month period preceding the calendar year for which the determination is made.

To determine the period over which the reserves are discounted, a prescribed loss payment pattern applies. The prescribed length of time is either the accident year and the following three calendar years, or the accident year and the following 10 calendar years, depending on the line of business. In the case of certain “long-tail” lines of business, the 10-year period is extended, but not by more than five additional years. Thus, present law limits the maximum duration of any loss payment pattern to the accident year and the following 15 years. The Treasury Department is directed to determine a loss payment pattern for each line of business by reference to the historical loss payment pattern for that line of business using aggregate experience reported on the annual statements of insurance companies, and is required to make this determination every five years, starting with 1987.

Under the discounting rules, an election is provided permitting a taxpayer to use its own (rather than an industry-wide) historical loss payment pattern with respect to all lines of business, provided that applicable requirements are met.

Treasury publishes discount factors for each line of business to be applied by taxpayers for discounting reserves.⁵⁸⁹ The discount factors are published annually, based on (1) the interest rate applicable to the calendar year, and (2) the loss payment pattern for each line of business as determined every five years.

Description of Proposal

The proposal modifies the reserve discounting rules applicable to property and casualty insurance companies. In general, the proposal modifies the prescribed interest rate, extends the periods applicable under the loss payment pattern, and repeals the election to use a taxpayer’s historical loss payment pattern.

Interest rate

The proposal provides that the interest rate is an annual rate for any calendar year to be determined by Treasury based on the corporate bond yield curve (rather than the mid-term AFR as under present law). For this purpose, the corporate bond yield curve means, with respect to any month, a yield curve that reflects the average, for the preceding 24-month period, of monthly

⁵⁸⁹ The most recent property and casualty reserve discount factors published by Treasury are in Rev. Proc. 2016-58, 2016-51 I.R.B. 839, and see Rev. Proc. 2012-44, 2012-49 I.R.B. 645.

yields on investment grade corporate bonds with varying maturities and that are in the top three quality levels available.⁵⁹⁰ Because the corporate bond yield curve provides for 24-month averaging, the present-law rule providing for 60-month averaging to determine the interest rate is repealed under the proposal. It is expected that Treasury will determine a 24-month average for the 24 months preceding the first month of the calendar year for which the determination is made.

Loss payment patterns

The proposal extends the periods applicable for determining loss payment patterns. Under the proposal, the maximum duration of the loss payment pattern is determined by the amount of losses remaining unpaid using aggregate industry experience for each line of business, rather than by a set number of years as under present law.

Like present law, the proposal provides that Treasury determines a loss payment pattern for each line of business by reference to the historical loss payment pattern for that line of business using aggregate experience reported on the annual statements of insurance companies, and is required to make this determination every five years.

Under the proposal, the present-law three-year and 10-year periods following the accident year are extended up to a maximum of 15 more years for the lines of business to which each period applies. For lines of business to which the three-year period applies, the amount of losses that would have been treated as paid in the third year after the accident year is treated as paid in that year and each subsequent year in an amount equal to the amount treated as paid in the second year (or, if less, the remaining amount). To the extent these unpaid losses have not been treated as paid before the 18th year after the accident year, they are treated as paid in that 18th year.

Similarly, for lines of business to which the 10-year period applies, the amount of losses that would have been treated as paid in the 10th year following the accident year is treated as paid in that year and each subsequent year in an amount equal to the amount treated as paid in the ninth year (or if less, the remaining amount). To the extent these unpaid losses have not been treated as paid before the 25th year after the accident year, they are treated as paid in that 25th year.

The proposal repeals the present-law rule providing that in the case of certain “long-tail” lines of business, the 10-year period is extended, but not by more than five additional years. The proposal does not change the lines of business to which the three-year, and 10-year, periods, respectively, apply.

⁵⁹⁰ This rule adopts the definition found in section 430(h)(2)(D)(i) of the term “corporate bond yield curve.” Section 430, which relates to minimum funding standards for single-employer defined benefit pension plans, includes other rules for determining an “effective interest rate,” such as segment rate rules. The term “effective interest rate” along with these other rules, including the segment rate rules, do not apply for purposes of property and casualty insurance reserve discounting.

Election to use own historical loss payment pattern

The proposal repeals the present-law election permitting a taxpayer to use its own (rather than an aggregate industry-experience-based) historical loss payment pattern with respect to all lines of business.

Effective Date

The proposal generally applies to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017. Under a transitional rule for the first taxable year beginning in 2018, the amount of unpaid losses and expenses unpaid (under section 832(b)(5)(B) and (6)) and the unpaid losses (under sections 807(c)(2) and 805(a)(1)) at the end of the preceding taxable year are determined as if the proposal had applied to these items in such preceding taxable year, using the interest rate and loss payment patterns for accident years ending with calendar year 2018. Any adjustment is spread over eight taxable years, *i.e.*, is included in the taxpayer's gross income ratably in the first taxable year beginning in 2018 and the seven succeeding taxable years. For taxable years subsequent to the first taxable year beginning in 2018, the proposal applies to such unpaid losses and expenses unpaid (*i.e.*, unpaid losses and expenses unpaid at the end of the taxable year preceding the first taxable year beginning in 2018) by using the interest rate and loss payment patterns applicable to accident years ending with calendar year 2018.

9. Repeal of special estimated tax payments

Present Law

Allowance of additional deduction and establishment of special loss discount account

Present law allows an insurance company required to discount its reserves an additional deduction that is not to exceed the excess of (1) the amount of the undiscounted unpaid losses over (2) the amount of the related discounted unpaid losses, to the extent the amount was not deducted in a preceding taxable year.⁵⁹¹ The provision imposes the requirement that a special loss discount account be established and maintained, and that special estimated tax payments be made. Unused amounts of special estimated tax payments are treated as a section 6655 estimated tax payment for the 16th year after the year for which the special estimated tax payment was made.

The total payments by a taxpayer, including section 6655 estimated tax payments and other tax payments, together with special estimated tax payments made under this provision, are generally the same as the total tax payments that the taxpayer would make if the taxpayer did not elect to have this provision apply, except to the extent amounts can be refunded under the provision in the 16th year.

⁵⁹¹ Sec. 847.

Calculation of special estimated tax payments based on tax benefit attributable to deduction

More specifically, present law imposes a requirement that the taxpayer make special estimated tax payments in an amount equal to the tax benefit attributable to the additional deduction allowed under the provision. If amounts are included in gross income as a result of a reduction in the taxpayer's special loss discount account or the liquidation or termination of the taxpayer's insurance business, and an additional tax is due for any year as a result of the inclusion, then an amount of the special estimated tax payments equal to such additional tax is applied against such additional tax. If there is an adjustment reducing the amount of additional tax against which the special estimated tax payment was applied, then in lieu of any credit or refund for the reduction, a special estimated tax payment is treated as made in an amount equal to the amount that would otherwise be allowable as a credit or refund.

The amount of the tax benefit attributable to the deduction is to be determined (under Treasury regulations (which have not been promulgated)) by taking into account tax benefits that would arise from the carryback of any net operating loss for the year as well as current year benefits. In addition, tax benefits for the current and carryback years are to take into account the benefit of filing a consolidated return with another insurance company without regard to the consolidation limitations imposed by section 1503(c).

The taxpayer's estimated tax payments under section 6655 are to be determined without regard to the additional deduction allowed under this provision and the special estimated tax payments. Legislative history⁵⁹² indicates that it is intended that the taxpayer may apply the amount of an overpayment of any section 6655 estimated tax payments for the taxable year against the amount of the special estimated tax payment required under this provision. The special estimated tax payments under this provision are not treated as estimated tax payments for purposes of section 6655 (*e.g.*, for purposes of calculating penalties or interest on underpayments of estimated tax) when such special estimated tax payments are made.

Refundable amount

To the extent that a special estimated tax payment is not used to offset additional tax due for any of the first 15 taxable years beginning after the year for which the payment was made, such special estimated tax payment is treated as an estimated tax payment made under section 6655 for the 16th year after the year for which the special estimated tax payment was made. If the amount of such deemed section 6655 payment, together with the taxpayer's other payments credited against tax liability for such 16th year, exceeds the tax liability for such year, then the excess (up to the amount of the deemed section 6655 payment) may be refunded to the taxpayer to the same extent provided under present law with respect to overpayments of tax.

⁵⁹² See H.R. Rep. No. 100-1104, Conference Report to accompany H.R. 4333, the Technical and Miscellaneous Revenue Act of 1988, October 21, 1988, p. 174.

Regulatory authority

In addition to the regulatory authority to adjust the amount of special estimated tax payments in the event of a change in the corporate tax rate, authority is provided to Treasury to prescribe regulations necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes of the provision.

Such regulations include those providing for the separate application of the provision with respect to each accident year. Separate application of the provision with respect to each accident year (*i.e.*, applying a vintaging methodology) may be appropriate under regulations to determine the amount of tax liability for any taxable year against which special estimated tax payments are applied, and to determine the amount (if any) of special estimated tax payments remaining after the 15th year which may be available to be refunded to the taxpayer.

Regulatory authority is also provided to make such adjustments in the application of the provision as may be necessary to take into account the corporate alternative minimum tax. Under this regulatory authority, rules similar to those applicable in the case of a change in the corporate tax rate are intended to apply to determine the amount of special estimated tax payments that may be applied against tax calculated at the corporate alternative minimum tax rate. The special estimated tax payments are not treated as payments of regular tax for purposes of determining the taxpayer's alternative minimum tax liability.

Regulations have not been promulgated under section 847.

Description of Proposal

The proposal repeals section 847. Thus, the election to apply section 847, the additional deduction, special loss discount account, special estimated tax payment, and refundable amount rules of present law are eliminated.

The entire balance of an existing account is included in income of the taxpayer for the first taxable year beginning after 2017, and the entire amount of existing special estimated tax payments are applied against the amount of additional tax attributable to this inclusion. Any special estimated tax payments in excess of this amount are treated as estimated tax payments under section 6655.

Effective Date

The proposal applies to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017.

10. Capitalization of certain policy acquisition expenses

Present Law

In the case of an insurance company, specified policy acquisition expenses for any taxable year are required to be capitalized, and generally are amortized over the 120-month period beginning with the first month in the second half of the taxable year.⁵⁹³

Specified policy acquisition expenses are determined as that portion of the insurance company's general deductions for the taxable year that does not exceed a specific percentage of the net premiums for the taxable year on each of three categories of insurance contracts. For annuity contracts, the percentage is 1.75; for group life insurance contracts, the percentage is 2.05; and for all other specified insurance contracts, the percentage is 7.7.

With certain exceptions, a specified insurance contract is any life insurance, annuity, or noncancellable accident and health insurance contract or combination thereof. A group life insurance contract is any life insurance contract that covers a group of individuals defined by reference to employment relationship, membership in an organization, or similar factor, the premiums for which are determined on a group basis, and the proceeds of which are payable to (or for the benefit of) persons other than the employer of the insured, an organization to which the insured belongs, or other similar person.

Description of Proposal

The three categories of insurance contracts are replaced with two categories: (1) group contracts and (2) all other specified insurance contracts. The percentage of net premiums that may be treated as specified policy acquisition expenses is four percent for group insurance contracts and 11 percent for all other specified insurance contracts.

A group insurance contract is any specified insurance contract that covers a group of individuals defined by reference to employment relationship, membership in an organization, or similar factor, the premiums for which are determined on a group basis, and the proceeds of which are payable to (or for the benefit of) persons other than the employer of the insured, an organization to which the insured belongs, or other similar person.

Effective Date

The proposal applies to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017.

⁵⁹³ Sec. 848.

I. Compensation

1. Nonqualified deferred compensation

Present Law

In general

Compensation may be received currently or may be deferred to a later time. The tax treatment of deferred compensation depends on whether it is qualified (that is, eligible for tax-favored treatment)⁵⁹⁴ or nonqualified and, if nonqualified, whether it is funded or unfunded. In the case of a funded nonqualified deferred compensation arrangement, funded amounts are included in income when the right to the compensation vests, that is, when it is no longer subject to a substantial risk of forfeiture.⁵⁹⁵ Earnings after vesting may be taxed annually or when paid.

Under general tax principles, unfunded nonqualified deferred compensation generally is not included in income until actually or constructively received.⁵⁹⁶ However, under statutory rules generally applicable to nonqualified deferred compensation arrangements, income inclusion is delayed until receipt only if specific requirements are met. Otherwise, deferred amounts are included in income at vesting, with certain additional income taxes. In addition, in the case of certain arrangements, statutory rules require nonqualified deferred compensation to be included in income at vesting, and depending on the arrangement, earnings after vesting may be taxed annually or when paid.

General rules for nonqualified deferred compensation

In general

Various requirements apply to a nonqualified deferred compensation plan in order to avoid income inclusion at vesting.⁵⁹⁷ Absent a specific exception, these requirements apply in addition to any special rules for particular types of nonqualified deferred compensation plans.

⁵⁹⁴ For a discussion of present law relating to tax-favored retirement plans, see Joint Committee on Taxation, *Report to the House Committee on Ways and Means on Present Law and Suggestions for Reform Submitted to the Tax Reform Working Groups* (JCS-3-13), May 6, 2013, Part II.I.

⁵⁹⁵ Depending on the funding vehicle, the tax treatment of funded nonqualified deferred compensation may be governed by section 83, 402(b), or 403(c). Similar treatment applies under a common law doctrine of economic benefit, as applied, for example, in *Spruill v. Commissioner*, 16 T.C. 244 (1951), *aff'd per curiam*, 194 F.2d 541 (6th Cir. 1952), and Rev. Rul. 60-31, Situation 4, 1960-1 C.B. 174. Under section 404(a)(5), (b), and (d), nonqualified deferred compensation is generally deductible by the service recipient for the taxable year in which the amount is includible in the service provider's income, subject to any applicable limits on deductibility.

⁵⁹⁶ Treas. Reg. secs. 1.451-1(a) and 1.451-2; Rev. Rul. 60-31, 1960-1 C.B. 174.

⁵⁹⁷ Section 409A, generally effective for amounts deferred in taxable years beginning after December 31, 2004. For further discussion of the tax treatment of nonqualified deferred compensation before 2005 and concerns

A nonqualified deferred compensation plan must provide that compensation for services performed during a taxable year generally may be deferred at the service provider's election only if the election to defer is made no later than the close of the preceding taxable year (or at such other time as provided in Treasury regulations). In the case of any performance-based compensation for services performed over a period of at least 12 months, the election may be made no later than six months before the end of the service period. The time and form of distributions from the plan must be specified at the time of initial deferral. However, subject to certain requirements, a plan may allow later changes in the time and form of distributions.

Distributions from a nonqualified deferred compensation plan may be allowed only upon separation from service (as determined by the Secretary of the Treasury), death, a specified time (or pursuant to a fixed schedule), change in control of a corporation (to the extent provided by the Secretary of the Treasury), occurrence of an unforeseeable emergency, or if the service provider becomes disabled.⁵⁹⁸ A nonqualified deferred compensation plan may not allow distributions other than upon the permissible distribution events and, except as provided in regulations by the Secretary of the Treasury, may not permit acceleration of a distribution.

If these requirements are not met, all amounts deferred by a service provider under the plan are currently includible in income to the extent such amounts are not subject to a substantial risk of forfeiture and not previously included in gross income.⁵⁹⁹ For this purpose, a person's rights to compensation are subject to a substantial risk of forfeiture if the rights are conditioned on the future performance of substantial services by any person or the occurrence of a condition related to a purpose of the compensation, provided that the possibility of forfeiture is substantial. A condition imposed on the right to compensation may constitute a substantial risk of forfeiture

that led to the enactment of section 409A, see Joint Committee on Taxation, *General Explanation of Tax Legislation Enacted in the 108th Congress* (JCS-5-05), May 2005.

⁵⁹⁸ Under a special rule, when a "specified employee" separates from service, distributions may not be made earlier than six months after the date of the separation from service or, if earlier, the date of the employee's death. Specified employees are key employees (as defined in section 416(i)) of publicly-traded corporations and generally include officers (limited to 50 employees) having annual compensation greater than \$170,000 (for 2014), five-percent owners, and one-percent owners having annual compensation from the employer greater than \$150,000.

⁵⁹⁹ In the case of an employee, under section 3401(a), the amount included in income constitutes wages subject to income tax withholding. In addition to current income inclusion, interest at the rate applicable to underpayments of tax plus one percentage point is imposed on the underpayments that would have occurred had the compensation been includible in income when first deferred, or, if later, when not subject to a substantial risk of forfeiture. The amount required to be included in income is also subject to a 20-percent additional tax. Under section 409A(b), current income inclusion, interest, and a 20-percent additional tax may also result from certain arrangements involving offshore assets set aside to fund nonqualified deferred compensation (regardless of whether the assets are available to satisfy claims of the general creditors of the service recipient), the restriction of assets to provide nonqualified deferred compensation in connection with a change in the employer's financial health, or assets set aside to provide nonqualified deferred compensation during a period when the employer (or controlled group member) maintains an underfunded defined benefit plan.

even if the imposition of the condition was intended in whole or in part to defer taxation of the compensation to the service provider.⁶⁰⁰

Definition of nonqualified deferred compensation plan

A nonqualified deferred compensation plan subject to these rules generally includes any plan, agreement or arrangement (including an agreement or arrangement that includes one person) that provides for the deferral of compensation (including actual or notional income on deferred compensation), other than a qualified employer plan, or any bona fide vacation leave, sick leave, compensatory time, disability pay, or death benefit plan.⁶⁰¹ A qualified employer plan for this purpose means a qualified retirement plan, a tax-deferred annuity plan, a simplified employee pension plan, a simple retirement account plan, an eligible deferred compensation plan of a tax-exempt or State or local government employer, a plan established before June 25, 1959, and funded only by employee contributions, or a qualified governmental excess benefit arrangement.⁶⁰²

Under Treasury regulations, certain other types of arrangements are not considered a deferral of compensation and thus are not subject to these rules.⁶⁰³ For example, an exception applies to amounts that are not deferred beyond a short period of time after the amount is no longer subject to a substantial risk of forfeiture (referred to as a “short-term deferral”).⁶⁰⁴ Under this exception, a deferral of compensation generally does not occur if the service provider actually or constructively receives the amount on or before the last day of the applicable two and one-half month period. The applicable two and one-half month period is the period ending on the later of the 15th day of the third month following the end of: (1) the service provider’s first taxable year in which the right to the payment is no longer subject to a substantial risk of forfeiture; or (2) the service recipient’s first taxable year in which the right to the payment is no longer subject to a substantial risk of forfeiture.

In addition, Treasury regulations provide an exception for certain separation pay (severance) arrangements. This exception applies to separation pay pursuant to a window program, or separation pay provided upon an involuntary separation from service (as defined) that meets certain requirements as to amount and timing of payment. The amount cannot exceed twice the service provider’s annualized compensation in the preceding taxable year (or if less, twice the section 401(a)(17) limit in effect for the year in which the separation from service occurs); and the plan must require this amount to be paid no later than the end of the second

⁶⁰⁰ Sec. 409A(d)(4) and Treas. Reg. sec. 1.409A-1(d). The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to prescribe such regulations as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes of section 409A.

⁶⁰¹ Sec. 409A(d)(1).

⁶⁰² Secs. 401(a), 403(a) and (b), 408(k) and (p), 457(b), 501(c)(18), and 415(m).

⁶⁰³ For a discussion of intended exceptions for certain arrangements, see Conference Report to accompany H.R. 4520, the American Jobs Creation Act of 2004, H.R. Rep. No. 108-755, October 7, 2004, p. 735.

⁶⁰⁴ Treas. Reg. sec. 1.409A-1(b)(4).

taxable year following the end of the service provider's taxable year in which the separation from service occurred.⁶⁰⁵

Treasury regulations also provide exceptions for certain stock options and stock appreciation rights ("SARs") with respect to service recipient stock, referred to collectively as "stock rights."⁶⁰⁶ In general, under the regulations, a stock option or SAR does not provide for the deferral of compensation if the exercise price of the stock option or SAR cannot be less than the fair market value, on the date the option or SAR is granted, of the stock subject to the option or SAR and the stock right does not otherwise include a deferral feature. Similar exceptions apply to arrangements involving mutual company units and partnership interests. Exceptions apply also for incentive stock options and options under an employee stock purchase plan ("statutory options").⁶⁰⁷

Additional rules

Under Treasury regulations, the term "service provider" includes an individual or any of specified entities for any taxable year for which the individual or entity accounts for income from the performance of services under the cash receipts and disbursements method of accounting.⁶⁰⁸ The relevant entities are a corporation, an S corporation, a partnership, a personal service corporation, a noncorporate entity that would be a personal service corporation if it were a corporation, a qualified personal service corporation, and a noncorporate entity that would be a qualified personal service corporation if it were a corporation. However, an exception applies for a service provider engaged in the trade or business of providing services (other than as an employee or director of a corporation or in a similar position in the case of an entity that is not a corporation) if the service provider provides significant services to at least two service recipients that are not related to each other or the service provider. This exception does not apply to the extent the service provider provides management services, that is, services involving the actual or de facto direction or control of the financial or operational aspects of a trade or business of the service recipient, or investment management or advisory services provided to a service recipient whose primary trade or business includes the investment of financial assets (including real estate investments), such as a hedge fund or real estate investment trust.

⁶⁰⁵ Treas. Reg. sec. 1.409A-1(b)(9)(iii).

⁶⁰⁶ Treas. Reg. sec. 1.409A-1(b)(5). A SAR is a right to compensation based on the appreciation in value of a specified number of shares of stock occurring between the date of grant and the date of exercise of the right. In the case of a SAR, the exercise price is the amount subtracted from the fair market value of the stock on the date the SAR is exercised to determine the appreciation in value since the date of grant.

⁶⁰⁷ Secs. 421-424.

⁶⁰⁸ Treas. Reg. sec. 1.409A-1(f).

Nonqualified deferred compensation of State or local government or tax-exempt employers

Special rules apply to “eligible”⁶⁰⁹ and “ineligible” deferred compensation plans of State and local government and tax-exempt employers.⁶¹⁰

Amounts deferred under an eligible deferred compensation plan generally are not included in income until received. In order for a plan to be an eligible plan, the plan must limit deferrals to a dollar amount (\$18,000 for 2017, plus an additional “catch-up” amount for older participants) or, if less, the participant’s includible compensation. The plan must also meet various other requirements.

In the case of an ineligible deferred compensation plan (that is, a plan that does not meet the requirements to be an eligible plan), deferred amounts are treated as nonqualified deferred compensation and includible in income for the first taxable year in which there is no substantial risk of forfeiture of the rights to such compensation, even though the plan is unfunded. For this purpose, a person’s rights to compensation are subject to a substantial risk of forfeiture if the rights are conditioned on the future performance of substantial services by any individual.⁶¹¹ Earnings post vesting are generally taxed when paid.

Certain plans are excluded from being treated as deferred compensation, including bona fide vacation leave, sick leave, compensatory time, severance pay, disability pay, and death benefits.⁶¹²

Nonqualified deferred compensation from certain tax indifferent parties

In general

Under special rules, any compensation deferred under a nonqualified deferred compensation plan of a nonqualified entity is generally includible in income by the service provider when there is no substantial risk of forfeiture of the service provider’s rights to such compensation, regardless of the method of accounting used by the service provider.⁶¹³ For this purpose, a service provider’s rights to compensation are subject to a substantial risk of forfeiture

⁶⁰⁹ Some aspects of the rules for eligible deferred compensation plans are quite different for plans of State or local government employers and plans of tax-exempt employers. In particular, an eligible deferred compensation plan of a State or local government is a tax-favored, funded arrangement, similar to a qualified defined contribution plan, whereas an eligible deferred compensation plan of a tax-exempt employer must be unfunded. These rules in effect limit the amount of unfunded nonqualified deferred compensation that can be provided on a tax-deferred basis by a tax-exempt employer.

⁶¹⁰ Sec. 457, which also contains exceptions for various arrangements.

⁶¹¹ Sec. 457(f)(3)(B).

⁶¹² Sec. 457(e)(11)(A).

⁶¹³ Section 457A, generally effective for deferred amounts attributable to services performed after December 31, 2008.

only if the rights are conditioned on the future performance of substantial services by any individual.⁶¹⁴ A condition related to a purpose of the compensation (other than future performance of substantial services) does not result in a substantial risk of forfeiture.

If the amount of any deferred compensation is not determinable at the time the compensation is otherwise includible in income, the compensation is includible when the amount becomes determinable. In that case, the income tax attributable to the compensation includible in income is increased by the sum of (1) an interest charge, and (2) an amount equal to 20 percent of the includible compensation. The interest charge is equal to the interest at the rate applicable to underpayments of tax plus one percentage point imposed on the underpayments that would have occurred had the compensation been includible in income when first deferred, or if later, when not subject to a substantial risk of forfeiture.

Nonqualified entity

The term “nonqualified entity” includes certain foreign corporations and certain partnerships (either domestic or foreign). A foreign corporation is a nonqualified entity unless substantially all of its income is effectively connected with the conduct of a U.S. trade or business or is subject to a comprehensive foreign income tax. A partnership is a nonqualified entity unless substantially all of its income is allocated to persons other than foreign persons with respect to whom such income is not subject to a comprehensive foreign income tax and organizations exempt from U.S. income tax.

The term comprehensive foreign income tax means with respect to a foreign person, the income tax of a foreign country if (1) the person is eligible for the benefits of a comprehensive income tax treaty between the foreign country and the United States, or (2) the person demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury that the foreign country has a comprehensive income tax.

Nonqualified deferred compensation

For purposes of these special rules, the term “nonqualified deferred compensation plan” is generally defined in the same manner as under the general rules for nonqualified deferred compensation (and includes any agreement or arrangement, as well as actual or notional income on deferred compensation) with certain modifications.

Nonqualified deferred compensation includes any plan that provides a right to compensation based on the appreciation in value of a specified number of equity units of the

⁶¹⁴ Under section 457A(d)(1)(B), to the extent provided in regulations, if compensation is determined solely by reference to the amount of gain recognized on the disposition of an investment asset, the compensation is treated as subject to a substantial risk of forfeiture until the date of such disposition. No regulations or other guidance applying this rule has been issued.

service recipient.⁶¹⁵ However, IRS guidance provides some exceptions.⁶¹⁶ In general, under the guidance, a stock option is not treated as nonqualified deferred compensation for this purpose if the exercise price of the stock option cannot be less than the fair market value, on the date the option is granted, of the stock subject to the option and the option does not otherwise include a deferral feature. A similar exception applies to arrangements involving the right to purchase an equity interest in a noncorporate entity. Exceptions apply also for statutory options. Finally, an exception applies for a SAR if the exercise price of the SAR cannot be less than the fair market value, on the date the SAR is granted, of the stock subject to the SAR and the SAR does not otherwise include a deferral feature, but only if the SAR by its terms at all times must be settled in service recipient stock and is settled in service recipient stock.

A special “short-term deferral” exception applies, under which compensation is not treated as deferred if the service provider receives payment of the compensation not later than 12 months after the end of the taxable year of the service recipient during which the right to the payment of such compensation is no longer subject to a substantial risk of forfeiture (within the meaning of the special rules).

Description of Proposal

In general

Under the proposal, any compensation deferred under a nonqualified deferred compensation plan is includible in the gross income of the service provider when there is no substantial risk of forfeiture of the service provider’s rights to such compensation. For this purpose, the rights of a service provider to compensation are treated as subject to a substantial risk of forfeiture only if the rights are conditioned on the future performance of substantial services by any individual. Under the proposal, a condition related to a purpose of the compensation other than the future performance of substantial services (such as a condition based on achieving a specified performance goal or a condition intended in whole or in part to defer taxation) does not create a substantial risk of forfeiture, regardless of whether the possibility of forfeiture is substantial. In addition, a covenant not to compete does not create a substantial risk of forfeiture.

The proposal applies without regard to the method of accounting of the service provider. Because of the definition of substantial risk of forfeiture under the proposal, a taxpayer using either the cash method of accounting or the accrual method of accounting may be required to include deferred compensation in income earlier than the method of accounting would otherwise require.

⁶¹⁵ Sec. 457A(d)(3)(A). The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to prescribe such regulations as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes of section 457A.

⁶¹⁶ Notice 2009-8, 2009-1 C.B. 347, A-2(b). For a discussion of intended exceptions for certain arrangements, see Committee on Ways and Means Report to accompany H.R. 6049, the Renewable Energy and Job Creation Act of 2008, H.R. Rep. No. 110-658, May 20, 2008, pp. 195-196.

Nothing under the proposal is to be construed to prevent the inclusion of amounts in income under any other income tax provision or any other rule of law earlier than the time provided in the proposal. Any amount included in income under the proposal is not required to be included in income under any other income tax provision or any other rule of law later than the time provided under the proposal.

Nonqualified deferred compensation

For purposes of the proposal, the term “nonqualified deferred compensation plan” means any plan that provides for the deferral of compensation, other than a qualified employer plan, a bona fide vacation leave, sick leave, compensatory time, disability pay or death benefit plan, and any other plan or arrangement designated by the Secretary of the Treasury consistent with the purposes of the proposal. The Secretary shall not provide an exception for severance plans, bona fide or otherwise, in regulations or other guidance. A qualified employer plan for this purpose means a qualified retirement plan, a tax-deferred annuity plan, a simplified employee pension plan, a simple retirement account plan, an eligible deferred compensation plan of a State or local government employer, or a plan established before June 25, 1959, and funded only by employee contributions.

In addition, a nonqualified deferred compensation plan for purposes of the proposal specifically includes any plan that provides a right to compensation based on the value of, or the appreciation in value of, a specified number of equity units of the service recipient. Such a compensation right does not fail to provide for the deferral of compensation merely because the compensation is to be paid in cash or by the transfer of equity. The proposal applies to all stock options and SARs (and similar arrangements involving noncorporate entities), regardless of how the exercise price compares to the value of the related stock on the date the option or SAR is granted. It is intended that no exceptions are to be provided in regulations or other administrative guidance. However, it is intended that statutory options are not considered nonqualified deferred compensation for purposes of the proposal. An exception is provided for that portion of a plan consisting of a transfer of property described in section 83 (other than stock options) or which consists of a trust to which section 402(b) applies.

For purposes of the proposal, a plan includes any agreement or arrangement, including an agreement or arrangement that includes one person. In addition, references to deferred compensation are treated as including references to income (whether actual or notional) attributable to deferred compensation or income. However, compensation is not treated as deferred for purposes of the proposal if the service provider receives payment of the compensation not later than two and one-half months after the end of the service recipient’s taxable year during which the right to the payment of such compensation is no longer subject to a substantial risk of forfeiture (within the meaning of the proposal).

Additional rules

The Secretary of Treasury is directed to prescribe such regulations as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes of the proposal, including regulations disregarding a substantial risk of forfeiture in cases where necessary to carry out the purposes of the proposal.

Except as provided by the Secretary of the Treasury, for purposes of the proposal, rules similar to the controlled group rules for qualified retirement plans apply.⁶¹⁷

Under the proposal, the present-law general rules for nonqualified deferred compensation and the present-law rules for nonqualified deferred compensation from certain tax indifferent parties are repealed. In addition, the present-law rules for eligible and ineligible deferred compensation plans of tax-exempt employers and for ineligible deferred compensation plans of State and local governments do not apply with respect to deferred amounts attributable to services performed after December 31, 2017.

In addition, the proposal applies income tax reporting and withholding, as applicable, to amounts required to be included in gross income of employees and other service providers, including nonresident aliens subject to U.S. taxation.

Effective Date

The proposal generally applies to amounts attributable to services performed after December 31, 2017. In the case of any deferred compensation amount to which the proposal does not otherwise apply solely by reason of the fact that the amount is attributable to services performed before January 1, 2018, to the extent such amount is not includible in gross income in a taxable year beginning before 2026, such amount is includible in income in the later of (1) the last taxable year before 2026, or (2) the taxable year in which there is no substantial risk of forfeiture of the rights to such compensation (determined in the same manner as determined under the proposal). Earnings on deferred amounts attributable to services performed before January 1, 2018, are subject to the proposal only to the extent that the amounts to which the earnings are attributable are subject to the proposal.

The Secretary of the Treasury is directed to issue guidance, no later than 120 days after enactment of the proposal, providing a limited period of time during which a nonqualified deferred compensation arrangement attributable to services performed on or before December 31, 2017, may, without violating the general rules for nonqualified deferred compensation, be amended to conform the date of distribution to the service provider to the date amounts are required to be included in income under the proposal. If the service provider-taxpayer is also a service recipient and maintains one or more nonqualified deferred compensation arrangements for its service providers under which any amount is attributable to services performed on or before December 31, 2017, the guidance is to permit any such arrangement to be amended to conform the dates of distribution under that arrangement to the date amounts are required to be included in the income of the taxpayer. An amendment to a nonqualified deferred compensation arrangement made pursuant to the guidance is not to be treated as a material modification of the arrangement for purposes of the general rules for nonqualified deferred compensation.

⁶¹⁷ Sec. 414(b) and (c).

2. Modification of limitation on excessive employee remuneration

Present Law

In general

An employer generally may deduct reasonable compensation for personal services as an ordinary and necessary business expense. Section 162(m) provides an explicit limitation on the deductibility of compensation expenses in the case of publicly traded corporate employers. The otherwise allowable deduction for compensation paid or accrued with respect to a covered employee of a publicly held corporation⁶¹⁸ is limited to no more than \$1 million per year.⁶¹⁹ The deduction limitation applies when the deduction would otherwise be taken.

Covered employees

Section 162(m) defines a covered employee as (1) the chief executive officer of the corporation (or an individual acting in such capacity) as of the close of the taxable year and (2) the four most highly compensated officers⁶²⁰ for the taxable year (other than the chief executive officer). Treasury regulations under section 162(m) provide that whether an employee is the chief executive officer or among the four most highly compensated officers should be determined pursuant to the executive compensation disclosure rules promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (“Exchange Act”).

In 2006, the Securities and Exchange Commission amended certain rules relating to executive compensation, including which officers’ compensation must be disclosed under the Exchange Act. Under the new rules, such officers are (1) the principal executive officer (or an individual acting in such capacity), (2) the principal financial officer (or an individual acting in such capacity), and (3) the three most highly compensated officers,⁶²¹ other than the principal executive officer or principal financial officer.

In response to the Securities and Exchange Commission’s new disclosure rules, the Internal Revenue Service issued updated guidance on identifying which employees are covered by section 162(m).⁶²² The new guidance provides that “covered employee” means any employee who is (1) the principal executive officer (or an individual acting in such capacity) defined in

⁶¹⁸ A corporation is treated as publicly held if it has a class of common equity securities that is required to be registered under section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

⁶¹⁹ Sec. 162(m). This deduction limitation applies for purposes of the regular income tax and the alternative minimum tax.

⁶²⁰ Such officers must also be employees whose total compensation is required to be reported to shareholders under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

⁶²¹ Such officers must also be employees whose total compensation is required to be reported to shareholders under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

⁶²² Notice 2007-49, 2007-25 I.R.B. 1429.

reference to the Exchange Act, or (2) among the three most highly compensated officers⁶²³ for the taxable year (other than the principal executive officer), again defined by reference to the Exchange Act. Thus, under current guidance, only four employees are covered under section 162(m) for any taxable year. Under Treasury regulations, the requirement that the individual meet the criteria as of the last day of the taxable year applies to both the principal executive officer and the three highest compensated officers.⁶²⁴

Definition of publicly held corporation

For purposes of the deduction disallowance of section 162(m), a publicly held corporation means any corporation issuing any class of common equity securities required to be registered under section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. All U.S. publicly traded companies are subject to this registration requirement, including their foreign affiliates (to the extent subject to U.S. tax). A foreign company publicly traded through American depository receipts (“ADRs”) is also subject to this registration requirement if more than 50 percent of the issuer’s outstanding voting securities are held, directly or indirectly, by residents of United States and either (i) the majority of the executive officers or directors are United States citizens or residents, (ii) more than 50 percent of the assets of the issuer are located in the United States, or (iii) the business of the issuer is administered principally in the United States. Other foreign companies are not subject to the registration requirement.

Remuneration subject to the deduction limitation

In general

Unless specifically excluded, the deduction limitation applies to all remuneration for services, including cash and the cash value of all remuneration (including benefits) paid in a medium other than cash. If an individual is a covered employee for a taxable year, the deduction limitation applies to all compensation not explicitly excluded from the deduction limitation, regardless of whether the compensation is for services as a covered employee and regardless of when the compensation was earned. The \$1 million cap is reduced by excess parachute payments (as defined in section 280G) that are not deductible by the corporation.

Certain types of compensation are not subject to the deduction limit and are not taken into account in determining whether other compensation exceeds \$1 million. The following types of compensation are not taken into account: (1) remuneration payable on a commission basis; (2) remuneration payable solely on account of the attainment of one or more performance goals if certain outside director and shareholder approval requirements are met (“performance-based compensation”); (3) payments to a tax-favored retirement plan (including salary reduction contributions); (4) amounts that are excludable from the executive’s gross

⁶²³ Such officers must also be employees whose total compensation is required to be reported to shareholders under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

⁶²⁴ Treas. Reg. sec. 1.162-27(c)(2).

income (such as employer-provided health benefits and miscellaneous fringe benefits⁶²⁵); and (5) any remuneration payable under a written binding contract which was in effect on February 17, 1993. In addition, remuneration does not include compensation for which a deduction is allowable after a covered employee ceases to be a covered employee. Thus, the deduction limitation often does not apply to deferred compensation that is otherwise subject to the deduction limitation (*e.g.*, is not performance-based compensation) because the payment of compensation is deferred until after termination of employment.

Performance-based compensation

Compensation qualifies for the exception for performance-based compensation only if (1) it is paid solely on account of the attainment of one or more performance goals, (2) the performance goals are established by a compensation committee consisting solely of two or more outside directors,⁶²⁶ (3) the material terms under which the compensation is to be paid, including the performance goals, are disclosed to and approved by the shareholders in a separate majority-approved vote prior to payment, and (4) prior to payment, the compensation committee certifies that the performance goals and any other material terms were in fact satisfied.

Compensation (other than stock options or other stock appreciation rights (“SARs”)) is not treated as paid solely on account of the attainment of one or more performance goals unless the compensation is paid to the particular executive pursuant to a pre-established objective performance formula or standard that precludes discretion. A stock option or SAR with an exercise price not less than the fair market value, on the date the option or SAR is granted, of the stock subject to the option or SAR, generally is treated as meeting the exception for performance-based compensation, provided that the requirements for outside director and shareholder approval are met (without the need for certification that the performance standards have been met). This is the case because the amount of compensation attributable to the options or SARs received by the executive would be based solely on an increase in the corporation’s stock price. Stock-based compensation is not treated as performance-based if it depends on factors other than corporate performance.

Description of Proposal

Definition of covered employee

The proposal revises the definition of covered employee to include both the principal executive officer and the principal financial officer. Further, an individual is a covered employee if the individual holds one of these positions at any time during the taxable year. The proposal also defines as a covered employee the three (rather than four) most highly compensated officers for the taxable year (other than the principal executive officer or principal financial officer) who

⁶²⁵ Secs. 105, 106, and 132.

⁶²⁶ A director is considered an outside director if he or she is not a current employee of the corporation (or related entities), is not a former employee of the corporation (or related entities) who is receiving compensation for prior services (other than benefits under a qualified retirement plan), was not an officer of the corporation (or related entities) at any time, and is not currently receiving compensation for personal services in any capacity (*e.g.*, for services as a consultant) other than as a director.

are required to be reported on the company's proxy statement for the taxable year (or who would be required to be reported on such a statement for a company not required to make such a report to shareholders).

In addition, if an individual is a covered employee with respect to a corporation for a taxable year beginning after December 31, 2016, the individual remains a covered employee for all future years. Thus, an individual remains a covered employee with respect to compensation otherwise deductible for subsequent years, including for years during which the individual is no longer employed by the corporation and years after the individual has died. Compensation does not fail to be compensation with respect to a covered employee and thus subject to the deduction limit for a taxable year merely because the compensation is includible in the income of, or paid to, another individual, such as compensation paid to a beneficiary after the employee's death, or to a former spouse pursuant to a domestic relations order.

Definition of publicly held corporation

The proposal extends the applicability of section 162(m) to include all domestic publicly traded corporations and all foreign companies publicly traded through ADRs. The proposed definition may include certain additional corporations that are not publicly traded, such as large private C or S corporations.

Performance-based compensation and commissions exceptions

The proposal eliminates the exceptions for commissions and performance-based compensation from the definition of compensation subject to the deduction limit. Thus, such compensation is taken into account in determining the amount of compensation with respect to a covered employee for a taxable year that exceeds \$1 million and is thus not deductible under section 162.

Effective Date

The proposal applies to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017.

3. Excise tax on excess tax-exempt organization executive compensation

Present Law

Taxable employers and other service recipients are generally allowed a deduction for reasonable compensation expenses.⁶²⁷ However, in some cases, compensation in excess of specific levels is not deductible.

In the case of a publicly held corporation, subject to certain exceptions, the deduction for a taxable year for compensation of the corporation's principal executive officer or for any of the

⁶²⁷ Sec. 162(a)(1).

corporation's three most highly compensated officers other than the principal executive officer is limited to \$1 million (" \$1 million limit on deductible compensation").⁶²⁸

A "parachute payment" (generally a payment of compensation that is contingent on a change in corporate ownership or control) made to an officer, shareholder or highly compensated individual is generally not deductible if the aggregate present value of all such payments to an individual equals or exceeds three times the individual's base amount (an "excess parachute payment").⁶²⁹ An individual's base amount is the average annual compensation includible in the individual's gross income for the five taxable years ending before the date the change in ownership or control occurs. Certain amounts are not considered parachute payments, including payments under a qualified retirement plan, a simplified employee pension plan, or a simple retirement account.⁶³⁰

These deduction limits generally do not affect a tax-exempt organization.

Description of Proposal

Under the proposal, an employer is liable for an excise tax equal to 20 percent of the sum of the (1) remuneration (other than an excess parachute payment) in excess of \$1 million paid to a covered employee by an applicable tax-exempt organization for a taxable year, and (2) any excess parachute payment (under a new definition for this purpose that relates solely to separation pay) paid by the applicable tax-exempt organization to a covered employee. Accordingly, the excise tax applies as a result of an excess parachute payment, even if the covered employee's remuneration does not exceed \$1 million.

For purposes of the proposal, a covered employee is an employee (including any former employee) of an applicable tax-exempt organization if the employee is one of the five highest compensated employees of the organization for the taxable year or was a covered employee of the organization (or a predecessor) for any preceding taxable year beginning after December 31, 2016. An "applicable tax-exempt organization" is an organization exempt from tax under section 501(a), an exempt farmers' cooperative,⁶³¹ a Federal, State or local governmental entity with excludable income,⁶³² or a political organization.⁶³³

⁶²⁸ Sec. 162(m)(1). Under section 162(m)(6), limits apply to deductions for compensation of individuals performing services for certain health insurance providers.

⁶²⁹ Sec. 280G.

⁶³⁰ Secs. 401(a), 403(a), 408(k), and 408(p).

⁶³¹ Sec. 521(b).

⁶³² Sec. 115(1).

⁶³³ Sec. 527(e)(1).

Remuneration means wages as defined for income tax withholding purposes,⁶³⁴ but does not include any designated Roth contribution.⁶³⁵ Remuneration of a covered employee includes any remuneration paid with respect to employment of the covered employee by any person or governmental entity related to the applicable tax-exempt organization. A person or governmental entity is treated as related to an applicable tax-exempt organization if the person or governmental entity (1) controls, or is controlled by, the organization, (2) is controlled by one or more persons that control the organization, (3) is a supported organization⁶³⁶ during the taxable year with respect to the organization, (4) is a supporting organization⁶³⁷ during the taxable year with respect to the organization, or (5) in the case of a voluntary employees' beneficiary association ("VEBA"),⁶³⁸ establishes, maintains, or makes contributions to the VEBA. However, remuneration of a covered employee that is not deductible by reason of the \$1 million limit on deductible compensation is not taken into account for purposes of the proposal.

Under the proposal, an excess parachute payment is the amount by which any parachute payment exceeds the portion of the base amount allocated to the payment. A parachute payment is a payment in the nature of compensation to (or for the benefit of a covered employee) if the payment is contingent on the employee's separation from employment and the aggregate present value of all such payments is three times or more the base amount. The base amount is the average annual compensation includible in the covered employee's gross income for the five taxable years ending before the date of the employee's separation from employment. Parachute payments do not include payments under a qualified retirement plan, a simplified employee pension plan, a simple retirement account, a tax-deferred annuity,⁶³⁹ or an eligible deferred compensation plan of a State or local government employer.⁶⁴⁰

The employer of a covered employee is liable for the excise tax. If remuneration of a covered employee from more than one employer is taken into account in determining the excise tax, each employer is liable for the tax in an amount that bears the same ratio to the total tax as the remuneration paid by that employer bears to the remuneration paid by all employers to the covered employee.

⁶³⁴ Sec. 3401(a).

⁶³⁵ Under section 402A(c), a designated Roth contribution is an elective deferral (that is, a contribution to a tax-favored employer-sponsored retirement plan made at the election of an employee) that the employee designates as not being excludable from income.

⁶³⁶ Sec. 509(f)(3).

⁶³⁷ Sec. 509(a)(3).

⁶³⁸ Sec. 501(c)(9).

⁶³⁹ Sec. 403(b).

⁶⁴⁰ Sec. 457(b).

Effective Date

The proposal applies to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017.

TITLE IV – TAXATION OF FOREIGN INCOME AND FOREIGN PERSONS

I. PRESENT LAW

Present law combines taxation of all U.S. persons on their worldwide income, whether derived in the United States or abroad, with limited deferral of taxation of income earned by foreign subsidiaries of U.S. companies and source-based taxation of the U.S.-source income of nonresident aliens and foreign entities. Under this system (sometimes described as the U.S. hybrid system), the application of the Code differs depending on whether income arises from outbound investment or inbound investment. Outbound investment refers to the foreign activities of U.S. persons, while inbound investment is investment by foreign persons in U.S. assets or activities, although certain rules are common to both inbound and outbound activities.

A. Principles Common to Inbound and Outbound Taxation

Although the U.S. tax rules differ depending on whether the activity in question is inbound or outbound, there are certain concepts that apply to both inbound and outbound investment. Such areas include the transfer pricing rules, entity classification, the rules for determination of source, and whether a corporation is foreign or domestic.

1. Residence

U.S. persons are subject to tax on their worldwide income. The Code defines U.S. person to include all U.S. citizens and residents as well as domestic entities such as partnerships, corporations, estates and certain trusts.⁶⁴¹ The term “resident” is defined only with respect to natural persons. Noncitizens who are lawfully admitted as permanent residents of the United States in accordance with immigration laws (colloquially referred to as green card holders) are treated as residents for tax purposes. In addition, noncitizens who meet a substantial presence test and are not otherwise exempt from U.S. taxation are also taxable as U.S. residents.⁶⁴²

For legal entities, the Code determines whether an entity is subject to U.S. taxation on its worldwide income on the basis of its place of organization. For purposes of U.S. tax law, a corporation or partnership is treated as domestic if it is organized or created under the laws of the United States or of any State, unless, in the case of a partnership, the Secretary prescribes otherwise by regulation.⁶⁴³ All other partnerships and corporations (that is, those organized under the laws of foreign countries) are treated as foreign.⁶⁴⁴ In contrast, place of organization is not determinative of residence under taxing jurisdictions that use factors such as situs, management and control to determine residence. As a result, legal entities may have more than

⁶⁴¹ Sec. 7701(a)(30).

⁶⁴² Sec. 7701(b).

⁶⁴³ Sec. 7701(a)(4).

⁶⁴⁴ Secs. 7701(a)(5) and 7701(a)(9). Entities organized in a possession or territory of the United States are not considered to have been organized under the laws of the United States.

one tax residence, or, in some case, no residence.⁶⁴⁵ Only domestic corporations are subject to U.S. tax on a worldwide basis. Foreign corporations are taxed only on income that has a sufficient connection with the United States.

Tax benefits otherwise available to a domestic corporation that migrates its tax home from the United States to foreign jurisdiction may be denied to such corporation, in which case it continues to be treated as a domestic corporation for ten years following such migration.⁶⁴⁶ These sanctions generally apply to a transaction in which, pursuant to a plan or a series of related transactions: (1) a domestic corporation becomes a subsidiary of a foreign-incorporated entity or otherwise transfers substantially all of its properties to such an entity in a transaction completed after March 4, 2003; (2) the former shareholders of the domestic corporation hold (by reason of the stock they had held in the domestic corporation) at least 60 percent but less than 80 percent (by vote or value) of the stock of the foreign-incorporated entity after the transaction (this stock often being referred to as “stock held by reason of”); and (3) the foreign-incorporated entity, considered together with all companies connected to it by a chain of greater than 50 percent ownership (that is, the “expanded affiliated group”), does not have substantial business activities in the entity’s country of incorporation, compared to the total worldwide business activities of the expanded affiliated group.⁶⁴⁷

The Treasury Department and the IRS have promulgated detailed guidance, through both regulations and several notices, addressing these requirements under section 7874 since the section was enacted in 2004,⁶⁴⁸ and have sought to expand the reach of the section or reduce the tax benefits of inversion transactions. For example, Notice 2014-52 announced Treasury’s and the IRS’s intention to issue regulations and took a two-pronged approach. First, it addressed the treatment of cross-border combination transactions themselves. Second, it addressed post-transaction steps that taxpayers may undertake with respect to US-owned foreign subsidiaries making it more difficult to access foreign earnings without incurring added U.S. tax. On November 19, 2015, Treasury and the IRS issued Notice 2015-79, which announced their intent to issue further regulations to limit cross-border merger transactions, expanding on the guidance

⁶⁴⁵ “The notion of corporate residence is an important touchstone of taxation, however, in many foreign income tax systems[,]” with the result that the bilateral treaties are often relied upon to resolve conflicting claims of taxing jurisdiction. Joseph Isenbergh, Vol. 1 *U.S. Taxation of Foreign Persons and Foreign Income*, Para. 7.1 (Fourth Ed. 2016).

⁶⁴⁶ Sec. 7874.

⁶⁴⁷ Section 7874(a). In addition, an excise tax may be imposed on certain stock compensation of executives of companies that undertake inversion transactions. Sec. 4985.

⁶⁴⁸ Notice 2015-79, 2015 I.R.B. LEXIS 583 (Nov. 19, 2015), which announced their intent to issue further regulations to limit cross-border merger transactions, expanding on the guidance issued in Notice 2014-52. On April 4, 2016, Treasury and the IRS issued proposed and temporary regulations (T.D. 9761) that incorporate the rules previously announced in Notice 2014-52 and Notice 2015-79 and a new multiple domestic entity acquisition rule. On January 13, 2017, Treasury and the IRS issued final and temporary regulations under section 7874 (T.D. 9812), which adopt, with few changes, prior temporary and proposed regulations, which identify certain stock of an acquiring foreign corporation that is disregarded in calculating the ownership of the foreign corporation for purposes of section 7874.

issued in Notice 2014-52. In 2016, Treasury and the IRS issued proposed and temporary regulations that incorporate the rules previously announced in Notice 2014-52 and Notice 2015-79 and a new multiple domestic entity acquisition rule.⁶⁴⁹

In early 2017, Treasury issued final and temporary regulations⁶⁵⁰ that adopt, with few changes, the 2016 temporary and proposed regulations.

2. Entity classification

Certain entities are eligible to elect their classification for Federal tax purposes under the “check-the-box” regulations adopted in 1997.⁶⁵¹ Those regulations simplified the entity classification process for both taxpayers and the IRS by making the entity classification of unincorporated entities explicitly elective in most instances.⁶⁵² The eligibility to elect and the breadth of an entity’s choices depend upon whether it is a “per se corporation” and its number of beneficial owners. Foreign as well as domestic entities may make the election. As a result, it is possible for an entity that operates across countries to be treated as a hybrid entity. A hybrid entity is one which is treated as a flow-through or disregarded entity for U.S. tax purposes but as a corporation for foreign tax purposes. For “reverse hybrid entities,” the opposite is true. The election can affect the determination of the source of the income, availability of tax credits, and other tax attributes.

3. Source of income rules

The rules for determining the source of certain types of income are specified in the Code and described briefly below. Various factors determine the source of income for U.S. tax purposes, including the status or nationality of the payor, the status or nationality of the recipient, the location of the recipient’s activities that generate the income, and the location of the assets that generate the income. To the extent that the source of income is not specified by statute, the Treasury Secretary may promulgate regulations that explain the appropriate treatment. However,

⁶⁴⁹ T.D. 9761, April 4, 2016. But see, *Chamber of Commerce v Internal Revenue Service*, Cause No 1:16-CV-944-LY (W.D. Tex. Sept. 29, 2017), granting summary judgment to plaintiff in challenge to temporary regulations based on lack of compliance with Administrative Procedure Requirements.

⁶⁵⁰ T.D. 9812, January 13, 2017.

⁶⁵¹ Treas. Reg. sec. 301.7701-1, *et seq.*

⁶⁵² The check-the-box regulations replaced Treas. Reg. sec. 301.7701-2, as in effect prior to 1997, under which the classification of unincorporated entities for Federal tax purposes was determined on the basis of a four characteristics indicative of status as a corporation: continuity of life, centralization of management, limited liability, and free transferability of interests. An entity that possessed three or more of these characteristics was treated as a corporation; if it possessed two or fewer, then it was treated as a partnership. Thus, to achieve characterization as a partnership under this system, taxpayers needed to arrange the governing instruments of an entity in such a way as to eliminate two of these corporate characteristics. The advent and proliferation of limited liability companies (“LLCs”) under State laws allowed business owners to create customized entities that possessed a critical common feature—limited liability for investors—as well as other corporate characteristics the owners found desirable. As a consequence, classification was effectively elective for well-advised taxpayers.

many items of income are not explicitly addressed by either the Code or Treasury regulations, sometimes resulting in nontaxation of the income. On several occasions, courts have determined the source of such items by applying the rule for the type of income to which the disputed income is most closely analogous, based on all facts and circumstances.⁶⁵³

Interest

Interest is derived from U.S. sources if it is paid by the United States or any agency or instrumentality thereof, a State or any political subdivision thereof, or the District of Columbia. Interest is also from U.S. sources if it is paid by a resident or a domestic corporation on a bond, note, or other interest-bearing obligation.⁶⁵⁴ Special rules apply to treat as foreign-source certain amounts paid on deposits with foreign commercial banking branches of U.S. corporations or partnerships and certain other amounts paid by foreign branches of domestic financial institutions.⁶⁵⁵ Interest paid by the U.S. branch of a foreign corporation is also treated as U.S.-source income.⁶⁵⁶

Dividends

Dividend income is generally sourced by reference to the payor's place of incorporation.⁶⁵⁷ Thus, dividends paid by a domestic corporation are generally treated as entirely U.S.-source income. Similarly, dividends paid by a foreign corporation are generally treated as entirely foreign-source income. Under a special rule, dividends from certain foreign corporations that conduct U.S. businesses are treated in part as U.S.-source income.⁶⁵⁸

Rents and royalties

Rental income is sourced by reference to the location or place of use of the leased property.⁶⁵⁹ The nationality or the country of residence of the lessor or lessee does not affect the source of rental income. Rental income from property located or used in the United States (or from any interest in such property) is U.S.-source income, regardless of whether the property is real or personal, intangible or tangible.

⁶⁵³ See, e.g., *Hunt v. Commissioner*, 90 T.C. 1289 (1988).

⁶⁵⁴ Sec. 861(a)(1); Treas. Reg. sec. 1.861-2(a)(1).

⁶⁵⁵ Secs. 861(a)(1) and 862(a)(1). For purposes of certain reporting and withholding obligations the source rule in section 861(a)(1)(B) does not apply to interest paid by the foreign branch of a domestic financial institution. This results in the payment being treated as a withholdable payment. Sec. 1473(1)(C).

⁶⁵⁶ Sec. 884(f)(1).

⁶⁵⁷ Secs. 861(a)(2), 862(a)(2).

⁶⁵⁸ Sec. 861(a)(2)(B).

⁶⁵⁹ Sec. 861(a)(4).

Royalties are sourced in the place of use of (or the place of privilege to use) the property for which the royalties are paid.⁶⁶⁰ This source rule applies to royalties for the use of either tangible or intangible property, including patents, copyrights, secret processes, formulas, goodwill, trademarks, trade names, and franchises.

Income from sales of personal property

Subject to significant exceptions, income from the sale of personal property is sourced on the basis of the residence of the seller.⁶⁶¹ For this purpose, special definitions of the terms “U.S. resident” and “nonresident” are provided. A nonresident is defined as any person who is not a U.S. resident,⁶⁶² while the term “U.S. resident” comprises any juridical entity which is a U.S. person, all U.S. citizens, as well as any individual who is a U.S. resident without a tax home in a foreign country or a nonresident alien with a tax home in the United States.⁶⁶³ As a result, nonresident includes any foreign corporation.⁶⁶⁴

Several special rules apply. For example, income from the sale of inventory property is generally sourced to the place of sale, which is determined by where title to the property passes.⁶⁶⁵ However, if the sale is by a nonresident and is attributable to an office or other fixed place of business in the United States, the sale is treated as income from U.S. sources without regard to the place of sale, unless it is sold for use, disposition, or consumption outside the United States and a foreign office materially participates in the sale.⁶⁶⁶ Income from the sale of inventory property that a taxpayer produces (in whole or in part) in the United States and sells outside the United States, or that a taxpayer produces (in whole or in part) outside the United States and sells in the United States, is treated as partly U.S.-source and partly foreign-source.⁶⁶⁷

⁶⁶⁰ *Ibid.*

⁶⁶¹ Sec. 865(a).

⁶⁶² Sec. 865(g)(1)(B).

⁶⁶³ Sec. 865(g)(1)(A).

⁶⁶⁴ Sec. 865(g).

⁶⁶⁵ Secs. 865(b), 861(a)(6), 862(a)(6); Treas. Reg. sec. 1.861-7(c).

⁶⁶⁶ Sec. 865(e)(2).

⁶⁶⁷ Sec. 863(b). A taxpayer may elect one of three methods for allocating and apportioning income as U.S.- or foreign-source: (1) the 50-50 method under which 50 percent of the income from the sale of inventory property in such a situation is attributable to the production activities and 50 percent to the sales activities, with the income sourced based on the location of those activities; (2) independent factory price (“IFP”) method under which, in certain circumstances, an IFP may be established by the taxpayer to determine income from production activities; (3) the books and records method under which, with advance permission, the taxpayer may use books of account to detail the allocation of receipts and expenditures between production and sales activities. Treas. Reg. sec. 1.863-3(b), (c). If production activity occurs only within the United States, or only within foreign countries, then all income is sourced to where the production activity occurs; when production activities occur in both the United States and one or more foreign countries, the income attributable to production activities must be split between U.S.

In determining the source of gain or loss from the sale or exchange of an interest in a foreign partnership, the IRS has taken the position that to the extent that there is unrealized gain attributable to partnership assets that are effectively connected with the U.S. business, the foreign person's gain or loss from the sale or exchange of a partnership interest is effectively connected gain or loss to the extent of the partner's distributive share of such unrealized gain or loss, and not capital gain or loss. Similarly, to the extent that the partner's distributive share of unrealized gain is attributable to a permanent establishment of the partnership under an applicable treaty provision, it may be subject to U.S. tax under a treaty.⁶⁶⁸

Gain on the sale of depreciable property is divided between U.S.-source and foreign-source in the same ratio that the depreciation was previously deductible for U.S. tax purposes.⁶⁶⁹ Payments received on sales of intangible property are sourced in the same manner as royalties to the extent the payments are contingent on the productivity, use, or disposition of the intangible property.⁶⁷⁰

Personal services income

Compensation for labor or personal services is generally sourced to the place-of-performance. Thus, compensation for labor or personal services performed in the United States generally is treated as U.S.-source income, subject to an exception for amounts that meet certain *de minimis* criteria.⁶⁷¹ Compensation for services performed both within and without the United States is allocated between U.S.-and foreign-source.⁶⁷²

Insurance income

Underwriting income from issuing insurance or annuity contracts generally is treated as U.S.-source income if the contract involves property in, liability arising out of an activity in, or the lives or health of residents of, the United States.⁶⁷³

and foreign sources. Treas. Reg. sec. 1.863-3(c)(1). The sales activity is generally sourced based on where title to the property passes. Treas. Reg. secs. 1.863-3(c)(2), 1.861-7(c).

⁶⁶⁸ Rev. Rul. 91-32, 1991-1 C.B. 107. But see, Grecian Magnesite Mining, Industrial & Shipping Co. SA v Commissioner, 149 T.C. No. 3 (2017).

⁶⁶⁹ Sec. 865(c).

⁶⁷⁰ Sec. 865(d).

⁶⁷¹ Sec. 861(a)(3). Gross income of a nonresident alien individual, who is present in the United States as a member of the regular crew of a foreign vessel, from the performance of personal services in connection with the international operation of a ship is generally treated as foreign-source income.

⁶⁷² Treas. Reg. sec. 1.861-4(b).

⁶⁷³ Sec. 861(a)(7).

Transportation income

Sources rules generally provide that income from furnishing transportation that both begins and ends in the United States is U.S.-source income,⁶⁷⁴ and 50-percent of income attributable to transportation that either begins or the ends in the United States is treated as U.S.-source income. However, to the extent that the operator of a shipping or cruise line is foreign, its ownership structure and the maritime law⁶⁷⁵ applicable for determining what constitutes international shipping as well as specific income tax provisions combine to create an industry-specific departure from the rules generally applicable.⁶⁷⁶

Income from space or ocean activities or international communications

In the case of a foreign person, generally no income from a space or ocean activity or from international communications is treated as U.S.-source income.⁶⁷⁷ With respect to the latter, an exception is provided if the foreign person maintains an office or other fixed place of business in the United States, in which case the international communications income attributable to such fixed place of business is treated as U.S.-source income.⁶⁷⁸ For U.S. persons, all income from space or ocean activities and 50 percent of income from international communications is treated as U.S.-source income.

Amounts received with respect to guarantees of indebtedness

Amounts received, directly or indirectly, from a noncorporate resident or from a domestic corporation for the provision of a guarantee of indebtedness of such person are income from U.S.

⁶⁷⁴ Sec. 863(c).

⁶⁷⁵ U.S. law on navigation is codified in U.S. Code at title 33, and is in turn consistent with the body of international maritime law. The normative principles of international maritime law for determining the maritime zones and territorial sovereignty over seas are embodied in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, first opened for signature in 1982. Since 1983, the Executive Branch has agreed that the treaty is generally consistent with existing international norms of the law of the sea and that the United States would act in conformity to the principles of the treaty other than those portions regarding deep seabed exploitation, even in the absence of ratification of the treaty.

⁶⁷⁶ Due to the regulatory framework for aviation, an international flight must either originate or conclude in the country of residence of the airline's owner, where income tax for the international flight is assessed. In contrast to international shipping, international aviation cannot be carried out using flags-of-convenience. Thus, although tax law treats shipping and aviation similarly, the differences between the two industries and the applicable regulatory regimes produce different tax outcomes. Full territorial sovereignty applies within 12 nautical miles of one's coast; the contiguous waters beyond 12 nautical miles but up to 24 nautical miles are subject to some regulation. Within 200 nautical miles, a country may assert an economic zone for exploitation of living marine resources and some minerals. Beyond 200 nautical miles are the "high seas" in which no sovereign state may assert exclusive jurisdiction.

⁶⁷⁷ Sec. 863(d).

⁶⁷⁸ Sec. 863(e).

sources.⁶⁷⁹ This includes payments that are made indirectly for the provision of a guarantee. For example, U.S.-source income under this rule includes a guarantee fee paid by a foreign bank to a foreign corporation for the foreign corporation's guarantee of indebtedness owed to the bank by the foreign corporation's domestic subsidiary, where the cost of the guarantee fee is passed on to the domestic subsidiary through, for instance, additional interest charged on the indebtedness. In this situation, the domestic subsidiary has paid the guarantee fee as an economic matter through higher interest costs, and the additional interest payments made by the subsidiary are treated as indirect payments of the guarantee fee and, therefore, as income from U.S. sources.

Such U.S.-source income also includes amounts received from a foreign person, whether directly or indirectly, for the provision of a guarantee of indebtedness of that foreign person if the payments received are connected with income of such person that is effectively connected with the conduct of a U.S. trade or business. Amounts received from a foreign person, whether directly or indirectly, for the provision of a guarantee of that person's debt, are treated as foreign-source income if they are not from sources within the United States under section 861(a)(9).

4. Intercompany transfers

Transfer pricing

A basic U.S. tax principle applicable in dividing profits from transactions between related taxpayers is that the amount of profit allocated to each related taxpayer must be measured by reference to the amount of profit that a similarly situated taxpayer would realize in similar transactions with unrelated parties. The transfer pricing rules of section 482 and the accompanying Treasury regulations are intended to preserve the U.S. tax base by ensuring that taxpayers do not shift income properly attributable to the United States to a related foreign company through pricing that does not reflect an arm's-length result.⁶⁸⁰ Similarly, the domestic laws of most U.S. trading partners include rules to limit income shifting through transfer pricing. The arm's-length standard is difficult to administer in situations in which no unrelated party market prices exist for transactions between related parties. When a foreign person with U.S. activities has transactions with related U.S. taxpayers, the amount of income attributable to U.S. activities is determined in part by the same transfer pricing rules of section 482 that apply when U.S. persons with foreign activities transact with related foreign taxpayers.

⁶⁷⁹ Sec. 861(a)(9). This provision effects a legislative override of the opinion in *Container Corp. v. Commissioner*, 134 T.C. 122 (February 17, 2010), aff'd 2011 WL1664358, 107 A.F.T.R.2d 2011-1831 (5th Cir. May 2, 2011), in which the Tax Court held that fees paid by a domestic corporation to its foreign parent with respect to guarantees issued by the parent for the debts of the domestic corporation were more closely analogous to compensation for services than to interest, and determined that the source of the fees should be determined by reference to the residence of the foreign parent-guarantor. As a result, the income was treated as income from foreign sources.

⁶⁸⁰ For a detailed description of the U.S. transfer pricing rules, see Joint Committee on Taxation, *Present Law and Background Related to Possible Income Shifting and Transfer Pricing* (JCX-37-10), July 20, 2010, pp. 18-50.

Section 482 authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to allocate income, deductions, credits, or allowances among related business entities⁶⁸¹ when necessary to clearly reflect income or otherwise prevent tax avoidance, and comprehensive Treasury regulations under that section adopt the arm's-length standard as the method for determining whether allocations are appropriate.⁶⁸² The regulations generally attempt to identify the respective amounts of taxable income of the related parties that would have resulted if the parties had been unrelated parties dealing at arm's length. For income from intangible property, section 482 provides "in the case of any transfer (or license) of intangible property (within the meaning of section 936(h)(3)(B)), the income with respect to such transfer or license shall be commensurate with the income attributable to the intangible." By requiring inclusion in income of amounts commensurate with the income attributable to the intangible, Congress was responding to concerns regarding the effectiveness of the arm's-length standard with respect to intangible property—including, in particular, high-profit-potential intangibles.⁶⁸³

Gain recognition on outbound transfers

If a transfer of intangible property to a foreign affiliate occurs in connection with certain corporate transactions, nonrecognition rules that may otherwise apply are suspended. The transferor of intangible property must recognize gain from the transfer as though he had sold the intangible (regardless of the stage of development of the intangible property) in exchange for payments contingent on the use, productivity or disposition of the transferred property in amounts that would have been received either annually over the useful life of the property or upon disposition of the property after the transfer.⁶⁸⁴ The appropriate amounts of those imputed payments are determined using transfer-pricing principles. Final regulations issued in 2016 eliminate an exception under temporary regulations that permitted nonrecognition of gain from outbound transfers of foreign goodwill and going concern value. However, the Secretary announced that reinstatement of an exception for active trade or business is under consideration for cases with little potential for abuse and administrative difficulties.⁶⁸⁵

⁶⁸¹ The term "related" as used herein refers to relationships described in section 482, which refers to "two or more organizations, trades or businesses (whether or not incorporated, whether or not organized in the United States, and whether or not affiliated) owned or controlled directly or indirectly by the same interests."

⁶⁸² Section 1059A buttresses section 482 by limiting the extent to which costs used to determine custom valuation can also be used to determine basis in property imported from a related party. A taxpayer that imports property from a related party may not assign a value to the property for cost purposes that exceeds its customs value.

⁶⁸³ H.R. Rep. No. 99-426, p. 423.

⁶⁸⁴ Sec. 367(d).

⁶⁸⁵ See, T.D. 9803, 81 F.R. 91012 (December 17, 2016). Treas. Reg. sec. 1.367(d)-1(b) Property subject to section 367(d), now provides that the rules of section 367(d) apply to transfers of intangible property as defined under Treas. Sec. 1.367(a)-1(d)(5) after September 14, 2015, and to any transfers occurring before that date resulting from entity classification elections filed on or after September 15, 2015. Noting that commenters on the regulations had cited legislative history that contemplated active business exceptions, Treasury announced the reconsideration of the rule. U.S. Treasury Department, *Second Report to the President on Identifying and Reducing Tax Regulatory Burdens*, Executive Order 13789 October 2, 2017, TNT Doc 2017-72131. The relevant legislative history is found

B. U.S. Tax Rules Applicable to Nonresident Aliens and Foreign Corporations (Inbound)

Nonresident aliens and foreign corporations are generally subject to U.S. tax only on their U.S.-source income. Thus, the source and type of income received by a foreign person generally determines whether there is any U.S. income tax liability and the mechanism by which it is taxed. The U.S. tax rules for U.S. activities of foreign taxpayers apply differently to two broad types of income: U.S.-source income that is “fixed or determinable annual or periodical gains, profits, and income” (“FDAP income”) or income that is “effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business within the United States” (“ECI”). FDAP income generally is subject to a 30-percent gross-basis tax withheld at its source, while ECI is generally subject to the same U.S. tax rules that apply to business income derived by U.S. persons. That is, deductions are permitted in determining taxable ECI, which is then taxed at the same rates applicable to U.S. persons. Much FDAP income and similar income is, however, exempt from tax or is subject to a reduced rate of tax under the Code⁶⁸⁶ or a bilateral income tax treaty.⁶⁸⁷

1. Gross-basis taxation of U.S.-source income

Non-business income received by foreign persons from U.S. sources is generally subject to tax on a gross basis at a rate of 30 percent, which is collected by withholding at the source of the payment. As explained below, the categories of income subject to the 30-percent tax and the categories for which withholding is required are generally coextensive, with the result that determining the withholding tax liability determines the substantive liability.

The income of non-resident aliens or foreign corporations that is subject to tax at a rate of 30-percent includes FDAP income that is not effectively connected with the conduct of a U.S. trade or business.⁶⁸⁸ The items enumerated in defining FDAP income are illustrative; the common characteristic of types of FDAP income is that taxes with respect to the income may be readily computed and collected at the source, in contrast to the administrative difficulty involved in determining the seller’s basis and resulting gain from sales of property.⁶⁸⁹ The words “annual or periodical” are “merely generally descriptive” of the payments that could be within the

at in H.R. Rep. No. 98-432, 98th Cong., 2d Sess. 1318-1320 (March 5, 1984) and Conference Report, H.R. Rep. No. 98-861, 98th Cong. 2d Sess. 951-957 (June 23, 1984).

⁶⁸⁶ *E.g.*, the portfolio interest exception in section 871(h) (discussed below).

⁶⁸⁷ Because each treaty reflects considerations unique to the relationship between the two treaty countries, treaty withholding tax rates on each category of income are not uniform across treaties.

⁶⁸⁸ Secs. 871(a), 881. If the FDAP income is also ECI, it is taxed on a net basis, at graduated rates.

⁶⁸⁹ *Commissioner v. Wodehouse*, 337 U.S. 369, 388-89 (1949). After reviewing legislative history of the Revenue Act of 1936, the Supreme Court noted that Congress expressly intended to limit taxes on nonresident aliens to taxes that could be readily collectible, *i.e.*, subject to withholding, in response to “a theoretical system impractical of administration in a great number of cases. H.R. Rep. No. 2475, 74th Cong., 2d Sess. 9-10 (1936).” In doing so, the Court rejected P.G. Wodehouse’s arguments that an advance royalty payment was not within the purview of the statutory definition of FDAP income.

purview of the statute and do not preclude application of the withholding tax to one-time, lump sum payments to nonresident aliens.⁶⁹⁰

With respect to income from shipping, the gross basis tax potentially applicable is four percent,⁶⁹¹ unless the income is effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business, and thus subject to the graduated rates, as determined under rules specific to U.S.-source gross transportation income rather than the more broadly applicable rules defining effectively connected income in section 864(c). Even if the income is within the purview of those special rules, it may nevertheless be exempt if the income is derived from the international operation of a ship or aircraft by a foreign entity organized in a jurisdiction which provides a reciprocal exemption to U.S. entities.⁶⁹²

Types of FDAP income

FDAP income encompasses a broad range of types of gross income, but has limited application to gains on sales of property, including market discount on bonds and option premiums.⁶⁹³ Capital gains received by nonresident aliens present in the United States for fewer than 183 days are generally treated as foreign source and are thus not subject to U.S. tax, unless the gains are effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business; capital gains received by nonresident aliens present in the United States for 183 days or more⁶⁹⁴ that are treated as income from U.S. sources are subject to gross-basis taxation.⁶⁹⁵ In contrast, U.S.-source gains from the sale or exchange of intangibles are subject to tax and withholding if they are contingent upon the productivity of the property sold and are not effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business.⁶⁹⁶

Interest on bank deposits may qualify for exemption on two grounds, depending on where the underlying principal is held on deposit. Interest paid with respect to deposits with domestic

⁶⁹⁰ *Commissioner v. Wodehouse*, 337 U.S. 369, 393 (1949).

⁶⁹¹ Sec. 887.

⁶⁹² Sec. 883(a)(1). In addition, to the extent provided in regulations, income from shipping and aviation is not subject to the four-percent gross basis tax if the income is of a type that is not subject to the reciprocal exemption for net basis taxation. See sec. 887(b)(1). Comparable rules under section 872(b)(1) apply to income of nonresident alien individuals from shipping operations.

⁶⁹³ Although technically insurance premiums paid to a foreign insurer or reinsurer are FDAP income, they are exempt from withholding under Treas. Reg. sec. 1.1441-2(a)(7) if the insurance contract is subject to the excise tax under section 4371. Treas. Reg. secs. 1.1441-2(b)(1)(i) and 1.1441-2(b)(2).

⁶⁹⁴ For purposes of this rule, whether a person is considered a resident in the United States is determined by application of the rules under section 7701(b).

⁶⁹⁵ Sec. 871(a)(2). In addition, certain capital gains from sales of U.S. real property interests are subject to tax as effectively connected income (or in some instances as dividend income) under the Foreign Investment in Real Property Tax Act of 1980 ("FIRPTA").

⁶⁹⁶ Secs. 871(a)(1)(D), 881(a)(4).

banks and savings and loan associations, and certain amounts held by insurance companies, are U.S.-source income but are not subject to the U.S. tax when paid to a foreign person, unless the interest is effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business of the recipient.⁶⁹⁷ Interest on deposits with foreign branches of domestic banks and domestic savings and loan associations is not treated as U.S.-source income and is thus exempt from U.S. tax (regardless of whether the recipient is engaged in a U.S. trade or business).⁶⁹⁸ Similarly, interest and original issue discount on certain short-term obligations is also exempt from U.S. tax when paid to a foreign person.⁶⁹⁹ Additionally, there is generally no information reporting required with respect to payments of such amounts.⁷⁰⁰

Although FDAP income includes U.S.-source portfolio interest, such interest is specifically exempt from the 30-percent gross-basis tax. Portfolio interest is any interest (including original issue discount) that is paid on an obligation that is in registered form and for which the beneficial owner has provided to the U.S. withholding agent a statement certifying that the beneficial owner is not a U.S. person.⁷⁰¹ For obligations issued before March 19, 2012, portfolio interest also includes interest paid on an obligation that is not in registered form, provided that the obligation is shown to be targeted to foreign investors under the conditions sufficient to establish deductibility of the payment of such interest.⁷⁰² Portfolio interest, however, does not include interest received by a 10-percent shareholder,⁷⁰³ certain contingent interest,⁷⁰⁴ interest received by a controlled foreign corporation from a related person,⁷⁰⁵ or

⁶⁹⁷ Secs. 871(i)(2)(A), 881(d); Treas. Reg. sec. 1.1441-1(b)(4)(ii).

⁶⁹⁸ Sec. 861(a)(1)(B); Treas. Reg. sec. 1.1441-1(b)(4)(iii).

⁶⁹⁹ Secs. 871(g)(1)(B), 881(a)(3); Treas. Reg. sec. 1.1441-1(b)(4)(iv).

⁷⁰⁰ Treas. Reg. sec. 1.1461-1(c)(2)(ii)(A), (B). Regulations require a bank to report interest if the recipient is a nonresident alien who resides in a country with which the United States has a satisfactory exchange of information program under a bilateral agreement and the deposit is maintained at an office in the United States. Treas. Reg. secs. 1.6049-4(b)(5) and 1.6049-8. The IRS publishes lists of the countries whose residents are subject to the reporting requirements, and those countries with respect to which the reported information will be automatically exchanged. Rev. Proc. 2017-31, available at <https://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-drop/rp-17-31.pdf>, supplementing Rev. Proc. 2014-64.

⁷⁰¹ Sec. 871(h)(2).

⁷⁰² Sec. 163(f)(2)(B). The exception to the registration requirements for foreign targeted securities was repealed in 2010, effective for obligations issued two years after enactment, thus narrowing the portfolio interest exemption for obligations issued after March 18, 2012. See Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment Law of 2010, Pub. L. No. 111-147, sec. 502(b).

⁷⁰³ Sec. 871(h)(3).

⁷⁰⁴ Sec. 871(h)(4).

⁷⁰⁵ Sec. 881(c)(3)(C).

interest received by a bank on an extension of credit made pursuant to a loan agreement entered into in the ordinary course of its trade or business.⁷⁰⁶

Imposition of gross-basis tax and reporting by U.S. withholding agents

The 30-percent tax on FDAP income is generally collected by means of withholding.⁷⁰⁷ Withholding on FDAP payments to foreign payees is required unless the withholding agent,⁷⁰⁸ *i.e.*, the person making the payment to the foreign person receiving the income, can establish that the beneficial owner of the amount is eligible for an exemption from withholding or a reduced rate of withholding under an income tax treaty.⁷⁰⁹ The principal statutory exemptions from the 30-percent tax apply to interest on bank deposits, and portfolio interest, described above.⁷¹⁰

In many instances, the income subject to withholding is the only income of the foreign recipient that is subject to any U.S. tax. No U.S. Federal income tax return from the foreign recipient is required with respect to the income from which tax was withheld, if the recipient has no ECI income and the withholding is sufficient to satisfy the recipient's liability. Accordingly, although the 30-percent gross-basis tax is a withholding tax, it is also generally the final tax liability of the foreign recipient (unless the foreign recipients files for a refund).

A withholding agent that makes payments of U.S.-source amounts to a foreign person is required to report and pay over any amounts of U.S. tax withheld. The reports are due to be filed with the IRS by March 15 of the calendar year following the year in which the payment is made. Two types of reports are required: (1) a summary of the total U.S.-source income paid and withholding tax withheld on foreign persons for the year and (2) a report to both the IRS and the foreign person of that person's U.S.-source income that is subject to reporting.⁷¹¹ The nonresident withholding rules apply broadly to any financial institution or other payor, including foreign financial institutions.⁷¹²

⁷⁰⁶ Sec. 881(c)(3)(A).

⁷⁰⁷ Secs. 1441, 1442.

⁷⁰⁸ Withholding agent is defined broadly to include any U.S. or foreign person that has the control, receipt, custody, disposal, or payment of an item of income of a foreign person subject to withholding. Treas. Reg. sec. 1.1441-7(a).

⁷⁰⁹ Secs. 871, 881, 1441, 1442; Treas. Reg. sec. 1.1441-1(b).

⁷¹⁰ A reduced rate of withholding of 14 percent applies to certain scholarships and fellowships paid to individuals temporarily present in the United States. Sec. 1441(b). In addition to statutory exemptions, the 30-percent tax with respect to interest, dividends and royalties may be reduced or eliminated by a tax treaty between the United States and the country in which the recipient of income otherwise subject to tax is resident.

⁷¹¹ Treas. Reg. sec. 1.1461-1(b), (c).

⁷¹² See Treas. Reg. sec. 1.1441-7(a) (definition of withholding agent includes foreign persons).

To the extent that the withholding agent deducts and withholds an amount, the withheld tax is credited to the recipient of the income.⁷¹³ If the agent withholds more than is required, and results in an overpayment of tax, the excess may be refunded to the recipient of the income upon filing of a timely claim for refund.

Excise tax on foreign reinsurance premiums

An excise tax applies to premiums paid to foreign insurers and reinsurers covering U.S. risks.⁷¹⁴ The excise tax is imposed on a gross basis at the rate of one percent on reinsurance and life insurance premiums, and at the rate of four percent on property and casualty insurance premiums. The excise tax does not apply to premiums that are effectively connected with the conduct of a U.S. trade or business or that are exempted from the excise tax under an applicable income tax treaty. The excise tax paid by one party cannot be credited if, for example, the risk is reinsured with a second party in a transaction that is also subject to the excise tax.

Many U.S. tax treaties provide an exemption from the excise tax, including the treaties with Germany, Japan, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.⁷¹⁵ To prevent persons from inappropriately obtaining the benefits of exemption from the excise tax, the treaties generally include an anti-conduit rule. The most common anti-conduit rule provides that the treaty exemption applies to the excise tax only to the extent that the risks covered by the premiums are not reinsured with a person not entitled to the benefits of the treaty (or any other treaty that provides exemption from the excise tax).⁷¹⁶

2. Net-basis taxation of U.S.-source income

The United States taxes on a net basis the income of foreign persons that is “effectively connected” with the conduct of a trade or business in the United States.⁷¹⁷ Any gross income derived by the foreign person that is not effectively connected with the person’s U.S. business is

⁷¹³ Sec. 1462.

⁷¹⁴ Secs. 4371-4374.

⁷¹⁵ Generally, when a foreign person qualifies for benefits under such a treaty, the United States is not permitted to collect the insurance premiums excise tax from that person.

⁷¹⁶ In Rev. Rul. 2008-15, 2008-1 C.B. 633, the IRS provided guidance to the effect that the excise tax is imposed separately on each reinsurance policy covering a U.S. risk. Thus, if a U.S. insurer or reinsurer reinsures a U.S. risk with a foreign reinsurer, and that foreign reinsurer in turn reinsures the risk with a second foreign reinsurer, the excise tax applies to both the premium to the first foreign reinsurer and the premium to the second foreign reinsurer. In addition, if the first foreign reinsurer is resident in a jurisdiction with a tax treaty containing an excise tax exemption, the revenue ruling provides that the excise tax still applies to both payments to the extent that the transaction violates an anti-conduit rule in the applicable tax treaty. Even if no violation of an anti-conduit rule occurs, under the revenue ruling, the excise tax still applies to the premiums paid to the second foreign reinsurer, unless the second foreign reinsurer is itself entitled to an excise tax exemption.

⁷¹⁷ Secs. 871(b), 882.

not taken into account in determining the rates of U.S. tax applicable to the person's income from the business.⁷¹⁸

U.S. trade or business

A foreign person is subject to U.S. tax on a net basis if the person is engaged in a U.S. trade or business. Partners in a partnership and beneficiaries of an estate or trust are treated as engaged in the conduct of a trade or business within the United States if the partnership, estate, or trust is so engaged.⁷¹⁹

The question whether a foreign person is engaged in a U.S. trade or business is factual and has generated much case law. Basic issues include whether the activity constitutes business rather than investing, whether sufficient activities in connection with the business are conducted in the United States, and whether the relationship between the foreign person and persons performing functions in the United States in respect of the business is sufficient to attribute those functions to the foreign person.

The trade or business rules differ from one activity to another. The term "trade or business within the United States" expressly includes the performance of personal services within the United States.⁷²⁰ If, however, a nonresident alien individual performs personal services for a foreign employer, and the individual's total compensation for the services and period in the United States are minimal (\$3,000 or less in total compensation and 90 days or fewer of physical presence in a year), the individual is not considered to be engaged in a U.S. trade or business.⁷²¹ Detailed rules govern whether trading in stocks or securities or commodities constitutes the conduct of a U.S. trade or business.⁷²² A foreign person who trades in stock or securities or commodities in the United States through an independent agent generally is not treated as engaged in a U.S. trade or business if the foreign person does not have an office or other fixed place of business in the United States through which trades are carried out. A foreign person who trades stock or securities or commodities for the person's own account also generally is not considered to be engaged in a U.S. business so long as the foreign person is not a dealer in stock or securities or commodities.

For eligible foreign persons, U.S. bilateral income tax treaties restrict the application of net-basis U.S. taxation. Under each treaty, the United States is permitted to tax business profits only to the extent those profits are attributable to a U.S. permanent establishment of the foreign person. The threshold level of activities that constitute a permanent establishment is generally higher than the threshold level of activities that constitute a U.S. trade or business. For example,

⁷¹⁸ Secs. 871(b)(2), 882(a)(2).

⁷¹⁹ Sec. 875.

⁷²⁰ Sec. 864(b).

⁷²¹ Sec. 864(b)(1).

⁷²² Sec. 864(b)(2).

a permanent establishment typically requires the maintenance of a fixed place of business over a significant period of time.

Effectively connected income

A foreign person that is engaged in the conduct of a trade or business within the United States is subject to U.S. net-basis taxation on the income that is “effectively connected” with the business. Specific statutory rules govern whether income is ECI.⁷²³

In the case of U.S.-source capital gain and U.S.-source income of a type that would be subject to gross basis U.S. taxation, the factors taken into account in determining whether the income is ECI include whether the income is derived from assets used in or held for use in the conduct of the U.S. trade or business and whether the activities of the trade or business were a material factor in the realization of the amount (the “asset use” and “business activities” tests).⁷²⁴ Under the asset use and business activities tests, due regard is given to whether the income, gain, or asset was accounted for through the U.S. trade or business. All other U.S.-source income is treated as ECI.⁷²⁵

A foreign person who is engaged in a U.S. trade or business may have limited categories of foreign-source income that are considered to be ECI.⁷²⁶ Foreign-source income not included in one of these categories (described next) generally is exempt from U.S. tax.

A foreign person’s income from foreign sources generally is considered to be ECI only if the person has an office or other fixed place of business within the United States to which the income is attributable and the income is in one of the following categories: (1) rents or royalties for the use of patents, copyrights, secret processes or formulas, good will, trade-marks, trade brands, franchises, or other like intangible properties derived in the active conduct of the trade or business; (2) interest or dividends derived in the active conduct of a banking, financing, or similar business within the United States or received by a corporation the principal business of which is trading in stocks or securities for its own account; or (3) income derived from the sale or exchange (outside the United States), through the U.S. office or fixed place of business, of inventory or property held by the foreign person primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of the trade or business, unless the sale or exchange is for use, consumption, or disposition outside the United States and an office or other fixed place of business of the foreign person in a foreign country participated materially in the sale or exchange.⁷²⁷ Foreign-source dividends, interest, and royalties are not treated as ECI if the items are paid by a foreign

⁷²³ Sec. 864(c).

⁷²⁴ Sec. 864(c)(2).

⁷²⁵ Sec. 864(c)(3).

⁷²⁶ This income is subject to net-basis U.S. taxation after allowance of a credit for any foreign income tax imposed on the income. Sec. 906.

⁷²⁷ Sec. 864(c)(4)(B).

corporation more than 50 percent (by vote) of which is owned directly, indirectly, or constructively by the recipient of the income.⁷²⁸

In determining whether a foreign person has a U.S. office or other fixed place of business, the office or other fixed place of business of an agent generally is disregarded. The place of business of an agent other than an independent agent acting in the ordinary course of business is not disregarded, however, if the agent either has the authority (regularly exercised) to negotiate and conclude contracts in the name of the foreign person or has a stock of merchandise from which he regularly fills orders on behalf of the foreign person.⁷²⁹ If a foreign person has a U.S. office or fixed place of business, income, gain, deduction, or loss is not considered attributable to the office unless the office was a material factor in the production of the income, gain, deduction, or loss and the office regularly carries on activities of the type from which the income, gain, deduction, or loss was derived.⁷³⁰

Special rules apply in determining the ECI of an insurance company. The foreign-source income of a foreign corporation that is subject to tax under the insurance company provisions of the Code is treated as ECI if the income is attributable to its United States business.⁷³¹

Income, gain, deduction, or loss for a particular year generally is not treated as ECI if the foreign person is not engaged in a U.S. trade or business in that year.⁷³² If, however, income or gain taken into account for a taxable year is attributable to the sale or exchange of property, the performance of services, or any other transaction that occurred in a prior taxable year, the determination whether the income or gain is taxable on a net basis is made as if the income were taken into account in the earlier year and without regard to the requirement that the taxpayer be engaged in a trade or business within the United States during the later taxable year.⁷³³ If any property ceases to be used or held for use in connection with the conduct of a U.S. trade or business and the property is disposed of within 10 years after the cessation, the determination whether any income or gain attributable to the disposition of the property is taxable on a net basis is made as if the disposition occurred immediately before the property ceased to be used or held for use in connection with the conduct of a U.S. trade or business and without regard to the requirement that the taxpayer be engaged in a U.S. business during the taxable year for which the income or gain is taken into account.⁷³⁴

⁷²⁸ Sec. 864(c)(4)(D)(i).

⁷²⁹ Sec. 864(c)(5)(A).

⁷³⁰ Sec. 864(c)(5)(B).

⁷³¹ Sec. 864(c)(4)(C).

⁷³² Sec. 864(c)(1)(B).

⁷³³ Sec. 864(c)(6).

⁷³⁴ Sec. 864(c)(7).

Transportation income from U.S. sources is treated as effectively connected with a foreign person's conduct of a U.S. trade or business only if the foreign person has a fixed place of business in the United States that is involved in the earning of such income and substantially all of such income of the foreign person is attributable to regularly scheduled transportation.⁷³⁵ If the transportation income is effectively connected with conduct of a U.S. trade or business, the transportation income, along with transportation income that is from U.S. sources because the transportation both begins and ends in the United States, may be subject to net-basis taxation. Income from the international operation of a ship or aircraft may be eligible for an exemption under section 883, provided that the foreign jurisdiction has extended reciprocity for U.S. businesses⁷³⁶; whether the party claiming an exemption is eligible for the tax relief⁷³⁷; and the activities that give rise to the income qualify under relevant regulations.

Allowance of deductions

Taxable ECI is computed by taking into account deductions associated with gross ECI. For this purpose, the apportionment and allocation of deductions is addressed in detailed regulations. The regulations applicable to deductions other than interest expense set forth general guidelines for allocating deductions among classes of income and apportioning deductions between ECI and non-ECI. In some circumstances, deductions may be allocated on the basis of units sold, gross sales or receipts, costs of goods sold, profits contributed, expenses incurred, assets used, salaries paid, space used, time spent, or gross income received. More specific guidelines are provided for the allocation and apportionment of research and experimental expenditures, legal and accounting fees, income taxes, losses on dispositions of property, and net operating losses. Detailed regulations under section 861 address the allocation and apportionment of interest deductions. In general, interest is allocated and apportioned based on assets rather than income.

3. Special rules

FIRPTA

A foreign person's gain or loss from the disposition of a U.S. real property interest ("USRPI") is treated as ECI and, therefore, as taxable at the income tax rates applicable to U.S. persons, including the rates for net capital gain. A foreign person subject to tax on this income is

⁷³⁵ Sec. 887(b)(4).

⁷³⁶ The most recent compilation of countries that the United States recognizes as providing exemptions lists countries in three groups: Twenty-seven countries are eligible for exemption on the basis of a review of the legislation in the foreign jurisdiction; 39 nations exchanged diplomatic notes with the United States that grant exemption to some extent; and more than 50 nations are parties with the United States to bilateral income tax treaties that include a shipping article. Rev. Rul. 2008-17, 2008-1 C.B. 626, modified by Ann. 2008-57, 2008-C.B. 1192, 2008.

⁷³⁷ Sec. 883(c) and regulations thereunder.

required to file a U.S. tax return under the normal rules relating to receipt of ECI.⁷³⁸ In the case of a foreign corporation, the gain from the disposition of a USRPI may also be subject to the branch profits tax at a 30-percent rate (or lower treaty rate).

The payor of income that FIRPTA treats as ECI (“FIRPTA income”) is generally required to withhold U.S. tax from the payment.⁷³⁹ The foreign person can request a refund with its U.S. tax return, if appropriate, based on that person’s total ECI and deductions (if any) for the taxable year.

Branch profits taxes

A domestic corporation owned by foreign persons is subject to U.S. income tax on its net income. The earnings of the domestic corporation are subject to a second tax, this time at the shareholder level, when dividends are paid. As described previously, when the shareholders are foreign, the second-level tax is imposed at a flat rate and collected by withholding. Unless the portfolio interest exemption or another exemption applies, interest payments made by a domestic corporation to foreign creditors are likewise subject to U.S. tax. To approximate these second-level withholding taxes imposed on payments made by domestic subsidiaries to their foreign parent corporations, the United States taxes a foreign corporation that is engaged in a U.S. trade or business through a U.S. branch on amounts of U.S. earnings and profits that are shifted out of, or amounts of interest that are deducted by, the U.S. branch of the foreign corporation. These branch taxes may be reduced or eliminated under an applicable income tax treaty.⁷⁴⁰

Under the branch profits tax, the United States imposes a tax of 30 percent on a foreign corporation’s “dividend equivalent amount.”⁷⁴¹ The dividend equivalent amount generally is the earnings and profits of a U.S. branch of a foreign corporation attributable to its ECI.⁷⁴² Limited categories of earnings and profits attributable to a foreign corporation’s ECI are excluded in calculating the dividend equivalent amount.⁷⁴³

In arriving at the dividend equivalent amount, a branch’s effectively connected earnings and profits are adjusted to reflect changes in a branch’s U.S. net equity (that is, the excess of the branch’s assets over its liabilities, taking into account only amounts treated as connected with its U.S. trade or business).⁷⁴⁴ The first adjustment reduces the dividend equivalent amount to the

⁷³⁸ Sec. 897(a).

⁷³⁹ Sec. 1445 and Treasury regulations thereunder.

⁷⁴⁰ See Treas. Reg. sec. 1.884-1(g), -5.

⁷⁴¹ Sec. 884(a).

⁷⁴² Sec. 884(b).

⁷⁴³ See sec. 884(d)(2) (excluding, for example, earnings and profits attributable to gain from the sale of domestic corporation stock that constitutes a U.S. real property interest described in section 897).

⁷⁴⁴ Sec. 884(b).

extent the branch's earnings are reinvested in trade or business assets in the United States (or reduce U.S. trade or business liabilities). The second adjustment increases the dividend equivalent amount to the extent prior reinvested earnings are considered remitted to the home office of the foreign corporation.

Interest paid by a U.S. trade or business of a foreign corporation generally is treated as if paid by a domestic corporation and therefore is subject to U.S. 30-percent withholding tax (if the interest is paid to a foreign person and a Code or treaty exemption or reduction would not be available if the interest were actually paid by a domestic corporation).⁷⁴⁵ Certain "excess interest" of a U.S. trade or business of a foreign corporation is treated as if paid by a U.S. corporation to a foreign parent and, therefore, is subject to U.S. 30-percent withholding tax.⁷⁴⁶ For this purpose, excess interest is the excess of the interest expense of the foreign corporation apportioned to the U.S. trade or business over the amount of interest paid by the trade or business.

Earnings stripping

Taxpayers are limited in their ability to reduce the U.S. tax on the income derived from their U.S. operations through certain earnings stripping transactions involving interest payments. If the payor's debt-to-equity ratio exceeds 1.5 to 1 (a debt-to-equity ratio of 1.5 to 1 or less is considered a "safe harbor"), a deduction for disqualified interest paid or accrued by the payor in a taxable year is generally disallowed to the extent of the payor's excess interest expense.⁷⁴⁷ Disqualified interest includes interest paid or accrued to related parties when no Federal income tax is imposed with respect to such interest;⁷⁴⁸ to unrelated parties in certain instances in which a related party guarantees the debt ("guaranteed debt"); or to a REIT by a taxable REIT subsidiary of that REIT. Excess interest expense is the amount by which the payor's net interest expense (that is, the excess of interest paid or accrued over interest income) exceeds 50 percent of its adjusted taxable income (generally taxable income computed without regard to deductions for net interest expense, net operating losses, domestic production activities under section 199, depreciation, amortization, and depletion). Interest amounts disallowed under these rules can be carried forward indefinitely and are allowed as a deduction to the extent of excess limitation in a subsequent tax year. In addition, any excess limitation (that is, the excess, if any, of 50 percent of the adjusted taxable income of the payor over the payor's net interest expense) can be carried forward three years.

⁷⁴⁵ Sec. 884(f)(1)(A).

⁷⁴⁶ Sec. 884(f)(1)(B).

⁷⁴⁷ Sec. 163(j).

⁷⁴⁸ If a tax treaty reduces the rate of tax on interest paid or accrued by the taxpayer, the interest is treated as interest on which no Federal income tax is imposed to the extent of the same proportion of such interest as the rate of tax imposed without regard to the treaty, reduced by the rate of tax imposed under the treaty, bears to the rate of tax imposed without regard to the treaty. Sec. 163(j)(5)(B).

C. U.S. Tax Rules Applicable to Foreign Activities of U.S. Persons (Outbound)

1. In general

In general, income earned directly by a U.S. person from the conduct of a foreign business is taxed on a current basis,⁷⁴⁹ but income earned indirectly from a separate legal entity operating the foreign business is not. Instead, active foreign business income earned by a U.S. person indirectly through an interest in a foreign corporation generally is not subject to U.S. tax until the income is distributed as a dividend to the U.S. person. Certain anti-deferral regimes may cause the U.S. owner to be taxed on a current basis in the United States on certain categories of passive or highly mobile income earned by the foreign corporation regardless of whether the income has been distributed as a dividend to the U.S. owner. The main anti-deferral regimes that provide such exceptions are the controlled foreign corporation (“CFC”) rules of subpart F⁷⁵⁰ and the passive foreign investment company (“PFIC”) rules.⁷⁵¹ A foreign tax credit generally is available to offset, in whole or in part, the U.S. tax owed on foreign-source income, whether the income is earned directly by the domestic corporation, repatriated as an actual dividend, or included in the domestic parent corporation’s income under one of the anti-deferral regimes.⁷⁵²

2. Anti-deferral regimes

Subpart F

Subpart F,⁷⁵³ applicable to CFCs and their shareholders, is the main anti-deferral regime of relevance to a U.S.-based multinational corporate group. A CFC generally is defined as any foreign corporation if U.S. persons own (directly, indirectly, or constructively) more than 50 percent of the corporation’s stock (measured by vote or value), taking into account only those U.S. persons that are within the meaning of the term “United States shareholder,” which refers only to those U.S. persons who own at least 10 percent of the stock (measured by vote only).⁷⁵⁴ Such 10-percent owners

⁷⁴⁹ A U.S. citizen or resident living abroad may be eligible to exclude from U.S. taxable income certain foreign earned income and foreign housing costs under section 911. For a description of this exclusion, see *Present Law and Issues in U.S. Taxation of Cross-Border Income* (JCX-42-11), September 6, 2011, p. 52.

⁷⁵⁰ Secs. 951-964.

⁷⁵¹ Secs. 1291-1298.

⁷⁵² Secs. 901, 902, 960, 1293(f).

⁷⁵³ Secs. 951-964.

⁷⁵⁴ Secs. 951(b), 957, 958. The term “United States shareholder” is used interchangeably herein with “U.S. shareholder.”

Subpart F income

Under the subpart F rules, the United States generally taxes the 10-percent U.S. shareholders of a CFC on their pro rata shares of certain income of the CFC (referred to as “subpart F income”), without regard to whether the income is distributed to the shareholders.⁷⁵⁵ In effect, the United States treats the 10-percent U.S. shareholders of a CFC as having received a current distribution of the corporation’s subpart F income. With exceptions described below, subpart F income generally includes passive income and other income that is readily movable from one taxing jurisdiction to another. Subpart F income consists of foreign base company income,⁷⁵⁶ insurance income,⁷⁵⁷ and certain income relating to international boycotts and other violations of public policy.⁷⁵⁸

Foreign base company income consists of foreign personal holding company income, which includes passive income such as dividends, interest, rents, and royalties, and a number of categories of income from business operations, including foreign base company sales income, foreign base company services income, and foreign base company oil-related income.⁷⁵⁹

Insurance income subject to current inclusion under the subpart F rules includes any income of a CFC attributable to the issuing or reinsuring of any insurance or annuity contract in connection with risks located in a country other than the CFC’s country of organization. Subpart F insurance income also includes income attributable to an insurance contract in connection with risks located within the CFC’s country of organization, as the result of an arrangement under which another corporation receives a substantially equal amount of consideration for insurance of other country risks. Finally, special rules apply under subpart F with respect to related person insurance income⁷⁶⁰ in order to address captive insurance companies.⁷⁶¹ Under these rules, the threshold for determining control is reduced to 25-percent, and any level of stock ownership by a U.S. person in such corporation is sufficient to be treated as a U.S. shareholder.

⁷⁵⁵ Sec. 951(a).

⁷⁵⁶ Sec. 954.

⁷⁵⁷ Sec. 953.

⁷⁵⁸ Sec. 952(a)(3)-(5).

⁷⁵⁹ Sec. 954.

⁷⁶⁰ Sec. 953(c). Related person insurance income is defined for this purpose to mean any insurance income attributable to a policy of insurance or reinsurance with respect to which the primary insured is either a U.S. shareholder (within the meaning of the provision) in the foreign corporation receiving the income or a person related to such a shareholder.

⁷⁶¹ Joint Committee on Taxation, *General Explanation of the Tax Reform Act of 1986* (JCS-10-87), May 4, 1987, p. 968.

Investments in U.S. property

The 10-percent U.S. shareholders of a CFC also are required to include currently in income for U.S. tax purposes their pro rata shares of the corporation's untaxed earnings invested in certain items of U.S. property.⁷⁶² This U.S. property generally includes tangible property located in the United States, stock of a U.S. corporation, an obligation of a U.S. person, and certain intangible assets, such as patents and copyrights, acquired or developed by the CFC for use in the United States.⁷⁶³ There are specific exceptions to the general definition of U.S. property, including for bank deposits, certain export property, and certain trade or business obligations.⁷⁶⁴ The inclusion rule for investment of earnings in U.S. property is intended to prevent taxpayers from avoiding U.S. tax on dividend repatriations by repatriating CFC earnings through non-dividend payments, such as loans to U.S. persons.

Subpart F exceptions

Several exceptions to the broad definition of subpart F income permit continued deferral for certain transactions, dividends, interest and certain rents and royalties received by a CFC from a related corporation organized and operating in the same foreign country in which the CFC is organized.⁷⁶⁵ The same-country exception is not available to the extent that the payments reduce the subpart F income of the payor. A second exception from foreign base company income and insurance income is available for any item of income received by a CFC if the taxpayer establishes that the income was subject to an effective foreign income tax rate greater than 90 percent of the maximum U.S. corporate income tax rate (that is, more than 90 percent of 35 percent, or 31.5 percent).⁷⁶⁶

A provision colloquially referred to as the “CFC look-through” rule excludes from foreign personal holding company income dividends, interest, rents, and royalties received or accrued by one CFC from a related CFC (with relation based on control) to the extent attributable or properly allocable to non-subpart-F income of the payor.⁷⁶⁷ The look-through rule applies to taxable years of foreign corporations beginning before January 1, 2020, and to taxable years of U.S. shareholders with or within which such taxable years of foreign corporations end.⁷⁶⁸

⁷⁶² Secs. 951(a)(1)(B), 956.

⁷⁶³ Sec. 956(c)(1).

⁷⁶⁴ Sec. 956(c)(2).

⁷⁶⁵ Sec. 954(c)(3).

⁷⁶⁶ Sec. 954(b)(4).

⁷⁶⁷ Sec. 954(c)(6).

⁷⁶⁸ See section 144 of the Protecting Americans from Tax Hikes Act of 2015 (Division Q of Pub. L. No. 114-113), H.R. 2029 [“the PATH Act of 2015”], which extended section 954(c)(6) for five years. Congress has previously extended the application of section 954(c)(6) several times, most recently in the Tax Increase Prevention

There is also an exclusion from subpart F income for certain income of a CFC that is derived in the active conduct of banking or financing business (“active financing income”), which applies to all taxable years of the foreign corporation beginning after December 31, 2014, and for taxable years of the shareholders that end during or within such taxable years of the corporation.⁷⁶⁹ With respect to income derived in the active conduct of a banking, financing, or similar business, a CFC is required to be predominantly engaged in such business and to conduct substantial activity with respect to such business in order to qualify for the active financing exceptions. In addition, certain nexus requirements apply, which provide that income derived by a CFC or a qualified business unit (“QBU”) of a CFC from transactions with customers is eligible for the exceptions if, among other things, substantially all of the activities in connection with such transactions are conducted directly by the CFC or QBU in its home country, and such income is treated as earned by the CFC or QBU in its home country for purposes of such country’s tax laws. Moreover, the exceptions apply to income derived from certain cross border transactions, provided that certain requirements are met.

In the case of a securities dealer, an exception from foreign personal holding company income applies to any interest or dividend (or certain equivalent amounts) from any transaction, including a hedging transaction or a transaction consisting of a deposit of collateral or margin, entered into in the ordinary course of the dealer’s trade or business as a dealer in securities within the meaning of section 475. In the case of a QBU of the dealer, the income is required to be attributable to activities of the QBU in the country of incorporation, or to a QBU in the country in which the QBU both maintains its principal office and conducts substantial business activity. A coordination rule provides that this exception generally takes precedence over the exception for income of a banking, financing or similar business, in the case of a securities dealer.

Income is treated as active financing income only if, among other requirements, it is derived by a CFC or by a QBU of that CFC. Certain activities conducted by persons related to the CFC or its QBU are treated as conducted directly by the CFC or qualified business unit.⁷⁷⁰ An activity qualifies under this rule if the activity is performed by employees of the related person and if the related person is an eligible CFC, the home country of which is the same as the home country of the related CFC or QBU; the activity is performed in the home country of the related person; and the related person receives arm’s-length compensation that is treated as earned in the home country. Income from an activity qualifying under this rule is excluded from subpart F income so long as the other active financing requirements are satisfied.

Certain income of a qualifying branch of a qualifying insurance company with respect to risks located within the home country of the branch or within the CFC’s country of creation or

Act of 2014, Pub. L. No. 113-295; Pub. L. No. 107-147, sec. 614, 2002; Pub. L. No. 106-170, sec. 503, 1999; Pub. L. No. 105-277, 1998.

⁷⁶⁹ Sec. 954(h). See section 128 of the PATH Act of 2015, which made the active financing exception permanent.

⁷⁷⁰ Sec. 954(h)(3)(E).

organization are also excepted from foreign personal holding company income, provided that certain requirements are met. Further, additional exceptions from insurance income and from foreign personal holding company income apply for certain income of certain CFCs or branches with respect to risks located in a country other than the United States, provided that the requirements for these exceptions, including reserve requirements, are met.⁷⁷¹

Exclusion of previously taxed earnings and profits

A 10-percent U.S. shareholder of a CFC may exclude from its income actual distributions of earnings and profits from the CFC that were previously included in the 10-percent U.S. shareholder's income under subpart F.⁷⁷² Any income inclusion (under section 956) resulting from investments in U.S. property may also be excluded from the 10-percent U.S. shareholder's income when such earnings are ultimately distributed.⁷⁷³ Ordering rules provide that distributions from a CFC are treated as coming first out of earnings and profits of the CFC that have been previously taxed under subpart F, then out of other earnings and profits.⁷⁷⁴

Basis adjustments

In general, a 10-percent U.S. shareholder of a CFC receives a basis increase with respect to its stock in the CFC equal to the amount of the CFC's earnings that are included in the 10-percent U.S. shareholder's income under subpart F.⁷⁷⁵ Similarly, a 10-percent U.S. shareholder of a CFC generally reduces its basis in the CFC's stock in an amount equal to any distributions that the 10-percent U.S. shareholder receives from the CFC that are excluded from its income as previously taxed under subpart F.⁷⁷⁶

Passive foreign investment companies

The Tax Reform Act of 1986⁷⁷⁷ established the PFIC anti-deferral regime. A PFIC is generally defined as any foreign corporation if 75 percent or more of its gross income for the

⁷⁷¹ Subject to approval by the IRS, a taxpayer may establish that the reserve of a life insurance company for life insurance and annuity contracts is the amount taken into account in determining the foreign statement reserve for the contract (reduced by catastrophe, equalization, or deficiency reserve or any similar reserve). IRS approval is to be based on whether the method, the interest rate, the mortality and morbidity assumptions, and any other factors taken into account in determining foreign statement reserves (taken together or separately) provide an appropriate means of measuring income for Federal income tax purposes.

⁷⁷² Sec. 959(a)(1).

⁷⁷³ Sec. 959(a)(2).

⁷⁷⁴ Sec. 959(c).

⁷⁷⁵ Sec. 961(a).

⁷⁷⁶ Sec. 961(b).

⁷⁷⁷ Pub. L. No. 99-514.

taxable year consists of passive income, or 50 percent or more of its assets consists of assets that produce, or are held for the production of, passive income.⁷⁷⁸ Alternative sets of income inclusion rules apply to U.S. persons that are shareholders in a PFIC, regardless of their percentage ownership in the company. One set of rules applies to PFICs that are qualified electing funds, under which electing U.S. shareholders currently include in gross income their respective shares of the company's earnings, with a separate election to defer payment of tax, subject to an interest charge, on income not currently received.⁷⁷⁹ A second set of rules applies to PFICs that are not qualified electing funds, under which U.S. shareholders pay tax on certain income or gain realized through the company, plus an interest charge that is attributable to the value of deferral.⁷⁸⁰ A third set of rules applies to PFIC stock that is marketable, under which electing U.S. shareholders currently take into account as income (or loss) the difference between the fair market value of the stock as of the close of the taxable year and their adjusted basis in such stock (subject to certain limitations), often referred to as "marking to market."⁷⁸¹

Under the PFIC regime, passive income is any income which is of a kind that would be foreign personal holding company income, including dividends, interest, royalties, rents, and certain gains on the sale or exchange of property, commodities, or foreign currency. However, among other exceptions, passive income does not include any income derived in the active conduct of an insurance business by a corporation that is predominantly engaged in an insurance business and that would be subject to tax under subchapter L if it were a domestic corporation.⁷⁸² In applying the insurance exception, the IRS analyzes whether risks assumed under contracts issued by a foreign company organized as an insurer are truly insurance risks, whether the risks are limited under the terms of the contracts, and the status of the company as an insurance company.⁷⁸³

Other anti-deferral rules

The subpart F and PFIC rules are not the only anti-deferral regimes. Other rules that impose current U.S. taxation on income earned through corporations include the accumulated earnings tax rules⁷⁸⁴ and the personal holding company rules.

⁷⁷⁸ Sec. 1297.

⁷⁷⁹ Secs. 1293-1295.

⁷⁸⁰ Sec. 1291.

⁷⁸¹ Sec. 1296.

⁷⁸² Sec. 1297(b)(2)(B).

⁷⁸³ Notice 2003-34, 2003-C.B. 1 990, June 9, 2003. See also, Prop. Treas. Reg. sec. 1.1297-4, 26 CFR Part 1, REG-108214-15, April 24, 2015.

⁷⁸⁴ Secs. 531-537.

Rules for coordination among the anti-deferral regimes are provided to prevent U.S. persons from being subject to U.S. tax on the same item of income under multiple regimes. For example, a corporation generally is not treated as a PFIC with respect to a particular shareholder if the corporation is also a CFC and the shareholder is a 10-percent U.S. shareholder. Thus, subpart F is allowed to trump the PFIC rules.

3. Foreign tax credit

Subject to certain limitations, U.S. citizens, resident individuals, and domestic corporations are allowed to claim credit for foreign income taxes they pay. A domestic corporation that owns at least 10 percent of the voting stock of a foreign corporation is allowed a “deemed-paid” credit for foreign income taxes paid by the foreign corporation that the domestic corporation is deemed to have paid when the related income is distributed as a dividend or is included in the domestic corporation’s income under the anti-deferral rules.⁷⁸⁵

The foreign tax credit generally is limited to a taxpayer’s U.S. tax liability on its foreign-source taxable income (as determined under U.S. tax accounting principles). This limit is intended to ensure that the credit serves its purpose of mitigating double taxation of foreign-source income without offsetting U.S. tax on U.S.-source income.⁷⁸⁶ The limit is computed by multiplying a taxpayer’s total U.S. tax liability for the year by the ratio of the taxpayer’s foreign-source taxable income for the year to the taxpayer’s total taxable income for the year. If the total amount of foreign income taxes paid and deemed paid for the year exceeds the taxpayer’s foreign tax credit limitation for the year, the taxpayer may carry back the excess foreign taxes to the previous year or carry forward the excess taxes to one of the succeeding 10 years.⁷⁸⁷

The computation of the foreign tax credit limitation requires a taxpayer to determine the amount of its taxable income from foreign sources in each limitation category (described below) by allocating and apportioning deductions between U.S.-source gross income, on the one hand, and foreign-source gross income in each limitation category, on the other. In general, deductions are allocated and apportioned to the gross income to which the deductions factually relate.⁷⁸⁸ However, subject to certain exceptions, deductions for interest expense and research and experimental expenses are apportioned based on taxpayer ratios.⁷⁸⁹ In the case of interest expense, this ratio is the ratio of the corporation’s foreign or domestic (as applicable) assets to its worldwide assets. In the case of research and experimental expenses, the apportionment ratio is based on either sales or gross income. All members of an affiliated group of corporations

⁷⁸⁵ Secs. 901, 902, 960, 1291(g).

⁷⁸⁶ Secs. 901, 904.

⁷⁸⁷ Sec. 904(c).

⁷⁸⁸ Treas. Reg. sec. 1.861-8(b), Temp. Treas. Reg. sec. 1.861-8T(c).

⁷⁸⁹ Temp. Treas. Reg. sec. 1.861-9T, Treas. Reg. sec. 1.861-17.

generally are treated as a single corporation for purposes of determining the apportionment ratios.⁷⁹⁰

The term “affiliated group” is determined generally by reference to the rules for determining whether corporations are eligible to file consolidated returns.⁷⁹¹ These rules exclude foreign corporations from an affiliated group.⁷⁹² AJCA modified the interest expense allocation rules for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2008.⁷⁹³ The effective date of the modified rules has been delayed to January 1, 2021.⁷⁹⁴ The new rules permit a U.S. affiliated group to apportion the interest expense of the members of the U.S. affiliated group on a worldwide-group basis (that is, as if all domestic and foreign affiliates are a single corporation). A result of this rule is that interest expense of foreign members of a U.S. affiliated group is taken into account in determining whether a portion of the interest expense of the domestic members of the group must be allocated to foreign-source income. An allocation to foreign-source income generally is required only if, in broad terms, the domestic members of the group are more highly leveraged than is the entire worldwide group. The new rules are generally expected to reduce the amount of the U.S. group’s interest expense that is allocated to foreign-source income.

The foreign tax credit limitation is applied separately to passive category income and to general category income.⁷⁹⁵ Passive category income includes passive income, such as portfolio interest and dividend income, and certain specified types of income. General category income includes all other income. Passive income is treated as general category income if it is earned by a qualifying financial services entity. Passive income is also treated as general category income if it is highly taxed (that is, if the foreign tax rate is determined to exceed the highest rate of tax specified in Code section 1 or 11, as applicable). Dividends (and subpart F inclusions), interest, rents, and royalties received by a 10-percent U.S. shareholder from a CFC are assigned to a separate limitation category by reference to the category of income out of which the dividends or

⁷⁹⁰ Sec. 864(e)(1), (6); Temp. Treas. Reg. sec. 1.861-14T(e)(2).

⁷⁹¹ Secs. 864(e)(5), 1504.

⁷⁹² Sec. 1504(b)(3).

⁷⁹³ AJCA sec. 401.

⁷⁹⁴ Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment Act, Pub. L. No. 111-147, sec. 551(a).

⁷⁹⁵ Sec. 904(d). AJCA generally reduced the number of income categories from nine to two, effective for tax years beginning in 2006. Before AJCA, the foreign tax credit limitation was applied separately to the following categories of income: (1) passive income, (2) high withholding tax interest, (3) financial services income, (4) shipping income, (5) certain dividends received from noncontrolled section 902 foreign corporations (also known as “10/50 companies”), (6) certain dividends from a domestic international sales corporation or former domestic international sales corporation, (7) taxable income attributable to certain foreign trade income, (8) certain distributions from a foreign sales corporation or former foreign sales corporation, and (9) any other income not described in items (1) through (8) (so-called “general basket” income). A number of other provisions of the Code, including several enacted in 2010 as part of Pub. L. No. 111-226, create additional separate categories in specific circumstances or limit the availability of the foreign tax credit in other ways. See, e.g., secs. 865(h), 901(j), 904(d)(6), 904(h)(10).

other payments were made.⁷⁹⁶ Dividends received by a 10-percent corporate shareholder of a foreign corporation that is not a CFC are also categorized on a look-through basis.⁷⁹⁷

Special rules apply to the allocation of income and losses from foreign and U.S. sources within each category of income.⁷⁹⁸ Foreign losses of one category will first be used to offset income from foreign sources of other categories. If there remains an overall foreign loss, it will be deducted against income from U.S. sources. The same principle applies to losses from U.S. sources. In subsequent years, the losses that were deducted against another category or source of income will be recaptured. That is, an equal amount of income from same the category or source that generated a loss in the prior year will be recharacterized as income from the other category or source against which the loss was deducted. Up to 50 percent of income from one source in any subsequent year will be recharacterized as income from the other source, whereas foreign-source income in a particular category can be fully recharacterized as income in another category until the losses from prior years are fully recaptured.⁷⁹⁹

In addition to the foreign tax credit limitation just described, a taxpayer's ability to claim a foreign tax credit may be further limited by a matching rule that prevents the separation of creditable foreign taxes from the associated foreign income. Under this rule, a foreign tax generally is not taken into account for U.S. tax purposes, and thus no foreign tax credit is available with respect to that foreign tax, until the taxable year in which the related income is taken into account for U.S. tax purposes.⁸⁰⁰

4. Special rules

Dual consolidated loss rules

Under the rules applicable to corporations filing consolidated returns, a dual consolidated loss ("DCL") is any net operating loss of a domestic corporation if the corporation is subject to an income tax of a foreign country without regard to whether such income is from sources in or outside of such foreign country, or if the corporation is subject to such a tax on a residence basis (a "dual resident corporation").⁸⁰¹ A DCL generally cannot be used to reduce the taxable income of any member of the corporation's affiliated group. Losses of a separate unit of a domestic corporation (a foreign branch or an interest in a hybrid entity owned by the corporation) are subject to this limitation in the same manner as if the unit were a wholly owned subsidiary of

⁷⁹⁶ Sec. 904(d)(3). The subpart F rules applicable to CFCs and their 10-percent U.S. shareholders are described below.

⁷⁹⁷ Sec. 904(d)(4).

⁷⁹⁸ Secs. 904(f), (g).

⁷⁹⁹ Secs. 904(f)(1), (g)(1).

⁸⁰⁰ Sec. 909.

⁸⁰¹ Sec. 1503(d).

such corporation. An exemption is available under Treasury regulations in the case of DCLs for which a domestic use election (that is, an election to use the loss only for domestic, and not foreign, tax purposes) has been made.⁸⁰² Recapture is required, however, upon the occurrence of certain triggering events, including the conversion of a separate unit to a foreign corporation and the transfer of 50 percent or more of the assets of a separate unit within a twelve-month period.⁸⁰³

Temporary dividends-received deduction for repatriated foreign earnings

AJCA section 421 added to the Code section 965, a temporary provision intended to encourage U.S. multinational companies to repatriate foreign earnings. Under section 965, for one taxable year certain dividends received by a U.S. corporation from its CFCs were eligible for an 85-percent dividends-received deduction. At the taxpayer's election, this deduction was available for dividends received either during the taxpayer's first taxable year beginning on or after October 22, 2004, or during the taxpayer's last taxable year beginning before such date.

The temporary deduction was subject to a number of general limitations. First, it applied only to cash repatriations generally in excess of the taxpayer's average repatriation level calculated for a three-year base period preceding the year of the deduction. Second, the amount of dividends eligible for the deduction was generally limited to the amount of earnings shown as permanently invested outside the United States on the taxpayer's recent audited financial statements. Third, to qualify for the deduction, dividends were required to be invested in the United States according to a domestic reinvestment plan approved by the taxpayer's senior management and board of directors.⁸⁰⁴

No foreign tax credit (or deduction) was allowed for foreign taxes attributable to the deductible portion of any dividend.⁸⁰⁵ For this purpose, the taxpayer was permitted to specifically identify which dividends were treated as carrying the deduction and which dividends were not. In other words, the taxpayer was allowed to choose which of its dividends were treated as meeting the base-period repatriation level (and thus carry foreign tax credits, to the extent otherwise allowable), and which of its dividends were treated as part of the excess eligible for the deduction (and thus subject to proportional disallowance of any associated foreign tax

⁸⁰² Treas. Reg. sec. 1.1503(d)-6(d).

⁸⁰³ See Treas. Reg. sec. 1.1503(d)-6(e)(1).

⁸⁰⁴ Section 965(b)(4). The plan was required to provide for the reinvestment of the repatriated dividends in the United States, including as a source for the funding of worker hiring and training, infrastructure, research and development, capital investments, and the financial stabilization of the corporation for the purposes of job retention or creation.

⁸⁰⁵ Sec. 965(d)(1).

credits).⁸⁰⁶ Deductions were disallowed for expenses that were directly allocable to the deductible portion of any dividend.⁸⁰⁷

Domestic international sales corporations

A domestic international sales corporation (“DISC”) is a domestic corporation that satisfies the following conditions: 95 percent of its gross receipts must be qualified export receipts; 95 percent of the sum of the adjusted bases of all its assets must be attributable to the sum of the adjusted bases of qualified export assets;⁸⁰⁸ the corporation must have no more than one class of stock; the par or stated value of the outstanding stock must be at least \$2,500 on each day of the taxable year; and an election must be in effect to be taxed as a DISC.⁸⁰⁹ In general, a DISC is not subject to corporate-level tax and offers limited deferral of tax liability to its shareholders.⁸¹⁰ DISC income attributable to a maximum of \$10 million annually of qualified export receipts is generally exempt from corporate and shareholder level income tax. Shareholders must pay interest to account for the benefit of deferring the tax liability on undistributed DISC income related to this \$10 million maximum annual amount.⁸¹¹ Shareholders of a DISC are deemed to receive a dividend out of current earnings and profits of qualified export receipts in excess of \$10 million.⁸¹² Gain on the sale of DISC stock is treated as a dividend to the extent of accumulated DISC income.⁸¹³ The shareholders of a corporation which is not a DISC, but was a DISC in a previous taxable year, and which has previously taxed income or accumulated DISC income, are also required to pay interest on the deferral benefit, and gain on the sale or exchange of stock in such corporation is treated as a dividend.

⁸⁰⁶ Accordingly, taxpayers generally were expected to pay regular dividends out of high-taxed CFC earnings (thereby generating deemed-paid credits available to offset foreign-source income) and section 965 dividends out of low-taxed CFC earnings (thereby availing themselves of the 85-percent deduction).

⁸⁰⁷ Sec. 965(d)(2).

⁸⁰⁸ If a corporation fails to satisfy either or both of the 95-percent tests, it is deemed to satisfy such tests if it makes a pro rata distribution of its gross receipts which are not qualified export receipts and the fair market value of its assets which are not qualified export assets. Sec. 992(c).

⁸⁰⁹ Secs. 992(a) and (b).

⁸¹⁰ Sec. 991.

⁸¹¹ The rate is the average of 1-year constant maturity Treasury yields. The deferral benefit is the excess of the amount of tax the shareholder would be liable if deferred DISC income were included as ordinary income over the actual tax liability of such shareholder. Sec. 995(f).

⁸¹² The amount of the deemed distribution is the sum of several items, including qualified export receipts in excess of \$10 million. See sec. 955(b).

⁸¹³ Sec. 995(c).

II. TAXATION OF FOREIGN INCOME AND FOREIGN PERSONS

A. Establishment of Participation Exemption System for Taxation of Foreign Income

1. Deduction for foreign-source portion of dividends received by domestic corporations from specified 10-percent owned foreign corporations

Description of Proposal

In general

The proposal generally establishes a participation exemption system for foreign income. This exemption is provided for by means of a 100-percent deduction (referred to here as “participation DRD”) for the foreign-source portion of dividends received from specified 10-percent owned foreign corporations by domestic corporations that are United States shareholders of those foreign corporations within the meaning of section 951(b).⁸¹⁴

A specified 10-percent owned foreign corporation is any foreign corporation with respect to which any domestic corporation is a United States shareholder. The term does not include a PFIC that is not also a CFC.⁸¹⁵

The phrase “dividend received” is intended to be interpreted broadly, consistently with the meaning of the phrases “amount received as dividends” and “dividends received” under sections 243 and 245, respectively.⁸¹⁶ Under proposed section 245A(e), the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe such regulations or other guidance as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out the rules of section 245A, including clarifying the broad intended scope of the term “dividend received.”

For example, if a domestic corporation indirectly owns stock of a foreign corporation through a foreign partnership and the domestic corporation would qualify for the participation DRD with respect to dividends from the foreign corporation if the domestic corporation owned such stock directly, the domestic corporation would be allowed a participation DRD with respect to its distributive share of the dividend of the foreign partnership from the foreign corporation.

⁸¹⁴ Under section 951(b), a domestic corporation is a United States shareholder of a foreign corporation if it owns, within the meaning of section 958(a), or is considered as owning by applying the rules of section 958(b), 10 percent or more of the voting stock of the foreign corporation.

⁸¹⁵ Secs. 1297 and 1298.

⁸¹⁶ Consequently, for example, gain included in gross income as a dividend under section 1248(a) or 964(e) would constitute a dividend received for which the deduction under section 245A may be available.

Foreign-source portion of a dividend

The participation DRD is available only for the foreign-source portion of dividends received from specified 10-percent owned foreign corporations. The foreign-source portion of any dividend is the amount that bears the same ratio to the dividend as the specified foreign corporation's post-1986 undistributed foreign earnings bears to the corporation's total post-1986 undistributed earnings. Post-1986 undistributed earnings are the amount of the earnings and profits of a specified 10-percent owned foreign corporation accumulated in taxable years beginning after December 31, 1986, as of the close of the taxable year of the foreign corporation in which the dividend is distributed and not reduced by dividends⁸¹⁷ distributed during that year. Post-1986 undistributed foreign earnings are, in general, the portion of post-1986 undistributed earnings that is not attributable to post-1986 undistributed U.S. earnings. Post-1986 undistributed U.S. earnings are, in general, undistributed earnings attributable to: (a) the corporation's income that is effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business within the United States, or (b) any dividend received (directly or through a wholly owned foreign corporation) from an 80-percent-owned (by vote or value) domestic corporation.

Rules similar to the rules described above apply when a dividend is paid out of earnings and profits of a specified 10-percent owned foreign corporation accumulated in taxable years beginning before January 1, 1987. As a consequence, the participation exemption system is available for both post-1986 and pre-1987 foreign earnings. An ordering rule provides that dividends are treated as first being paid out of post-1986 undistributed earnings to the extent of those earnings.

An additional rule provides for the treatment of distributions of a specified 10-percent owned foreign corporation in excess of undistributed earnings. Under section 316(a)(2), a distribution of earnings and profits of a corporation in the taxable year of the distribution is treated as a dividend even if the distribution exceeds accumulated earnings and profits.⁸¹⁸ The determination of the foreign-source portion of such a distribution is calculated in a similar manner as for other types of dividends.

Foreign tax credit disallowance; foreign tax credit limitation

No foreign tax credit or deduction is allowed for any taxes (including withholding taxes) paid or accrued with respect to a dividend that qualifies for the participation DRD.

For purposes of computing the section 904(a) foreign tax credit limitation, a domestic corporation that is a United States shareholder of a specified 10-percent owned foreign corporation must compute its foreign-source taxable income (and entire taxable income) by disregarding the foreign-source portion of any dividend received from that foreign corporation

⁸¹⁷ Pursuant to section 959(d), a distribution of previously taxed income does not constitute a dividend even if it reduces earnings and profits.

⁸¹⁸ Called a "nimble dividend." See, Boris I. Bittker and James S. Eustice, *Federal Income Taxation of Corporations and Shareholders*, (7th ed. 2016) para. 8-12.

for which the participation DRD is taken, as well as and any deductions properly allocable or apportioned to that foreign-source portion or the stock with respect to which it is paid.

Six-month holding period requirement

A domestic corporation is not permitted a participation DRD in respect of any dividend on any share of stock that is held by the domestic corporation for 180 days or less during the 361-day period beginning on the date that is 180 days before the date on which the share becomes ex-dividend with respect to the dividend. For this purpose, a domestic corporation is treated as holding a share of stock for any period only if the corporation is a specified 10-percent owned foreign corporation and the taxpayer is a United States shareholder with respect to such corporation during that period.

The participation DRD is permitted in respect of any dividend on any share of stock to the extent the domestic corporation that owns the share is under an obligation (under a short sale or otherwise) to make related payments with respect to positions in substantially similar or related property. There are also other holding period requirements, such as the rule requiring holding periods to be reduced, in a manner provided for by regulations provided for by the Secretary of the Treasury, for any period during which the taxpayer has diminished its risk of loss in respect of stock on which a dividend is paid.

Effective Date

The proposal applies to distributions made (and, for purposes of determining a taxpayer's foreign tax credit limitation under section 904, deductions with respect to taxable years ending) after December 31, 2017.

2. Application of participation exemption to investments in United States property

Description of Proposal

Under the proposal, the amount determined under section 956 (relating to CFC investments in United States property) with respect to a domestic corporation is zero. A similar rule is intended for domestic corporations that own a CFC through a domestic partnership. The proposal includes a specific grant of authority to the Secretary to issue regulations to effect that intent.

Effective Date

The proposal applies to taxable years of foreign corporations beginning after December 31, 2017.

3. Limitation on losses with respect to specified 10-percent owned foreign corporations

Description of Proposal

Reduction in basis of certain foreign stock

Under the proposal, solely for the purpose of determining a loss, a domestic corporate shareholder's adjusted basis in the stock of a specified 10-percent owned foreign corporation (as defined in new section 245A) is reduced, but not below zero, by an amount equal to the portion of any dividend received with respect to such stock from such foreign corporation that was not taxed by reason of a dividends received deduction allowable under section 245A in any taxable year of such domestic corporation. This rule applies in coordination with section 1059, such that any reduction in basis required pursuant to this proposal will be disregarded, to the extent the basis in the 10-percent owned foreign corporation's stock has already been reduced pursuant to section 1059.

Inclusion of transferred loss amount in certain assets transfers

Under the proposal, if a domestic corporation transfers substantially all of the assets of a foreign branch (within the meaning of section 367(a)(3)(C)) to a foreign corporation which, after such transfer, is a specified 10-percent owned foreign corporation with respect to which the domestic corporation is a United States shareholder, the domestic corporation includes in gross income an amount equal to the transferred loss amount, subject to certain limitations.

The transferred loss amount is the excess of: (1) losses incurred by the foreign branch after December 31, 2017 for which a deduction was allowed to the domestic corporation, over (2) the sum of taxable income earned by the foreign branch and gain recognized by reason of an overall foreign loss recapture arising out of disposition of assets on account of the underlying transfer. For the purposes of (2), only taxable income of the foreign branch in taxable years after the loss is incurred through the close of the taxable year of the transfer is included.

For transfers not covered by section 367(a)(3)(C), the transferred loss amount is reduced by the amount of gain recognized by the domestic corporation on the transfer (other than gains recognized by reason of overall foreign loss recapture). For transfers covered by section 367(a)(3)(C), the transferred loss amount is reduced by the amount of gain recognized by reason of such subparagraph.

Amounts included in gross income by reason of the proposal or by reason of section 367(a)(3)(C) are treated as derived from sources within the United States.

The proposal provides authority for the Secretary of the Treasury to prescribe regulations or other guidance for proper adjustments to the adjusted basis of the specified 10-percent owned foreign corporation to which the transfer is made, and to the adjusted basis of the property transferred, to reflect amounts included in gross income under the proposal.

Effective Date

The proposal relating to reduction of basis in certain foreign stock for purposes of determining a loss is effective for distributions made after December 31, 2017.

The proposal relating to transfers of loss amounts from foreign branches to certain foreign corporations is effective for transfers after December 31, 2017.

4. Treatment of deferred foreign income upon transition to participation exemption system of taxation

Description of Proposal

In general

The proposal generally requires that, for the last taxable year beginning before January 1, 2018, all U.S. shareholders of any CFC or other foreign corporation that is at least 10-percent U.S.-owned but not controlled (other than a PFIC) must include in income their pro rata share of the accumulated post-1986 deferred foreign income and which was not previously taxed. A portion of that pro rata share of deferred foreign income is deductible; the amount deductible varies depending upon whether the deferred foreign income is held in the form of liquid or illiquid assets. The deduction results in a reduced rate of tax applicable to the included deferred foreign income. A corresponding portion of the credit for foreign taxes is disallowed, thus limiting the credit to the taxable portion of the included income. The increased tax liability generally may be paid over an eight-year period.

Subpart F inclusion of deferred foreign income

The mechanism for the mandatory inclusion of pre-effective date foreign earnings is subpart F. The proposal provides that the subpart F income of all specified foreign corporations is increased for the last taxable year⁸¹⁹ that begins before January 1, 2018, by its accumulated post-1986 deferred foreign income. In contrast to the participation exemption deduction available only to domestic corporations that are U.S. shareholders under subpart F, the transition rule applies to all U.S. shareholders⁸²⁰ of a specified foreign corporation. A specified foreign corporation means (1) a CFC or (2) any foreign corporation in which a domestic corporation is a U.S. shareholder (determined without regard to the special attribution rules of section 958(b)(4)), other than a PFIC that is not a CFC.⁸²¹ A specified foreign corporation that has deferred foreign income is a deferred foreign income corporation. Consistent with the general operation of

⁸¹⁹ Foreign corporations no longer in existence and for which there is no taxable year beginning or ending in 2017 are not within the scope of this provision.

⁸²⁰ Sec. 951(b), which defines United States shareholder as any U.S. person that owns 10 percent or more of the voting classes of stock of a foreign corporation.

⁸²¹ Taxation of income earned by PFICs remains subject to the antideferral PFIC regime and are ineligible for the dividend received deduction under new section 245A.

subpart F, each U.S. shareholder of a specified foreign corporation must include in income its pro rata share of the foreign corporation's subpart F income attributable to its accumulated deferred foreign income.⁸²²

Accumulated post-1986 deferred foreign income

Accumulated post-1986 deferred foreign income of a specified foreign corporation that is the subject of the mandatory inclusion under this proposal is the greater of the accumulated post-1986 deferred foreign income determined as of November 2, 2017 (the date of introduction of the bill) or as of December 31, 2017. The includible portion of the accumulated post-1986 deferred foreign income is all post-1986 earnings and profits ("E&P") that are (1) not attributable to income that is effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the United States and thus subject to current U.S. income tax, or (2) when distributed, not excludible from the gross income of a U.S. shareholder as previously taxed income under section 959.

Post-1986 earnings and profits are those earnings that accumulated in taxable years beginning after 1986, computed in accordance with sections 964(a) and 986, even if arising from periods during which the U.S. shareholder did not own stock of the foreign corporation. Post-1986 earnings are not reduced by distributions during the taxable year to which section 965 applies. Such earnings are increased by the amount of qualified deficits⁸²³ that arose in a taxable year beginning before January 1, 2018, if such deficit is also treated as a qualified deficit for purposes of taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017. Finally, the post-1986 earnings and profits are determined by reference to the foreign corporation's total earnings and profits, irrespective of the foreign tax credit separate category limitations.

The Secretary may prescribe appropriate rules regarding the treatment of accumulated post-1986 foreign deferred income of specified foreign corporations that have shareholders who are not U.S. shareholders. Such rules may also include rules that are appropriate to implement the intent of the revised section 965 and the use of the date of introduction as one of the measurement dates in order to establish a floor for determining the post-1986 deferred foreign earnings and profits. For example, guidance may address the extent to which retroactive effective dates selected in entity classification elections filed after introduction of the bill will be permitted.⁸²⁴

Reductions of amounts included in income of U.S. shareholder of foreign corporations with deficits in E&P

The income inclusion required of a U.S. shareholder under this transition rule is reduced by the portion of aggregate foreign earnings and profits deficit allocated to that person by reason

⁸²² For purposes of taking into account its subpart F income under this rule, a noncontrolled 10/50 corporation is treated as a CFC.

⁸²³ Sec. 952(c)(1)(B)(ii).

⁸²⁴ See Treas. Reg. 301.7701-3(c), under which an election may specify an effective date up to 75 days prior to the date on which the election is filed.

of that person's interest in one or more E&P deficit foreign corporations. An E&P deficit foreign corporation is defined as any specified foreign corporation owned by the U.S. shareholder as of the date on which accumulated earnings and profits are measure for that corporation (November 2, 2017 or December 31, 2017, as the case may be) and which also has a deficit in post-1986 earnings and profits as of that date. Accordingly, the deficits of a foreign subsidiary that accumulated prior to its acquisition by the U.S. shareholder may be taken into account in determining the aggregate foreign earnings and profits deficit of a U.S. shareholder.⁸²⁵

The U.S. shareholder aggregates its pro rata share in the foreign E&P deficits of each such company and allocates such aggregate amount among the deferred foreign income corporations in which the shareholder is a U.S. shareholder. The aggregate foreign E & P deficit is allocable to a specified foreign corporation in the same ratio as the U.S. shareholder's pro rata share of post-1986 deferred income in that corporation bears to the U.S. shareholder's pro rata share of accumulated post-1986 deferred foreign income from all deferred income companies of such shareholder.

To illustrate the ratio, assume that Z, a domestic corporation, is a U.S. shareholder with respect to each of four specified foreign corporations, two of which are E&P deficit foreign corporations. Assume further the foreign companies have the following accumulated post-1986 deferred foreign income or foreign E&P deficits as of November 2, 2017 and December 31, 2017:

Example

Specified Foreign Corp.	Percentage Owned	Post-1986 profit/deficit USD	Pro Rata Share
A	60%	(\$1,000)	(\$600)
B	10%	(\$200)	(\$20)
C	70%	\$2,000	\$1,400
D	100%	\$1,000	\$1,000

The aggregate foreign E & P deficit of the U. S. shareholder is (\$620), and the aggregate share of accumulated post-1986 deferred foreign income is \$2,400. Thus, the portion of the aggregate foreign E&P deficit allocable to Corporation C is (\$362), that is, (\$620) x 1400/2400.

⁸²⁵ For example, assume that a foreign corporation organized after December 31, 1986 has \$100 of accumulated earnings and profits as of November 1, 2017, and December 31, 2017 (determined without diminution by reason of dividends distributed during the taxable year and after any increase for qualified deficits), which consist of \$120 general limitation earnings and profits and a \$20 passive limitation deficit, the foreign corporation's post-1986 earnings and profits would be \$100, even if the \$20 passive limitation deficit was a hovering deficit described in Treas. Reg. sec. 1.367(b)-17(d)(2). Foreign income taxes related to the hovering deficit, however, would not be deemed paid by the U.S. shareholder recognizing an incremental income inclusion.

The remainder of the aggregate foreign E&P deficit is allocable to Corporation D. The U.S. shareholder has a net surplus of E&P in the amount of \$1,780.

The proposal also permits intragroup netting among U.S. shareholders in an affiliated group in which there is at least one U.S. shareholder with a net E&P surplus and another with a net E&P deficit. The net E&P surplus shareholder may reduce its net surplus by the shareholder's applicable share of aggregate unused E&P deficit, based on the group's ownership percentage of the members. For example, a U.S. corporation may have two domestic subsidiaries, X and Y, in which it owns 100 percent and 80 percent, respectively. If X has a \$1,000 net E&P surplus, and Y has \$1,000 net E&P deficit, X is an E&P net surplus shareholder, and Y is an E&P net deficit shareholder. The net E&P surplus of X may be reduced by the net E&P deficit of Y to the extent of the group's ownership percentage in Y, which is 80-percent. The remaining net E&P deficit of Y is unused. If the U.S. shareholder Z is also a wholly owned subsidiary of the same U.S. parent as X and Y, the group ownership percentage of Y is unchanged, and the surpluses of X and Z are reduced ratably by 800 of the net E&P deficit of Y.

Participation exemption applied to accumulated post-1986 deferred foreign income

A U.S. shareholder of a specified foreign corporation is allowed a deduction of a portion of the increased subpart F income attributable to the inclusion of pre-effective date deferred foreign income. The amount of the deduction is the sum of the 12-percent rate equivalent percentage of the inclusion amount that is the shareholder's aggregate cash position and the 5-percent rate equivalent percentage of the portion of the inclusion that exceeds the aggregate cash position. By stating the permitted deduction in the form of a tax rate equivalent percentage, the proposal ensures that all pre-effective date accumulated post-1986 deferred foreign income is subject to either a 5-percent or 12-percent rate of tax, depending on the underlying assets as of the measurement date, without regard to the corporate tax rate that may be in effect at the time of the inclusion. For example, corporate taxpayers that use a fiscal year as the taxable year may report the increased subpart F income in a taxable year for which a reduced corporate tax rate would otherwise apply (on a pro-rated basis under section 15), but the allowable deduction would be reduced such that the rate of U.S. tax on the income inclusion would be 5 or 12 percent.

Aggregate cash position

The aggregate cash position of a U.S. shareholder is the average of the sum of the shareholder's pro rata share of the cash position of each specified foreign corporation with respect to which that shareholder is a U.S. shareholder on each of three dates: Date of introduction (November 2, 2017) and the last day of the two most recent taxable years ending before the date of introduction. Appropriate adjustments are made if a specified foreign corporation is not in existence on one or more of those dates. By using a three-year average as the aggregate cash position for a U.S. shareholders, the effect of unusual or anomalous transactions is muted.

For purposes of this computation, the cash position of certain non-corporate entities that would be treated as specified foreign corporations if they were foreign corporations is also included. The cash position of an entity consists of all cash, net accounts receivables, and the

fair market value of similarly liquid assets, specifically including personal property that is actively traded on an established financial market, government securities, certificates of deposit, commercial paper, foreign currency, and short-term obligations. In addition, the Secretary may identify other assets that are economically equivalent to the enumerated assets that are included.

Certain reductions from aggregate cash position are specified in the proposal. First, rules are provided to avoid the double counting of cash position of specified foreign corporations in an affiliated group, while ensuring that all of the cash position is taken into account. Second, regardless of the form in which a specified foreign corporation holds earnings, to the extent that the earnings constitute blocked income that could not be distributed by the corporation due to local jurisdiction restrictions,⁸²⁶ such earnings are not included in the cash position of that specified foreign corporation. The blocked income remains within the scope of the accumulated post-1986 deferred foreign income that is subject to inclusion under this proposal.

In addition to the authority to identify other assets that are subject to the cash position determination by regulation, the proposal also authorizes the Secretary to disregard transactions that he determines had the principal purpose of reducing the aggregate foreign cash position.

Foreign tax credits reduced

The portion of foreign income taxes deemed paid or accrued with respect to the inclusion required by the proposal are not creditable against the Federal income tax attributable to the inclusion, nor are they deductible. The disallowed portion of foreign tax credits is 85.7-percent of foreign taxes paid attributable to the portion of the section 965 inclusion attributable to the aggregate cash position plus 65.7-percent of foreign taxes paid attributable to the remaining portion of the section 965 inclusion.⁸²⁷ A U.S. shareholder is not required to gross-up income under section 78 to the extent of the taxes for which no foreign tax credit is allowed.

The amount of deferred foreign income required to be included in subpart F income under this proposal is disregarded for purposes of determining the amount of income from foreign sources and the combined foreign oil and gas income that a U.S. shareholder has for purposes of the recapture rules applicable to overall foreign losses, separate limitation losses, and foreign oil and gas losses under sections 904(f)(1) and 907(c)(4).

The foreign income taxes deemed paid with respect to the inclusion required by the proposal and for which no credit is allowed in the year of inclusion by reason of section 904 limitations (e.g., because part or all of the inclusion required by the proposal is offset by a net operating loss deduction) are eligible for a special 20 year carry forward period, rather than the otherwise available 10 year period.

⁸²⁶ Sec. 964(b) and regulations thereunder.

⁸²⁷ Other foreign tax credits used by a taxpayer against tax liability resulting from the deemed inclusion apply in full.

Installment payments

A U.S. shareholder may elect to pay the net tax liability resulting from the mandatory inclusion of pre-effective-date undistributed CFC earnings in eight equal installments. The net tax liability that may be paid in installments is the excess of the U.S. shareholder's net income tax for the taxable year in which the pre-effective-date undistributed CFC earnings are included in income over the taxpayer's net income tax for that year determined without regard to the inclusion. Net income tax means net income tax as defined for purposes of the general business credit, but reduced by the amount of that credit.

An election to pay tax in installments must be made by the due date for the tax return for the taxable year in which the pre-effective-date undistributed CFC earnings are included in income. The Treasury Secretary has authority to prescribe the manner of making the election. The first installment must be paid on the due date (determined without regard to extensions) for the tax return for the taxable year of the income inclusion. Succeeding installments must be paid annually no later than the due dates (without extensions) for the income tax return of each succeeding year. If a deficiency is later determined with respect to the net tax liability, the additional tax due may be prorated among all installment payments in most circumstances. The portions of the deficiency prorated to an installment that was due before the deficiency was assessed must be paid upon notice and demand. The portion prorated to any remaining installment is payable with the timely payment of that installment payment, unless the deficiency is attributable to negligence, intentional disregard of rules or regulations, or fraud with intent to evade tax, in which case the entire deficiency is payable upon notice and demand.

The timely payment of an installment does not incur interest. If a deficiency is determined that is attributable to an understatement of the net tax liability due under this proposal, the deficiency is payable with underpayment interest for the period beginning on the date on which the net tax liability would have been due, without regard to an election to pay in installments, and ending with the payment of the deficiency. Furthermore, any amount of deficiency prorated to a remaining installment also bears interest on the deficiency, but not on the original installment amount.

The proposal also includes an acceleration rule. If (1) there is a failure to pay timely any required installment, (2) there is a liquidation or sale of substantially all of the U.S. shareholder's assets (including in a bankruptcy case), (3) the U.S. shareholder ceases business, or (4) another similar circumstance arises, the unpaid portion of all remaining installments is due on the date of the event (or, in a title 11 or similar case, the day before the petition is filed).

Special rule for S corporations

A special rule permits deferral of the transition net tax liability for shareholders of a U.S. shareholder that is a flow-through entity known as an S corporation.⁸²⁸ The S corporation is required to report on its income tax return the amount includible in gross income by reason of

⁸²⁸ Section 1361 defines an S corporation as a domestic small business corporation that has an election in effect for status as an S corporation, with fewer than 100 shareholders, none of whom are nonresident aliens, and all of whom are individuals, estates, trusts or certain exempt organizations.

this proposal, as well as the amount of deduction that would be allowable, and provide a copy of such information to its shareholders. Any shareholder of the S corporation may elect to defer his portion of the net tax liability at transition to the participation exemption system until the shareholder's taxable year in which a triggering event occurs. The election to defer the tax is due not later than the due date for the return of the S corporation for its last taxable year that begins before January 1, 2018.

Three types of events may trigger an end to deferral of the net tax liability. The first type of triggering event is a change in the status of the corporation as an S corporation. The second category includes liquidation, sale of substantially all corporate assets, termination of the company or end of business, or similar event, including reorganization in bankruptcy. The third type of triggering event is a transfer of shares of stock in the S corporation by the electing taxpayer, whether by sale, death or otherwise, unless the transferee of the stock agrees with the Secretary to be liable for net tax liability in the same manner as the transferor. Partial transfers trigger the end of deferral only with respect to the portion of tax properly allocable to the portion of stock sold.

If a shareholder of an S corporation has elected deferral under the special rule for S corporation shareholders and a triggering event occurs, the S corporation and the electing shareholder are jointly and severally liable for any net tax liability and related interest or penalties. The period within which the IRS may collect such liability does not begin before the date of an event that triggers the end of the deferral. If an election to defer payment of the net tax liability is in effect for a shareholder, that shareholder must report the amount of the deferred net tax liability on each income tax return due during the period that the election is in effect. Failure to include that information with each income tax return will result in a penalty equal to five-percent of the amount that should have been reported.

After a triggering event occurs, a shareholder is the S corporation may elect to pay the net tax liability in eight equal installments, subject to rules similar to those generally applicable absent deferral. Whether a shareholder may elect to pay in installments depends upon the type of event that triggered the end of deferral. If the triggering event is a liquidation, sale of substantially all corporate assets, termination of the company or end of business, or similar event, the installment payment election is not available. Instead, the entire net tax liability is due upon notice and demand. The installment election is due with the timely return for the year in which the triggering event occurs. The first installment payment is required by the due date of the same return, determined without regard to extensions of time to file.

Effective Date

The proposal is effective for the last taxable year of a foreign corporation that begins before January 1, 2018, and with respect to U.S. shareholders, for the taxable years in which or with which such taxable years of the foreign corporations end.

B. Modifications Related to Foreign Tax Credit System

1. Repeal of section 902 indirect foreign tax credits; determination of section 960 credit on current year basis

Description of Proposal

The proposal repeals the deemed-paid credit with respect to dividends received by a domestic corporation which owns 10 percent or more of the voting stock of a foreign corporation.

A deemed-paid credit is provided with respect to any income inclusion under subpart F. The deemed-paid credit is limited to the amount of foreign income taxes properly attributable to the subpart F inclusion. Foreign income taxes under the proposal include income, war profits, or excess profits taxes paid or accrued by the CFC to any foreign country or possession of the United States. The proposal eliminates the need for computing and tracking cumulative tax pools.

Additionally, the proposal provides rules applicable to foreign taxes attributable to distributions from previously taxed earnings and profits, including distributions made through tiered-CFCs.

The Secretary is granted authority under the proposal to provide regulations and other guidance as may be necessary and appropriate to carry out the purposes of this proposal. It is anticipated that the Secretary would provide regulations with rules for allocating taxes similar to rules in place for purposes of determining the allocation of taxes to specific foreign tax credit baskets.⁸²⁹ Under such rules, taxes are not attributable to an item of subpart F income if the base upon which the tax was imposed does not include the item of subpart F income. For example, if foreign law exempts a certain type of income from its tax base, no deemed-paid credit results from the inclusion of such income as subpart F. Tax imposed on income that is not included in subpart F income, is not considered attributable to subpart F income.

In addition to the rules described in this section, the proposal makes several conforming amendments to various other sections of the Code reflecting the repeal of section 902 and the modification of section 960. These conforming amendments include amending the section 78 gross-up provision to apply solely to taxes deemed paid under the amended section 960.

Effective Date

The proposal applies to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017.

⁸²⁹ See Treas. Reg. sec. 1.904-6(a).

2. Source of income from sales of inventory determined solely on basis of production activities

Description of Proposal

Under this proposal, gains, profits, and income from the sale or exchange of inventory property produced partly in, and partly outside, the United States is allocated and apportioned on the basis of the location of production with respect to the property. For example, income derived from the sale of inventory property to a foreign jurisdiction is sourced wholly within the United States if the property was produced entirely in the United States, even if title passage occurred elsewhere. Likewise, income derived from inventory property sold in the United States, but produced entirely in another country, is sourced in that country even if title passage occurs in the United States. If the inventory property is produced partly in, and partly outside, the United States, however, the income derived from its sale is sourced partly in the United States.

Effective Date

The proposal is effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017.

C. Modification of Subpart F Provisions

1. Repeal of inclusion based on withdrawal of previously excluded subpart F income from qualified investment

Description of Proposal

The proposal repeals section 955. As a result, a U.S. shareholder in a CFC that invested its previously excluded subpart F income in qualified foreign base company shipping operations is no longer required to include in income a pro rata share of the previously excluded subpart F income when the CFC decreases such investments.

Effective Date

The proposal is effective for taxable years of foreign corporations beginning after December 31, 2017, and to taxable years of U.S. shareholders in which or with which such taxable years of foreign corporations end.

2. Repeal of treatment of foreign base company oil related income as subpart F income

Description of Proposal

The proposal eliminates foreign base company oil related income as a category of foreign base company income.

Effective Date

The proposal is effective for taxable years of foreign corporations beginning after December 31, 2017, and for taxable years of U.S. shareholders in which or with which such taxable years of foreign corporations end.

3. Inflation adjustment of *de minimis* exception for foreign base company income

Description of Proposal

In the case of any taxable year beginning after 2017, the proposal indexes for inflation the \$1,000,000 *de minimis* amount for foreign base company income, with all increases rounded to the nearest multiple of \$50,000.

Effective Date

The proposal is effective for taxable years of foreign corporations beginning after December 31, 2017, and for taxable years of U.S. shareholders in which or with which such taxable years of foreign corporations end.

4. Look-thru rule for related controlled foreign corporations made permanent

Description of Proposal

The proposal makes the exclusion from foreign personal holding company income for certain dividends, interest (including factoring income that is treated as equivalent to interest under section 954(c)(1)(E)), rents, and royalties received or accrued by one controlled foreign corporation from a related controlled foreign corporation permanent.

Effective Date

The proposal is effective for taxable years of foreign corporations beginning after December 31, 2019, and for taxable years of U.S. shareholders in which or with which such taxable years of foreign corporations end.

5. Modification of stock attribution rules for determining status as a controlled foreign corporation

Description of Proposal

The proposal amends the ownership attribution rules of section 958(b) so that certain stock of a foreign corporation owned by a foreign person is attributed to a related U.S. person for purposes of determining whether the related U. S. person is a U.S. shareholder of the foreign corporation and, therefore, whether the foreign corporation is a CFC. In other words, the proposal provides “downward attribution” from a foreign person to a related U.S. person in circumstances in which present law does not so provide. The pro rata share of a CFC’s subpart F income that a U.S. shareholder is required to include in gross income, however, continues to be determined based on direct or indirect ownership of the CFC, without application of the new downward attribution rule.

Effective Date

The proposal is effective for taxable years of foreign corporations beginning after December 31, 2017, and for taxable years of U.S. shareholders in which or with which such taxable years of foreign corporations end.

6. Elimination of requirement that corporation must be controlled for 30 days before subpart F inclusions apply

Description of Proposal

The proposal eliminates the requirement that a corporation must be owned for an uninterrupted period of 30 days before subpart F inclusions apply.

Effective Date

The proposal is effective for taxable years of foreign corporations beginning after December 31, 2017, and for taxable years of U.S. shareholders with or within which such taxable years of foreign corporations end.

D. Prevention of Base Erosion

1. Current year inclusion by United States shareholders with foreign high returns

Description of Proposal

Under the proposal, a U.S. shareholder of any CFC must include in gross income for a taxable year an amount equal to 50 percent of its foreign high return amount (“FHRA”) in a manner generally similar to inclusions of subpart F income. FHRA means, with respect to any U.S. shareholder for the shareholder’s taxable year, the shareholder’s net CFC tested income less an amount equal to the excess (if any) of (1) the applicable percentage of the aggregate of the shareholder’s pro rata share of the qualified business asset investment (“QBAI”) of each CFC with respect to which it is a U.S. shareholder over (2) the amount of interest expense taken into account in determining the shareholder’s net CFC tested income. The applicable percentage is the Federal short-term rate (determined under section 1274(d) for the month in which such shareholder’s taxable year ends) plus seven percentage points.

Net CFC tested income

Net CFC tested income means, with respect to any U.S. shareholder, the excess of the aggregate of its pro rata share of the tested income of each CFC with respect to which it is a U.S. shareholder over the aggregate of its pro rata share of the tested loss of each CFC with respect to which it is a U.S. shareholder. Pro rata shares are determined under the rules of section 951(a)(2).

The tested income of a CFC means the excess (if any) of the gross income of the corporation determined without regard to: (1) the corporation’s ECI if subject to tax; (2) any gross income taken into account in determining the corporation’s subpart F income; (3) any amount, except as otherwise provided by the Secretary, that qualifies for CFC look-through treatment, but only to the extent that any deduction allowable for the payment or accrual of such amount does not result in a reduction of the FHRA of any U.S. shareholder (determined without regard to such amount); (4) any gross income excluded as foreign personal holding company income by reason of the exceptions for active financing income and active insurance income; (5) any gross income excluded from foreign base company income or insurance income by reason of the high-tax exception under section 954(b)(4); (6) any dividend received from a related person (as defined in section 954(d)(3)); and (7) any commodities gross income, over deductions (including taxes) properly allocable to such gross income. Commodities gross income means the corporation’s gross income from the disposition of commodities that it has produced or extracted and that are commodities described in sections 475(e)(2)(A) and 475(e)(2)(D).

The tested loss of a CFC means the excess (if any) of the deductions (including taxes) properly allocable to the corporation’s gross income determined without regard to items (1) through (7) in the preceding paragraph, above, over the amount of such gross income.

Qualified business asset investment

QBAI means, with respect to any CFC for a taxable year, the aggregate of its adjusted bases (determined as of the close of the taxable year and after any adjustments with respect to

such taxable year) in specified tangible property used in its trade or business and with respect to which a deduction is allowable under section 168. Specified tangible property means any tangible property to the extent such property is used in the production of tested income or tested loss. The adjusted basis in any property is determined without regard to any provision of law which is enacted after the date of enactment of this proposal.

If a CFC holds an interest in a partnership as of the close of the corporation's taxable year, the corporation takes into account its distributive share of the aggregate of the partnership's adjusted bases (determined as of such date in the hands of the partnership) in tangible property held by the partnership to the extent that such property is used in the trade or business of the partnership and is used in the production of tested income or tested loss (determined with respect to the corporation's distributive share of income or loss with respect to such property). The corporation's distributive share of the adjusted basis of any property is the corporation's distributive share of income and loss with respect to such property.

For purposes of determining QBAI, the Secretary is authorized to issue anti-avoidance regulations or other guidance as the Secretary determines appropriate, including regulations or other guidance that provide for the treatment of property if the property is transferred or held temporarily, or if avoidance was a factor in the transfer or holding of the property.

Foreign tax credits and coordination with subpart F

Deemed-paid credit for taxes properly attributable to tested income

For any FHRA included in the gross income of a domestic corporation, the corporation is deemed to have paid foreign income taxes equal to 80 percent of its foreign high return percentage multiplied by the aggregate tested foreign income taxes paid or accrued by each CFC with respect to which the corporation is a U.S. shareholder. The foreign high return percentage is the corporation's FHRA divided by the aggregate amount of its pro rata share of the tested income of each CFC with respect to which it is a U.S. shareholder. Tested foreign income taxes are the foreign income taxes paid or accrued by a CFC that are properly attributable to gross income taken into account in determining tested income or tested loss.

The proposal creates a separate foreign tax credit basket for FHRA, with no carryforward available for excess credits. The taxes deemed to have been paid are treated as an increase in FHRA for purposes of section 78, determined by taking into account 100 percent of the aggregate tested foreign income taxes.

Coordination with subpart F

With respect to any CFC any pro rata amount from which is taken into account in determining the FHRA included in gross income of a U.S. shareholder, such amount, except as otherwise provided by the Secretary, is treated in the same manner as an amount included under section 951(a)(1)(A) for purposes of applying sections 168(h)(2)(B), 535(b)(10), 851(b), 904(h)(1), 959, 961, 962(c), 962(d), 993(a)(1)(E), 996(f)(1), 1248(b)(1), 1248(d)(1), 6501(e)(1)(C), 6654(d)(2)(D), and 6655(e)(4).

The portion of the FHRA treated as being with respect to a CFC equals zero for a corporation with tested loss and, for a corporation with tested income, the portion of the FHRA which bears the same ratio to the FHRA as the shareholder's pro rata amount of tested income of such corporation bears to the aggregate amount of the shareholder's pro rata share of the tested income of each CFC with respect to which it is a U.S. shareholder.

Tested losses taken into account in determining a U.S. shareholder's FHRA cannot also reduce the shareholder's inclusions in gross income under section 951(a)(1)(A) by reason of the earnings and profits limitation in section 952(c). Accordingly, a U.S. shareholder's amount included in gross income under section 951(a)(1)(A) with respect to a CFC is determined by increasing the earnings and profits of such corporation (solely for purposes of determining such amount) by an amount that bears the same ratio (not greater than 1) to the shareholder's pro rata share of the tested loss of such CFC as (1) the aggregate amount of the shareholder's pro rata share of the tested income of each CFC with respect to which it is a U.S. shareholder bears to (2) the aggregate amount of the shareholder's tested loss of each CFC with respect to which it is a U.S. shareholder. If this increase in earnings and profits results in an incremental inclusion under section 951(a)(1)(A), the CFC will increase its earnings and profits described in section 959(c)(2) by that amount and decrease its earnings and profits in section 959(c)(3) by that amount (even if that results in, or increases, a deficit).

Taxable years for which persons are treated as U.S. shareholders of a CFC

For purposes of the FHRA inclusion, a U.S. shareholder of a CFC is treated as a U.S. shareholder of the corporation for any taxable year of the shareholder if a taxable year of the corporation ends in or with the taxable year of such person and the person owns (within the meaning of section 958(a)) stock in the corporation on the last day in the taxable year of the corporation on which the corporation is a CFC. A corporation is generally treated as a CFC for any taxable year if the corporation is a CFC at any time during the taxable year.

Effective Date

The proposal is effective for taxable years of foreign corporations beginning after December 31, 2017, and for taxable years of U.S. shareholders in which or with which such taxable years of foreign corporations end.

2. Limitation on deduction of interest by domestic corporations which are members of an international financial reporting group

Description of Proposal

The proposal limits the amount of U.S. interest expense that a domestic corporation which is a member of an international financial reporting group can deduct to the sum of the member's interest income plus the allowable percentage of 110 percent of net interest expense. An international financial reporting group is a group that: (1) includes at least one foreign corporation engaged in a U.S. trade or business or at least one domestic corporation and one foreign corporation at any time during the group's reporting year, (2) prepares consolidated financial statements in accordance with U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ("GAAP"), International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), or any other comparable

method identified by the Secretary,⁸³⁰ and (3) reports in such statements average annual gross receipts in excess of \$100,000,000 (determined in the aggregate with respect to all entities which are part of such group) for the three-reporting-year period ending with such reporting year.

The allowable percentage is the ratio of a corporation's allocable share of the international financial reporting group's net interest expense over such corporation's reported net interest expense. A corporation's allocable share of an international financial reporting group's net interest expense is determined based on the corporation's share of the group's earnings (computed by adding back net interest expense, taxes, depreciation, and amortization) as reflected in the group's consolidated financial statements. A corporation's reported net interest expense is its net interest expense reported in the books and records used to prepare the group's consolidated financial statements. For international financial reporting groups that do not prepare consolidated financial statements under U.S. GAAP, IFRS, or any other comparable method identified by the Secretary and which are filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission, the proposal provides a hierarchy of other audited consolidated financial statements that may be relied upon by such group.

The proposal applies to partnerships at the partnership level under rules similar to the rules of section 3301 of the bill. The proposal also applies to foreign corporations engaged in a U.S. trade or business. A U.S. consolidated group is considered a single corporation under this proposal.

The amount of any interest not allowed as a deduction for any taxable year by reason of this proposal or section 3301 of the bill (depending on whichever imposes the lower limitation with respect to such taxable year) can be carried forward as interest (and as business interest for purposes of section 3301 of the bill) for up to five years.

Effective Date

The proposal is effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017.

⁸³⁰ The International Financial Reporting Standards are a set of accounting standards commonly used for the preparation of financial statements of public companies listed in countries outside the United States.

3. Excise tax on certain payments from domestic corporations to related foreign corporations; election to treat such payments as effectively connected income

Description of Proposal

In general

This proposal imposes an excise tax on certain amounts paid by U.S. payors to certain related foreign recipients to the extent the amounts are deductible by the U.S. payor. However, the excise tax does not apply if the foreign recipient elects to be subject to U.S. income tax on the amounts received. In calculating the U.S. income tax liability imposed under such an election, deemed expenses are allowed as a deduction. No foreign tax credits are allowed against the U.S. tax liability imposed by this proposal.

Excise tax

The proposal provides for an excise tax on specified amounts paid or incurred by a domestic corporation to a foreign corporation if both the foreign and domestic corporations are members of the same international financial reporting group. The amount of the tax is equal to 20 percent of the specified amounts paid or incurred. The excise tax is not imposed with respect to amounts that are or are deemed to be effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business of the foreign corporation.

A specified amount is any amount which is allowable by the payor as a deduction or includible in costs of goods sold, or inventory, or in the basis of an amortizable or depreciable asset. A specified amount does not include: (i) interest, (ii) an amount paid or incurred for the acquisition of a commodity defined in sections 475(e)(2)(A) or (d), that is, a commodity actively traded within the meaning of section 1092(d)(1) or an identified hedge of such commodity, or, (iii) for a payor which has elected to use a services cost method under section 482, an amount paid or incurred for services if such amount is the total services cost with no markup.

An international financial reporting group is any group of entities that prepares consolidated financial statements⁸³¹ if the average annual aggregate payment amount for the group for the three-year period ending in the reporting year exceeds \$100,000,000. The annual aggregate payment amount means the aggregate of the specified amounts made by U.S. members of the group to foreign members of the group during the reporting year.

⁸³¹ This term is defined in new section 163(n)(4) as a financial statement certified as being prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, international financial reporting standards, or any other comparable method of accounting identified by the Secretary of the Treasury and which is: (i) a 10-K (or successor form), or annual statement to shareholders required to be filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission, or, if this is not available, (ii) an audited financial statement used for (1) credit purposes, (2) reporting to shareholders, partners or other proprietors, or to beneficiaries, or (3) any other substantial nontax purpose, or, if (i) and (ii) are not available, (iii) filed with any other Federal or State agency for nontax purposes, or, if (i), (ii), or (iii) are not available, a financial statement used for a purpose described in (ii)(1), (2) and (3), or filed with any regulatory or governmental body, within or outside the United States, specified by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Partnerships and branches

For purposes of this proposal, a partnership is treated as an aggregate of its partners. Accordingly, a payment made to a partnership is treated as a payment to the partners, and a payment from a partnership is treated as a payment from the partners, in an amount equal to the partner's distributive share of the relevant item of income, gain, deduction, or loss.

For purposes of this proposal, U.S. branches are treated as separate entities for purposes of determining the treatment of payments between a branch and entities other than its owner and for purposes of deemed payments between a branch and its owner.

Election to treat payments as effectively connected income

If a specified amount is paid or incurred by a domestic corporation with respect to a foreign corporation and both the foreign and domestic corporations are members of the same international financial reporting group, the foreign corporation may elect to take into account all such specified amounts as if the foreign corporation were engaged in a U.S. trade or business and had a permanent establishment and as if the payment were effectively connected with that U.S. trade or business and were attributable to the permanent establishment. If the foreign corporation makes such election, the excise tax is not imposed. The election applies for the taxable year for which the election is made and all subsequent taxable years unless revoked with consent of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The deemed expenses with respect to any specified amount received by a foreign corporation during any reporting year is the amount of expenses such that the net income ratio of the foreign corporation with respect to the specified amount (taking into account only such deemed expenses) is equal to the net income ratio of the international financial reporting group determined for the reporting year with respect to the product line to which the specified amount relates. The net income ratio is the ratio of net income determined without regard to income taxes, interest income, and interest expense, divided by revenue. The net income ratio is calculated in accordance with the books and records used in preparing the group's consolidated financial statements.

In general, the amount treated as effectively connected income under this proposal is treated as such for all purposes of the Code. For example, it is subject to the branch profit tax and is not subject to the excise tax under section 4371. However, for purposes of section 245 and new section 245A, these amounts are not treated as effectively connected income. Therefore, a distribution of earnings attributable to the amounts described in this proposal is eligible for the participation DRD under new section 245A.

Coordination with FDAP

Amounts treated as effectively connected income under this proposal are not excluded from the definition of fixed or determinable annual or periodical ("FDAP") income. Payments subject to tax under section 881 do not constitute specified payments under this proposal except to the extent that the rate of tax imposed under section 881 is reduced by a bilateral income tax treaty.

Joint and several liability

If there is an underpayment with respect to any taxable year of an electing foreign corporation which is a member of an international financial accounting group, each domestic corporation in the group is jointly and severally liable for as much of the underpayment as does not exceed the excess of such underpayment over the amount of such underpayment determined without regard to this rule and any penalty, addition to tax, or additional amount attributable to the above amount.

Foreign tax credits and deductions

No credit or deduction is allowed for any taxes (including withholding taxes) paid or accrued with respect to any amount to which this proposal applies.

Reporting

An electing foreign corporation that receives a specified amount is required to report, with respect to each member of the international financial reporting group from which any such amount is received: (i) the name and taxpayer identification number of each member, (ii) the aggregate amounts received from each member, (iii) the product lines to which such amounts relate, the aggregate amounts relating to each product line, and the net income ratio for each product line, and (iv) a summary of changes in financial accounting methods that affect the computation of any net income ratio described above.

A domestic corporation that pays or accrues a specified amount with respect to which a foreign corporation has made the election is required to make a return according to the forms and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury containing certain information and to maintain sufficient records to determine the tax liability imposed by this proposal. The information required to be provided is as follows: (1) the name and taxpayer identification number of the common parent of the international financial reporting group of which the domestic corporation is a member, and (2) with respect to a specified amount: (A) the name and taxpayer identification number of the recipient of the amount, (B) the aggregate amounts received by the recipient, (C) the product lines to which the amounts relate and the aggregate amounts for each product line, and the net income ratio for each product line, and (D) a summary of any changes in financial accounting methods that affect the computation of any net income ratio described in (C).

Effective Date

The proposal to amounts paid or incurred after December 31, 2018.

E. Provisions Related to Possessions of the United States

1. Extension of deduction allowable with respect to income attributable to domestic production activities in Puerto Rico

Present Law

General

Present law generally provides a deduction from taxable income (or, in the case of an individual, adjusted gross income) that is equal to nine percent of the lesser of the taxpayer's qualified production activities income or taxable income for the taxable year. For taxpayers subject to the 35-percent corporate income tax rate, the nine-percent deduction effectively reduces the corporate income tax rate to slightly less than 32 percent on qualified production activities income.

In general, qualified production activities income is equal to domestic production gross receipts reduced by the sum of: (1) the costs of goods sold that are allocable to those receipts; and (2) other expenses, losses, or deductions which are properly allocable to those receipts.

Domestic production gross receipts generally are gross receipts of a taxpayer that are derived from: (1) any sale, exchange, or other disposition, or any lease, rental, or license, of qualifying production property⁸³² that was manufactured, produced, grown or extracted by the taxpayer in whole or in significant part within the United States; (2) any sale, exchange, or other disposition, or any lease, rental, or license, of qualified film⁸³³ produced by the taxpayer; (3) any lease, rental, license, sale, exchange, or other disposition of electricity, natural gas, or potable water produced by the taxpayer in the United States; (4) construction of real property performed in the United States by a taxpayer in the ordinary course of a construction trade or business; or (5) engineering or architectural services performed in the United States for the construction of real property located in the United States.

The amount of the deduction for a taxable year is limited to 50 percent of the wages paid by the taxpayer, and properly allocable to domestic production gross receipts, during the calendar year that ends in such taxable year.⁸³⁴ Wages paid to bona fide residents of Puerto Rico

⁸³² Qualifying production property generally includes any tangible personal property, computer software, and sound recordings.

⁸³³ Qualified film includes any motion picture film or videotape (including live or delayed television programming, but not including certain sexually explicit productions) if 50 percent or more of the total compensation relating to the production of the film (including compensation in the form of residuals and participations) constitutes compensation for services performed in the United States by actors, production personnel, directors, and producers.

⁸³⁴ For purposes of the proposal, "wages" include the sum of the amounts of wages as defined in section 3401(a) and elective deferrals that the taxpayer properly reports to the Social Security Administration with respect to the employment of employees of the taxpayer during the calendar year ending during the taxpayer's taxable year.

generally are not included in the definition of wages for purposes of computing the wage limitation amount.⁸³⁵

Rules for Puerto Rico

When used in the Code in a geographical sense, the term “United States” generally includes only the States and the District of Columbia.⁸³⁶ A special rule for determining domestic production gross receipts, however, provides that in the case of any taxpayer with gross receipts from sources within the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the term “United States” includes the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, but only if all of the taxpayer’s Puerto Rico-sourced gross receipts are taxable under the Federal income tax for individuals or corporations.⁸³⁷ In computing the 50-percent wage limitation, the taxpayer is permitted to take into account wages paid to bona fide residents of Puerto Rico for services performed in Puerto Rico.⁸³⁸

The special rules for Puerto Rico apply only with respect to the first 11 taxable years of a taxpayer beginning after December 31, 2005 and before January 1, 2017.

Description of Proposal

The proposal extends the special domestic production activities rules for Puerto Rico to apply for the first 12 taxable years of a taxpayer beginning after December 31, 2005 and before January 1, 2018.

Effective Date

The proposal applies to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2016.

2. Extension of temporary increase in limit on cover over of rum excise taxes to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands

Present Law

A \$13.50 per proof gallon⁸³⁹ excise tax is imposed on distilled spirits produced in or imported into the United States.⁸⁴⁰ The excise tax does not apply to distilled spirits that are

⁸³⁵ Section 3401(a)(8)(C) excludes wages paid to United States citizens who are bona fide residents of Puerto Rico from the term wages for purposes of income tax withholding.

⁸³⁶ Sec. 7701(a)(9).

⁸³⁷ Sec. 199(d)(8)(A).

⁸³⁸ Sec. 199(d)(8)(B).

⁸³⁹ A proof gallon is a liquid gallon consisting of 50 percent alcohol. See secs. 5002(a)(10) and (11).

⁸⁴⁰ Sec. 5001(a)(1).

exported from the United States, including exports to U.S. possessions (*e.g.*, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands).⁸⁴¹

The Code provides for cover over (payment) to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands of the excise tax imposed on rum imported (or brought) into the United States, without regard to the country of origin.⁸⁴² The amount of the cover over is limited under Code section 7652(f) to \$10.50 per proof gallon (\$13.25 per proof gallon before January 1, 2017).

Tax amounts attributable to shipments to the United States of rum produced in Puerto Rico are covered over to Puerto Rico. Tax amounts attributable to shipments to the United States of rum produced in the Virgin Islands are covered over to the Virgin Islands. Tax amounts attributable to shipments to the United States of rum produced in neither Puerto Rico nor the Virgin Islands are divided and covered over to the two possessions under a formula.⁸⁴³ Amounts covered over to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands are deposited into the treasuries of the two possessions for use as those possessions determine.⁸⁴⁴ All of the amounts covered over are subject to the limitation.

Description of Proposal

The proposal suspends for six years the \$10.50 per proof gallon limitation on the amount of excise taxes on rum covered over to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Under the proposal, the cover-over limitation of \$13.25 per proof gallon is extended for rum brought into the United States after December 31, 2016 and before January 1, 2023. After December 31, 2022, the cover over amount reverts to \$10.50 per proof gallon.

Effective Date

The proposal applies to distilled spirits brought into the United States after December 31, 2016.

3. Extension of American Samoa economic development credit

Present Law

A domestic corporation that was an existing credit claimant with respect to American Samoa and that elected the application of section 936 for its last taxable year beginning before January 1, 2006 is allowed a credit based on the corporation's economic activity-based limitation

⁸⁴¹ Secs. 5214(a)(1)(A), 5002(a)(15), 7653(b) and (c).

⁸⁴² Secs. 7652(a)(3), (b)(3), and (e)(1). One percent of the amount of excise tax collected from imports into the United States of articles produced in the Virgin Islands is retained by the United States under section 7652(b)(3).

⁸⁴³ Sec. 7652(e)(2).

⁸⁴⁴ Secs. 7652(a)(3), (b)(3), and (e)(1).

with respect to American Samoa. The credit is not part of the Code but is computed based on the rules of sections 30A and 936. The credit is allowed for the first eleven taxable years of a corporation that begin after December 31, 2005, and before January 1, 2017.

A corporation was an existing credit claimant with respect to a American Samoa if (1) the corporation was engaged in the active conduct of a trade or business within American Samoa on October 13, 1995, and (2) the corporation elected the benefits of the possession tax credit⁸⁴⁵ in an election in effect for its taxable year that included October 13, 1995.⁸⁴⁶ A corporation that added a substantial new line of business (other than in a qualifying acquisition of all the assets of a trade or business of an existing credit claimant) ceased to be an existing credit claimant as of the close of the taxable year ending before the date on which that new line of business was added.

The amount of the credit allowed to a qualifying domestic corporation under the proposal is equal to the sum of the amounts used in computing the corporation's economic activity-based limitation with respect to American Samoa, except that no credit is allowed for the amount of any American Samoa income taxes. Thus, for any qualifying corporation the amount of the credit equals the sum of (1) 60 percent of the corporation's qualified American Samoa wages and allocable employee fringe benefit expenses and (2) 15 percent of the corporation's depreciation allowances with respect to short-life qualified American Samoa tangible property, plus 40 percent of the corporation's depreciation allowances with respect to medium-life qualified

⁸⁴⁵ For taxable years beginning before January 1, 2006, certain domestic corporations with business operations in the U.S. possessions were eligible for the possession tax credit. Secs. 27(b) and 936. This credit offset the U.S. tax imposed on certain income related to operations in the U.S. possessions. Subject to certain limitations, the amount of the possession tax credit allowed to any domestic corporation equaled the portion of that corporation's U.S. tax that was attributable to the corporation's non-U.S. source taxable income from (1) the active conduct of a trade or business within a U.S. possession, (2) the sale or exchange of substantially all of the assets that were used in such a trade or business, or (3) certain possessions investment. No deduction or foreign tax credit was allowed for any possessions or foreign tax paid or accrued with respect to taxable income that was taken into account in computing the credit under section 936. Under the economic activity-based limit, the amount of the credit could not exceed an amount equal to the sum of (1) 60 percent of the taxpayer's qualified possession wages and allocable employee fringe benefit expenses, (2) 15 percent of depreciation allowances with respect to short-life qualified tangible property, plus 40 percent of depreciation allowances with respect to medium-life qualified tangible property, plus 65 percent of depreciation allowances with respect to long-life qualified tangible property, and (3) in certain cases, a portion of the taxpayer's possession income taxes. A taxpayer could elect, instead of the economic activity-based limit, a limit equal to the applicable percentage of the credit that otherwise would have been allowable with respect to possession business income, beginning in 1998, the applicable percentage was 40 percent.

To qualify for the possession tax credit for a taxable year, a domestic corporation was required to satisfy two conditions. First, the corporation was required to derive at least 80 percent of its gross income for the three-year period immediately preceding the close of the taxable year from sources within a possession. Second, the corporation was required to derive at least 75 percent of its gross income for that same period from the active conduct of a possession business. Sec. 936(a)(2). The section 936 credit generally expired for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2005.

⁸⁴⁶ A corporation will qualify as an existing credit claimant if it acquired all the assets of a trade or business of a corporation that (1) actively conducted that trade or business in a possession on October 13, 1995, and (2) had elected the benefits of the possession tax credit in an election in effect for the taxable year that included October 13, 1995.

American Samoa tangible property, plus 65 percent of the corporation's depreciation allowances with respect to long-life qualified American Samoa tangible property.

The section 936(c) rule denying a credit or deduction for any possessions or foreign tax paid with respect to taxable income taken into account in computing the credit under section 936 does not apply with respect to the credit allowed by the proposal.

For taxable years beginning after December 31, 2016 the credit rules are modified in two ways. First, domestic corporations with operations in American Samoa are allowed the credit even if those corporations are not existing credit claimants. Second, the credit is available to a domestic corporation (either an existing credit claimant or a new credit claimant) only if, in addition to satisfying all the present law requirements for claiming the credit, the corporation also has qualified production activities income (as defined in section 199(c) by substituting "American Samoa" for "the United States" in each place that latter term appears).

In the case of a corporation that is an existing credit claimant with respect to American Samoa and that elected the application of section 936 for its last taxable year beginning before January 1, 2006, the credit applies to the first nine taxable years of the corporation which begin after December 31, 2005, and before January 1, 2017. For any other corporation, the credit applies to the first three taxable years of that corporation which begin after December 31, 2011 and before January 1, 2017.

Description of Proposal

The proposal extends the credit for five years to apply (a) in the case of a corporation that is an existing credit claimant with respect to American Samoa and that elected the application of section 936 for its last taxable year beginning before January 1, 2006, to the first 17 taxable years of the corporation which begin after December 31, 2005, and before January 1, 2023, and (b) in the case of any other corporation, to the first 11 taxable years of the corporation which begin after December 31, 2011 and before January 1, 2023.

Effective Date

The proposal applies to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2016.

F. Other International Reforms

1. Restriction on insurance business exception to the passive foreign investment company rules

Description of Proposal

The proposal modifies the requirements for a corporation the income of which is not included in passive income for purposes of the PFIC rules. The proposal replaces the test based on whether a corporation is predominantly engaged in an insurance business with a test based on the corporation's insurance liabilities. The requirement that the foreign corporation would be subject to tax under subchapter L if it were a domestic corporation is retained.

Under the proposal, passive income for purposes of the PFIC rules does not include income derived in the active conduct of an insurance business by a corporation (1) that would be subject to tax under subchapter L if it were a domestic corporation; and (2) the applicable insurance liabilities of which constitute more than 25 percent of its total assets as reported on the company's applicable financial statement for the last year ending with or within the taxable year.

For the purpose of the proposal's exception from passive income, applicable insurance liabilities means, with respect to any property and casualty or life insurance business (1) loss and loss adjustment expenses, (2) reserves (other than deficiency, contingency, or unearned premium reserves) for life and health insurance risks and life and health insurance claims with respect to contracts providing coverage for mortality or morbidity risks. This includes loss reserves for property and casualty, life, and health insurance contracts and annuity contracts. Unearned premium reserves with respect to any type of risk are not treated as applicable insurance liabilities for purposes of the proposal. For purposes of the proposal, the amount of any applicable insurance liability may not exceed the lesser of such amount (1) as reported to the applicable insurance regulatory body in the applicable financial statement (or, if less, the amount required by applicable law or regulation), or (2) as determined under regulations prescribed by the Secretary.

An applicable financial statement is a statement for financial reporting purposes that (1) is made on the basis of generally accepted accounting principles, (2) is made on the basis of international financial reporting standards, but only if there is no statement made on the basis of generally accepted accounting principles, or (3) except as otherwise provided by the Secretary in regulations, is the annual statement required to be filed with the applicable insurance regulatory body, but only if there is no statement made on either of the foregoing bases. Unless otherwise provided in regulations, it is intended that generally accepted accounting principles means U.S. GAAP.

The applicable insurance regulatory body means, with respect to any insurance business, the entity established by law to license, authorize, or regulate such insurance business and to which the applicable financial statement is provided. For example, in the United States, the applicable insurance regulatory body is the State insurance regulator to which the corporation provides its annual statement.

If a corporation fails to qualify solely because its applicable insurance liabilities constitute 25 percent or less of its total assets, a United States person who owns stock of the corporation may elect in such manner as the Secretary prescribes to treat the stock as stock of a qualifying insurance corporation if (1) the corporation's applicable insurance liabilities constitute at least 10 percent of its total assets, and (2) based on the applicable facts and circumstances, the corporation is predominantly engaged in an insurance business, and its failure to qualify under the 25 percent threshold is due solely to runoff-related or rating-related circumstances involving such insurance business. Such circumstances include, for example, the fact that the company is in runoff, that is, it is not taking on new insurance business (and consequently has little or no premium income), and is using its remaining assets to pay off claims with respect to pre-existing insurance risks on its books. Such circumstances also include, for example, the application to the company of specific requirements with respect to capital and surplus relating to insurance liabilities imposed by a rating agency as a condition of obtaining a rating necessary to write new insurance business for the current year.

Effective Date

The proposal applies to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017.

2. Limitation on treaty benefits for certain deductible payments

Description of Proposal

The proposal limits tax treaty benefits with respect to U.S. withholding tax imposed on deductible related-party payments. Under the proposal, the amount of U.S. withholding tax imposed on deductible related-party payments may not be reduced under any U.S. income tax treaty unless such withholding tax would have been reduced under a U.S. income tax treaty if the payment were made directly to the foreign parent corporation of the payee. A payment is a deductible related-party payment if it is made directly or indirectly by any person to any other person, if it is allowable as a deduction for U.S. tax purposes, and if both persons are members of the same foreign controlled group of entities.

For purposes of the proposal, a foreign controlled group of entities is a controlled group of corporations as defined in section 1563(a)(1), modified as described below, in which the common parent company is a foreign corporation. Such common parent company is referred to as the foreign parent corporation. A controlled group of corporations consists of a chain or chains of corporations connected through direct stock ownership of at least 80 percent of the total combined voting power of all classes of stock entitled to vote or at least 80 percent of the total value of shares of all classes of stock of each of the corporations. For purposes of the proposal, the relevant ownership threshold is lowered from at least 80 percent to more than 50 percent, certain members of the controlled group of corporations that would otherwise be treated as excluded members are not treated as excluded members,⁸⁴⁷ and insurance companies are not

⁸⁴⁷ Under section 1563(b)(2), a corporation that is a member of a controlled group of corporations on December 31 of a taxable year is treated as an excluded member of the group for the taxable year that includes such December 31 if such corporation (A) is a member of the group for less than one-half the number of days in such taxable year which precedes such December 31; (B) is exempt from taxation under section 501(a) for such taxable

treated as members of a separate controlled group of corporations. In addition, a partnership or other noncorporate entity is treated as a member of a controlled group of corporations if such entity is controlled (within the meaning of section 954(d)(3)) by members of the group.

The Secretary may prescribe regulations or other guidance as are necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes of the proposal, including regulations or other guidance providing for the treatment of two or more persons as members of a foreign controlled group of entities if such persons would be the common parent of such group if treated as one corporation, and regulations providing for the treatment of any member of a foreign controlled group of entities as the common parent of that group if such treatment is appropriate taking into account the economic relationships among the group entities.

As an example of the operation of the proposal, a deductible payment made by a U.S. entity to an intermediate foreign entity (the payee) with a foreign parent corporation that is resident in a country with respect to which the United States does not have an income tax treaty is always subject to the statutory U.S. withholding tax rate of 30 percent, irrespective of whether the payee qualifies for benefits under a tax treaty. If, instead, the foreign parent corporation is a resident of a country with respect to which the United States does have an income tax treaty that would reduce the withholding tax rate on a payment made directly to the foreign parent corporation (regardless of the amount of such reduction), and the payment would qualify for benefits under that treaty if the payment were made directly to the foreign parent corporation, then the payee entity will continue to be eligible for the reduced withholding tax rate under the U.S. income tax treaty with the payee entity's residence country (even if such reduced treaty rate is lower than the rate that would be imposed on a hypothetical direct payment to the foreign parent corporation).

Effective Date

The proposal is effective for payments made after the date of enactment.

year; (C) is a foreign corporation subject to tax under section 881 for such taxable year; (D) is an insurance company subject to taxation under section 801; or (E) is a franchised corporation (as defined in section 1563(f)(4)).

TITLE V – EXEMPT ORGANIZATIONS

A. Unrelated Business Income Tax

1. Clarification of unrelated business income tax treatment of entities exempt from tax under section 501(a)

Present Law

Tax exemption for certain organizations

Section 501(a) exempts certain organizations from Federal income tax. Such organizations include: (1) tax-exempt organizations described in section 501(c) (including among others section 501(c)(3) charitable organizations and section 501(c)(4) social welfare organizations); (2) religious and apostolic organizations described in section 501(d); and (3) trusts forming part of a pension, profit-sharing, or stock bonus plan of an employer described in section 401(a).

Section 115 excludes from gross income certain income of entities that perform an essential government function. The exemption applies to: (1) income derived from any public utility or the exercise of any essential governmental function and accruing to a State or any political subdivision thereof, or the District of Columbia; or (2) income accruing to the government of any possession of the United States, or any political subdivision thereof.

Unrelated business income tax, in general

An exempt organization generally may have revenue from four sources: contributions, gifts, and grants; trade or business income that is related to exempt activities (*e.g.*, program service revenue); investment income; and trade or business income that is not related to exempt activities. The Federal income tax exemption generally extends to the first three categories, and does not extend to an organization's unrelated trade or business income. In some cases, however, the investment income of an organization is taxed as if it were unrelated trade or business income.⁸⁴⁸

The unrelated business income tax ("UBIT") generally applies to income derived from a trade or business regularly carried on by the organization that is not substantially related to the performance of the organization's tax-exempt functions.⁸⁴⁹ An organization that is subject to UBIT and that has \$1,000 or more of gross unrelated business taxable income must report that income on Form 990-T (Exempt Organization Business Income Tax Return).

Most exempt organizations may operate an unrelated trade or business so long as the organization remains primarily engaged in activities that further its exempt purposes. Therefore,

⁸⁴⁸ This is the case for social clubs (sec. 501(c)(7)), voluntary employees' beneficiary associations (sec. 501(c)(9)), and organizations and trusts described in sections 501(c)(17) and 501(c)(20). Sec. 512(a)(3).

⁸⁴⁹ Secs. 511-514.

an organization may engage in a substantial amount of unrelated business activity without jeopardizing exempt status. A section 501(c)(3) (charitable) organization, however, may not operate an unrelated trade or business as a substantial part of its activities.⁸⁵⁰ Therefore, the unrelated trade or business activity of a section 501(c)(3) organization must be insubstantial.

Organizations subject to tax on unrelated business income

Most exempt organizations are subject to the tax on unrelated business income. Specifically, organizations subject to the unrelated business income tax generally include: (1) organizations exempt from tax under section 501(a), including organizations described in section 501(c) (except for U.S. instrumentalities and certain charitable trusts);⁸⁵¹ (2) qualified pension, profit-sharing, and stock bonus plans described in section 401(a);⁸⁵² and (3) certain State colleges and universities.⁸⁵³

Description of Proposal

The proposal clarifies that an organization does not fail to be subject to tax on its unrelated business income as an organization exempt from tax under section 501(a) solely because the organization also is exempt, or excludes amounts from gross income, by reason of another provision of the Code. For example, if an organization is described in section 401(a) (and thus is exempt from tax under section 501(a)) and its income also is described in section 115 (relating to the exclusion from gross income of certain income derived from the exercise of an essential governmental function), its status under section 115 does not cause it to be exempt from tax on its unrelated business income.

Effective Date

The proposal is effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017.

2. Exclusion of research income from unrelated business taxable income limited to publicly available research

Present Law

Tax exemption for certain organizations

Section 501(a) exempts certain organizations from Federal income tax. Such organizations include: (1) tax-exempt organizations described in section 501(c) (including among others section 501(c)(3) charitable organizations and section 501(c)(4) social welfare

⁸⁵⁰ Treas. Reg. sec. 1.501(c)(3)-1(e).

⁸⁵¹ Sec. 511(a)(2)(A).

⁸⁵² Sec. 511(a)(2)(A).

⁸⁵³ Sec. 511(a)(2)(B).

organizations); (2) religious and apostolic organizations described in section 501(d); and (3) trusts forming part of a pension, profit-sharing, or stock bonus plan of an employer described in section 401(a).

Unrelated business income tax, in general

The unrelated business income tax (“UBIT”) generally applies to income derived from a trade or business regularly carried on by the organization that is not substantially related to the performance of the organization’s tax-exempt functions.⁸⁵⁴ An organization that is subject to UBIT and that has \$1,000 or more of gross unrelated business taxable income must report that income on Form 990-T (Exempt Organization Business Income Tax Return).

Most exempt organizations may operate an unrelated trade or business so long as the organization remains primarily engaged in activities that further its exempt purposes. Therefore, an organization may engage in a substantial amount of unrelated business activity without jeopardizing exempt status. A section 501(c)(3) (charitable) organization, however, may not operate an unrelated trade or business as a substantial part of its activities.⁸⁵⁵ Therefore, the unrelated trade or business activity of a section 501(c)(3) organization must be insubstantial.

Organizations subject to tax on unrelated business income

Most exempt organizations are subject to the tax on unrelated business income. Specifically, organizations subject to the unrelated business income tax generally include: (1) organizations exempt from tax under section 501(a), including organizations described in section 501(c) (except for U.S. instrumentalities and certain charitable trusts);⁸⁵⁶ (2) qualified pension, profit-sharing, and stock bonus plans described in section 401(a);⁸⁵⁷ and (3) certain State colleges and universities.⁸⁵⁸

Exclusions from Unrelated Business Taxable Income

In general

Certain types of income are specifically exempt from unrelated business taxable income, such as dividends, interest, royalties, and certain rents,⁸⁵⁹ unless derived from debt-financed property or from certain 50-percent controlled subsidiaries.⁸⁶⁰ Other exemptions from UBIT are

⁸⁵⁴ Secs. 511-514.

⁸⁵⁵ Treas. Reg. sec. 1.501(c)(3)-1(e).

⁸⁵⁶ Sec. 511(a)(2)(A).

⁸⁵⁷ Sec. 511(a)(2)(A).

⁸⁵⁸ Sec. 511(a)(2)(B).

⁸⁵⁹ Secs. 511-514.

⁸⁶⁰ Sec. 512(b)(13).

provided for activities in which substantially all the work is performed by volunteers, for income from the sale of donated goods, and for certain activities carried on for the convenience of members, students, patients, officers, or employees of a charitable organization. In addition, special UBIT provisions exempt from tax activities of trade shows and State fairs, income from bingo games, and income from the distribution of low-cost items incidental to the solicitation of charitable contributions. Organizations liable for tax on unrelated business taxable income may be liable for alternative minimum tax determined after taking into account adjustments and tax preference items.

Research income

Certain income derived from research activities of exempt organizations is excluded from unrelated business taxable income. For example, income derived from research performed for the United States, a State, and certain agencies and subdivisions is excluded.⁸⁶¹ Income from research performed by a college, university, or hospital for any person also is excluded.⁸⁶² Finally, if an organization is operated primarily for purposes of carrying on fundamental research the results of which are freely available to the general public, all income derived by research performed by such organization for any person, not just income derived from research available to the general public, is excluded.⁸⁶³

Description of Proposal

The proposal modifies the exclusion of income from research performed by an organization operated primarily for purposes of carrying on fundamental research the results of which are freely available to the general public (section 512(b)(9)). Under the proposal, the organization may exclude from unrelated business taxable income under section 512(b)(9) only income from such fundamental research the results of which are freely available to the general public.

Effective Date

The proposal is effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017.

⁸⁶¹ Sec. 512(b)(7).

⁸⁶² Sec. 512(b)(8).

⁸⁶³ Sec. 512(b)(9).

B. Excise Taxes

1. Simplification of excise tax on private foundation investment income

Present Law

Excise tax on the net investment income of private foundations

Under section 4940(a), private foundations that are recognized as exempt from Federal income tax under section 501(a) (other than exempt operating foundations⁸⁶⁴) are subject to a two-percent excise tax on their net investment income. Net investment income generally includes interest, dividends, rents, royalties (and income from similar sources), and capital gain net income, and is reduced by expenses incurred to earn this income. The two-percent rate of tax is reduced to one-percent in any year in which a foundation exceeds the average historical level of its charitable distributions. Specifically, the excise tax rate is reduced if the foundation's qualifying distributions (generally, amounts paid to accomplish exempt purposes)⁸⁶⁵ equal or exceed the sum of (1) the amount of the foundation's assets for the taxable year multiplied by the average percentage of the foundation's qualifying distributions over the five taxable years immediately preceding the taxable year in question, and (2) one percent of the net investment income of the foundation for the taxable year.⁸⁶⁶ In addition, the foundation cannot have been subject to tax in any of the five preceding years for failure to meet minimum qualifying distribution requirements in section 4942.

Private foundations that are not exempt from tax under section 501(a), such as certain charitable trusts, are subject to an excise tax under section 4940(b). The tax is equal to the excess of the sum of the excise tax that would have been imposed under section 4940(a) if the foundation were tax exempt and the amount of the tax on unrelated business income that would have been imposed if the foundation were tax exempt, over the income tax imposed on the foundation under subtitle A of the Code.

Private foundations are required to make a minimum amount of qualifying distributions each year to avoid tax under section 4942. The minimum amount of qualifying distributions a foundation has to make to avoid tax under section 4942 is reduced by the amount of section 4940 excise taxes paid.⁸⁶⁷

⁸⁶⁴ Sec. 4940(d)(1). Exempt operating foundations generally include organizations such as museums or libraries that devote their assets to operating charitable programs but have difficulty meeting the "public support" tests necessary not to be classified as a private foundation. To be an exempt operating foundation, an organization must: (1) be an operating foundation (as defined in section 4942(j)(3)); (2) be publicly supported for at least 10 taxable years; (3) have a governing body no more than 25 percent of whom are disqualified persons and that is broadly representative of the general public; and (4) have no officers who are disqualified persons. Sec. 4940(d)(2).

⁸⁶⁵ Sec. 4942(g).

⁸⁶⁶ Sec. 4940(e).

⁸⁶⁷ Sec. 4942(d)(2).

Description of Proposal

The proposal replaces the two rates of excise tax on tax-exempt private foundations with a single rate of tax of 1.4 percent. Thus, under the proposal, a tax-exempt private foundation generally is subject to an excise tax of 1.4 percent on its net investment income. A taxable private foundation is subject to an excise tax equal to the excess (if any) of the sum of the 1.4-percent net investment income excise tax and the amount of the tax on unrelated business income (both calculated as if the foundation were tax-exempt), over the income tax imposed on the foundation. The proposal repeals the special reduced excise tax rate for private foundations that exceed their historical level of qualifying distributions.

Effective Date

The proposal is effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017.

2. Private operating foundation requirements relating to operation of an art museum

Present Law

Public charities and private foundations

An organization qualifying for tax-exempt status under section 501(c)(3) is further classified as either a public charity or a private foundation. An organization may qualify as a public charity in several ways.⁸⁶⁸ Certain organizations are classified as public charities *per se*, regardless of their sources of support. These include churches, certain schools, hospitals and other medical organizations, certain organizations providing assistance to colleges and universities, and governmental units.⁸⁶⁹ Other organizations qualify as public charities because they are broadly publicly supported. First, a charity may qualify as publicly supported if at least one-third of its total support is from gifts, grants or other contributions from governmental units or the general public.⁸⁷⁰ Alternatively, it may qualify as publicly supported if it receives more than one-third of its total support from a combination of gifts, grants, and contributions from governmental units and the public plus revenue arising from activities related to its exempt purposes (*e.g.*, fee for service income). In addition, this category of public charity must not rely excessively on endowment income as a source of support.⁸⁷¹ A supporting organization, *i.e.*, an

⁸⁶⁸ The Code does not expressly define the term “public charity,” but rather provides exceptions to those entities that are treated as private foundations.

⁸⁶⁹ Sec. 509(a)(1) (referring to sections 170(b)(1)(A)(i) through (iv) for a description of these organizations).

⁸⁷⁰ Treas. Reg. sec. 1.170A-9(f)(2). Failing this mechanical test, the organization may qualify as a public charity if it passes a “facts and circumstances” test. Treas. Reg. sec. 1.170A-9(f)(3).

⁸⁷¹ To meet this requirement, the organization must normally receive more than one-third of its support from a combination of (1) gifts, grants, contributions, or membership fees and (2) certain gross receipts from admissions, sales of merchandise, performance of services, and furnishing of facilities in connection with activities that are related to the organization’s exempt purposes. Sec. 509(a)(2)(A). In addition, the organization must not normally receive more than one-third of its public support in each taxable year from the sum of (1) gross investment

organization that provides support to another section 501(c)(3) entity that is not a private foundation and meets certain other requirements of the Code, also is classified as a public charity.⁸⁷²

A section 501(c)(3) organization that does not fit within any of the above categories is a private foundation. In general, private foundations receive funding from a limited number of sources (*e.g.*, an individual, a family, or a corporation).

The deduction for charitable contributions to private foundations is in some instances less generous than the deduction for charitable contributions to public charities. In addition, private foundations are subject to a number of operational rules and restrictions that do not apply to public charities.⁸⁷³

Tax on failure to distribute income by private nonoperating foundations

Private nonoperating foundations are required to pay out a minimum amount each year as qualifying distributions.⁸⁷⁴ In general, a qualifying distribution is an amount paid to accomplish one or more of the organization's exempt purposes, including reasonable and necessary administrative expenses.⁸⁷⁵ Failure to pay out the minimum required amount results in an initial excise tax on the foundation of 30 percent of the undistributed amount. An additional tax of 100 percent of the undistributed amount applies if an initial tax is imposed and the required distributions have not been made by the end of the applicable taxable period.⁸⁷⁶ A foundation

income and (2) the excess of unrelated business taxable income as determined under section 512 over the amount of unrelated business income tax imposed by section 511. Sec. 509(a)(2)(B).

⁸⁷² Sec. 509(a)(3). Supporting organizations are further classified as Type I, II, or III depending on the relationship they have with the organizations they support. Supporting organizations must support public charities listed in one of the other categories (*i.e.*, *per se* public charities, broadly supported public charities, or revenue generating public charities), and they are not permitted to support other supporting organizations or testing for public safety organizations.

Organizations organized and operated exclusively for testing for public safety also are classified as public charities. Sec. 509(a)(4). Such organizations, however, are not eligible to receive deductible charitable contributions under section 170.

⁸⁷³ Unlike public charities, private foundations are subject to tax on their net investment income at a rate of two percent (one percent in some cases). Sec. 4940. Private foundations also are subject to more restrictions on their activities than are public charities. For example, private foundations are prohibited from engaging in self-dealing transactions (sec. 4941), are required to make a minimum amount of charitable distributions each year, (sec. 4942), are limited in the extent to which they may control a business (sec. 4943), may not make speculative investments (sec. 4944), and may not make certain expenditures (sec. 4945). Violations of these rules result in excise taxes on the foundation and, in some cases, may result in excise taxes on the managers of the foundation.

⁸⁷⁴ Sec. 4942.

⁸⁷⁵ Sec. 4942(g)(1)(A).

⁸⁷⁶ Sec. 4942(a) and (b). Taxes imposed may be abated if certain conditions are met. Secs. 4961 and 4962.

may include as a qualifying distribution the salaries, occupancy expenses, travel costs, and other reasonable and necessary administrative expenses that the foundation incurs in operating a grant program. A qualifying distribution also includes any amount paid to acquire an asset used (or held for use) directly in carrying out one or more of the organization's exempt purposes and certain amounts set aside for exempt purposes.⁸⁷⁷

Private operating foundations

The tax on failure to distribute income does not apply to the undistributed income of a private foundation for any taxable year for which it is an operating foundation.⁸⁷⁸ Private operating foundations generally operate their own charitable programs directly, rather than serving primarily as a grantmaking entity.

Private operating foundations must satisfy several tests designed to distinguish them from nonoperating (grantmaking) foundations. First, an operating foundation generally must make qualifying distributions for the direct conduct of activities that are related to its exempt purpose (as opposed to making such distributions in the form of grants to other charities) equal to 85 percent of the lesser of its adjusted net income or its minimum investment return, each as defined under section 4942.⁸⁷⁹ In addition, an operating foundation must satisfy one of the following three alternative tests: (1) an asset test, under which substantially more than half of the organization's assets (generally, 65 percent) are devoted to the direct conduct of exempt activities or to functionally related businesses; (2) an endowment test, under which the organization normally makes qualifying distributions for the direct conduct of activities related to its exempt purpose in an amount not less than two-thirds of its minimum investment return; or (3) a support test, under which the organization must meet certain measures to show that it receives public support.⁸⁸⁰

Description of Proposal

Under the proposal, an organization that operates an art museum as a substantial activity does not qualify as a private operating foundation unless the museum is open during normal business hours to the public for at least 1,000 hours during the taxable year.

Effective Date

The proposal is effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017.

⁸⁷⁷ Sec. 4942(g)(1)(B) and 4942(g)(2). In general, an organization is permitted to adjust the distributable amount in those cases where distributions during the five preceding years have exceeded the payout requirements. Sec. 4942(i).

⁸⁷⁸ Sec. 4942(a)(1).

⁸⁷⁹ Sec. 4942(j)(3)(A); Treas. Reg. sec. 53.4942(b)-1(c).

⁸⁸⁰ Sec. 4942(j)(3)(B).

3. Excise tax based on investment income of private colleges and universities

Present Law

Public charities and private foundations

An organization qualifying for tax-exempt status under section 501(c)(3) is further classified as either a public charity or a private foundation. An organization may qualify as a public charity in several ways.⁸⁸¹ Certain organizations are classified as public charities *per se*, regardless of their sources of support. These include churches, certain schools, hospitals and other medical organizations, certain organizations providing assistance to colleges and universities, and governmental units.⁸⁸² Other organizations qualify as public charities because they are broadly publicly supported. First, a charity may qualify as publicly supported if at least one-third of its total support is from gifts, grants or other contributions from governmental units or the general public.⁸⁸³ Alternatively, it may qualify as publicly supported if it receives more than one-third of its total support from a combination of gifts, grants, and contributions from governmental units and the public plus revenue arising from activities related to its exempt purposes (*e.g.*, fee for service income). In addition, this category of public charity must not rely excessively on endowment income as a source of support.⁸⁸⁴ A supporting organization, *i.e.*, an organization that provides support to another section 501(c)(3) entity that is not a private foundation and meets the requirements of the Code, also is classified as a public charity.⁸⁸⁵

⁸⁸¹ The Code does not expressly define the term “public charity,” but rather provides exceptions to those entities that are treated as private foundations.

⁸⁸² Sec. 509(a)(1) (referring to sections 170(b)(1)(A)(i) through (iv) for a description of these organizations).

⁸⁸³ Treas. Reg. sec. 1.170A-9(f)(2). Failing this mechanical test, the organization may qualify as a public charity if it passes a “facts and circumstances” test. Treas. Reg. sec. 1.170A-9(f)(3).

⁸⁸⁴ To meet this requirement, the organization must normally receive more than one-third of its support from a combination of (1) gifts, grants, contributions, or membership fees and (2) certain gross receipts from admissions, sales of merchandise, performance of services, and furnishing of facilities in connection with activities that are related to the organization’s exempt purposes. Sec. 509(a)(2)(A). In addition, the organization must not normally receive more than one-third of its public support in each taxable year from the sum of (1) gross investment income and (2) the excess of unrelated business taxable income as determined under section 512 over the amount of unrelated business income tax imposed by section 511. Sec. 509(a)(2)(B).

⁸⁸⁵ Sec. 509(a)(3). Supporting organizations are further classified as Type I, II, or III depending on the relationship they have with the organizations they support. Supporting organizations must support public charities listed in one of the other categories (*i.e.*, *per se* public charities, broadly supported public charities, or revenue generating public charities), and they are not permitted to support other supporting organizations or testing for public safety organizations.

A section 501(c)(3) organization that does not fit within any of the above categories is a private foundation. In general, private foundations receive funding from a limited number of sources (*e.g.*, an individual, a family, or a corporation).

The deduction for charitable contributions to private foundations is in some instances less generous than the deduction for charitable contributions to public charities. In addition, private foundations are subject to a number of operational rules and restrictions that do not apply to public charities.⁸⁸⁶

Excise tax on investment income of private foundations

Under section 4940(a), private foundations that are recognized as exempt from Federal income tax under section 501(a) (other than exempt operating foundations)⁸⁸⁷ are subject to a two-percent excise tax on their net investment income. Net investment income generally includes interest, dividends, rents, royalties (and income from similar sources), and capital gain net income, and is reduced by expenses incurred to earn this income. The two-percent rate of tax is reduced to one-percent in any year in which a foundation exceeds the average historical level of its charitable distributions. Specifically, the excise tax rate is reduced if the foundation's qualifying distributions (generally, amounts paid to accomplish exempt purposes)⁸⁸⁸ equal or exceed the sum of (1) the amount of the foundation's assets for the taxable year multiplied by the average percentage of the foundation's qualifying distributions over the five taxable years immediately preceding the taxable year in question, and (2) one percent of the net investment income of the foundation for the taxable year.⁸⁸⁹ In addition, the foundation cannot have been

Organizations organized and operated exclusively for testing for public safety also are classified as public charities. Sec. 509(a)(4). Such organizations, however, are not eligible to receive deductible charitable contributions under section 170.

⁸⁸⁶ Unlike public charities, private foundations are subject to tax on their net investment income at a rate of two percent (one percent in some cases). Sec. 4940. Private foundations also are subject to more restrictions on their activities than are public charities. For example, private foundations are prohibited from engaging in self-dealing transactions (sec. 4941), are required to make a minimum amount of charitable distributions each year, (sec. 4942), are limited in the extent to which they may control a business (sec. 4943), may not make speculative investments (sec. 4944), and may not make certain expenditures (sec. 4945). Violations of these rules result in excise taxes on the foundation and, in some cases, may result in excise taxes on the managers of the foundation.

⁸⁸⁷ Exempt operating foundations are exempt from the section 4940 tax. Sec. 4940(d)(1). Exempt operating foundations generally include organizations such as museums or libraries that devote their assets to operating charitable programs but have difficulty meeting the "public support" tests necessary not to be classified as a private foundation. To be an exempt operating foundation, an organization must: (1) be an operating foundation (as defined in section 4942(j)(3)); (2) be publicly supported for at least 10 taxable years; (3) have a governing body no more than 25 percent of whom are disqualified persons and that is broadly representative of the general public; and (4) have no officers who are disqualified persons. Sec. 4940(d)(2).

⁸⁸⁸ Sec. 4942(g).

⁸⁸⁹ Sec. 4940(e).

subject to tax in any of the five preceding years for failure to meet minimum qualifying distribution requirements in section 4942.⁸⁹⁰

Private foundations that are not exempt from tax under section 501(a), such as certain charitable trusts, are subject to an excise tax under section 4940(b). The tax is equal to the excess of the sum of the excise tax that would have been imposed under section 4940(a) if the foundation were tax exempt and the amount of the tax on unrelated business income that would have been imposed if the foundation were tax exempt, over the income tax imposed on the foundation under subtitle A of the Code.

Private foundations are required to make a minimum amount of qualifying distributions each year to avoid tax under section 4942. The minimum amount of qualifying distributions a foundation has to make to avoid tax under section 4942 is reduced by the amount of section 4940 excise taxes paid.⁸⁹¹

Private colleges and universities

Private colleges and universities generally are treated as public charities rather than private foundations⁸⁹² and thus are not subject to the private foundation excise tax on net investment income.

Description of Proposal

The proposal imposes an excise tax on an applicable educational institution for each taxable year equal to 1.4 percent of the net investment income of the institution for the taxable year. Net investment income is determined using rules similar to the rules of section 4940(c) (relating to the net investment income of a private foundation).

For purposes of the proposal, an applicable educational institution is an institution: (1) that has at least 500 students during the preceding taxable year; (2) that is an eligible education institution as described in section 25A of the Code⁸⁹³; (3) that is not described in the first section of section 511(a)(2)(B) of the Code (generally describing State colleges and universities); and (4) the aggregate fair market value of the assets of which at the end of the preceding taxable year (other than those assets which are used directly in carrying out the institution's exempt purpose) is at least \$100,000 per student. For these purposes, the number of students of an institution is

⁸⁹⁰ Under a separate proposal, the private foundation excise tax would be simplified by replacing the two-tier rate structure with a single-rate tax set at 1.4 percent.

⁸⁹¹ Sec. 4942(d)(2).

⁸⁹² Secs. 509(a)(1) and 170(b)(1)(A)(ii).

⁸⁹³ Section 25A defines an eligible educational institution as an institution (1) which is described in section 481 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. sec. 1088), as in effect on August 5, 1977, and (2) which is eligible to participate in a program under title IV of such Act.

based on the daily average number of full-time students attending the institution, with part-time students being taken into account on a full-time student equivalent basis.

Effective Date

The proposal is effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017.

4. Provide an exception to the private foundation excess business holdings rules for philanthropic business holdings

Present Law

Public charities and private foundations

An organization qualifying for tax-exempt status under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”) is further classified as either a public charity or a private foundation. An organization may qualify as a public charity in several ways.⁸⁹⁴ Certain organizations are classified as public charities *per se*, regardless of their sources of support. These include churches, certain schools, hospitals and other medical organizations (including medical research organizations), certain organizations providing assistance to colleges and universities, and governmental units.⁸⁹⁵ Other organizations qualify as public charities because they are broadly publicly supported. First, a charity may qualify as publicly supported if at least one-third of its total support is from gifts, grants or other contributions from governmental units or the general public.⁸⁹⁶ Alternatively, it may qualify as publicly supported if it receives more than one-third of its total support from a combination of gifts, grants, and contributions from governmental units and the public plus revenue arising from activities related to its exempt purposes (*e.g.*, fee for service income). In addition, this category of public charity must not rely excessively on endowment income as a source of support.⁸⁹⁷ A supporting organization, *i.e.*, an organization that provides support to another section 501(c)(3) entity that is

⁸⁹⁴ The Code does not expressly define the term “public charity,” but rather provides exceptions to those entities that are treated as private foundations.

⁸⁹⁵ Sec. 509(a)(1) (referring to sections 170(b)(1)(A)(i) through (iv) for a description of these organizations).

⁸⁹⁶ Treas. Reg. sec. 1.170A-9(f)(2). Failing this mechanical test, the organization may qualify as a public charity if it passes a “facts and circumstances” test. Treas. Reg. sec. 1.170A-9(f)(3).

⁸⁹⁷ To meet this requirement, the organization must normally receive more than one-third of its support from a combination of (1) gifts, grants, contributions, or membership fees and (2) certain gross receipts from admissions, sales of merchandise, performance of services, and furnishing of facilities in connection with activities that are related to the organization’s exempt purposes. Sec. 509(a)(2)(A). In addition, the organization must not normally receive more than one-third of its public support in each taxable year from the sum of (1) gross investment income and (2) the excess of unrelated business taxable income as determined under section 512 over the amount of unrelated business income tax imposed by section 511. Sec. 509(a)(2)(B).

not a private foundation and meets certain other requirements of the Code, also is classified as a public charity.⁸⁹⁸

A section 501(c)(3) organization that does not fit within any of the above categories is a private foundation. In general, private foundations receive funding from a limited number of sources (*e.g.*, an individual, a family, or a corporation).

The deduction for charitable contributions to private foundations is in some instances less generous than the deduction for charitable contributions to public charities. In addition, private foundations are subject to a number of operational rules and restrictions that do not apply to public charities, as well as a tax on their net investment income.⁸⁹⁹

Excess business holdings of private foundations

Private foundations are subject to tax on excess business holdings.⁹⁰⁰ In general, a private foundation is permitted to hold 20 percent of the voting stock in a corporation, reduced by the amount of voting stock held by all disqualified persons (as defined in section 4946). If it is established that no disqualified person has effective control of the corporation, a private foundation and disqualified persons together may own up to 35 percent of the voting stock of a corporation. A private foundation shall not be treated as having excess business holdings in any corporation if it owns (together with certain other related private foundations) not more than two percent of the voting stock and not more than two percent in value of all outstanding shares of all classes of stock in that corporation. Similar rules apply with respect to holdings in a partnership (substituting “profits interest” for “voting stock” and “capital interest” for “nonvoting stock”) and to other unincorporated enterprises (by substituting “beneficial interest” for “voting stock”). Private foundations are not permitted to have holdings in a proprietorship. Foundations generally have a five-year period to dispose of excess business holdings (acquired other than by purchase) without being subject to tax.⁹⁰¹ This five-year period may be extended an additional five years in limited circumstances.⁹⁰² The excess business holdings rules do not apply to

⁸⁹⁸ Sec. 509(a)(3). Organizations organized and operated exclusively for testing for public safety also are classified as public charities. Sec. 509(a)(4). Such organizations, however, are not eligible to receive deductible charitable contributions under section 170.

⁸⁹⁹ Unlike public charities, private foundations are subject to tax on their net investment income at a rate of two percent (one percent in some cases). Sec. 4940. Private foundations also are subject to more restrictions on their activities than are public charities. For example, private foundations are prohibited from engaging in self-dealing transactions (sec. 4941), are required to make a minimum amount of charitable distributions each year (sec. 4942), are limited in the extent to which they may control a business (sec. 4943), may not make speculative investments (sec. 4944), and may not make certain expenditures (sec. 4945). Violations of these rules result in excise taxes on the foundation and, in some cases, may result in excise taxes on the managers of the foundation.

⁹⁰⁰ Sec. 4943. Taxes imposed may be abated if certain conditions are met. Secs. 4961 and 4962.

⁹⁰¹ Sec. 4943(c)(6).

⁹⁰² Sec. 4943(c)(7).

holdings in a functionally related business or to holdings in a trade or business at least 95 percent of the gross income of which is derived from passive sources.⁹⁰³

The initial tax is equal to five percent of the value of the excess business holdings held during the foundation's applicable taxable year. An additional tax is imposed if an initial tax is imposed and at the close of the applicable taxable period, the foundation continues to hold excess business holdings. The amount of the additional tax is equal to 200 percent of such holdings.

Description of Proposal

The proposal creates an exception to the excess business holdings rules for certain philanthropic business holdings. Specifically, the tax on excess business holdings does not apply with respect to the holdings of a private foundation in any business enterprise that, for the taxable year, satisfies the following requirements: (1) the ownership requirements; (2) the "all profits to charity" distribution requirement; and (3) the independent operation requirements.

The ownership requirements are satisfied if: (1) all ownership interests in the business enterprise are held by the private foundation at all times during the taxable year; and (2) all the private foundation's ownership interests in the business enterprise were acquired not by purchase.

The "all profits to charity" distribution requirement is satisfied if the business enterprise, not later than 120 days after the close of the taxable year, distributes an amount equal to its net operating income for such taxable year to the private foundation. For this purpose, the net operating income of any business enterprise for any taxable year is an amount equal to the gross income of the business enterprise for the taxable year, reduced by the sum of: (1) the deductions allowed by chapter 1 of the Code for the taxable year that are directly connected with the production of the income; (2) the tax imposed by chapter 1 on the business enterprise for the taxable year; and (3) an amount for a reasonable reserve for working capital and other business needs of the business enterprise.

The independent operation requirements are met if, at all times during the taxable year, the following three requirements are satisfied. First, no substantial contributor to the private foundation, or family member of such a contributor, is a director, officer, trustee, manager, employee, or contractor of the business enterprise (or an individual having powers or responsibilities similar to any of the foregoing). Second, at least a majority of the board of directors of the private foundation are not also directors or officers of the business enterprise or members of the family of a substantial contributor to the private foundation. Third, there is no loan outstanding from the business enterprise to a substantial contributor to the private foundation or a family member of such contributor. For purposes of the independent operation requirements, "substantial contributor" has the meaning given to the term under section 4958(c)(3)(C), and family members are determined under section 4958(f)(4).

The proposal does not apply to the following organizations: (1) donor advised funds or supporting organizations that are subject to the excess business holdings rules by reason of

⁹⁰³ Sec. 4943(d)(3).

section 4943(e) or (f); (2) any trust described in section 4947(a)(1) (relating to charitable trusts); or (3) any trust described in section 4947(a)(2) (relating to split-interest trusts).

Effective Date

The proposal is effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017.

C. Requirements for Organizations Exempt From Tax

1. Churches and certain other organizations permitted to make statements relating to political campaign in ordinary course of activities in carrying out exempt purpose

Present Law

Section 501(c)(3) organizations

Charitable organizations, *i.e.*, organizations described in section 501(c)(3), generally are exempt from Federal income tax and are eligible to receive tax deductible contributions. A charitable organization must operate primarily in pursuance of one or more tax-exempt purposes constituting the basis of its tax exemption.⁹⁰⁴ The Code specifies such purposes as religious, charitable, scientific, testing for public safety, literary, or educational purposes, or to foster international amateur sports competition, or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals.⁹⁰⁵ In general, an organization is organized and operated for charitable purposes if it provides relief for the poor and distressed or the underprivileged. In order to qualify as operating primarily for a purpose described in section 501(c)(3), an organization must satisfy the following operational requirements: (1) its net earnings may not inure to the benefit of any person in a position to influence the activities of the organization; (2) it must operate to provide a public benefit, not a private benefit;⁹⁰⁶ (3) it may not be operated primarily to conduct an unrelated trade or business;⁹⁰⁷ (4) it may not engage in substantial legislative lobbying; and (5) it may not participate or intervene in any political campaign.

Section 501(c)(3) organizations are classified either as “public charities” or “private foundations.”⁹⁰⁸ Private foundations generally are defined under section 509(a) as all organizations described in section 501(c)(3) other than an organization granted public charity status by reason of: (1) being a specified type of organization (*i.e.*, churches, educational institutions, hospitals and certain other medical organizations, certain organizations providing assistance to colleges and universities, or a governmental unit); (2) receiving a substantial part of its support from governmental units or direct or indirect contributions from the general public; or (3) providing support to another section 501(c)(3) entity that is not a private foundation. In contrast to public charities, private foundations generally are funded from a limited number of

⁹⁰⁴ Treas. Reg. sec. 1.501(c)(3)-1(c)(1).

⁹⁰⁵ Treas. Reg. sec. 1.501(c)(3)-1(d)(2).

⁹⁰⁶ Treas. Reg. sec. 1.501(c)(3)-1(d)(1)(ii).

⁹⁰⁷ Treas. Reg. sec. 1.501(c)(3)-1(e)(1). Conducting a certain level of unrelated trade or business activity will not jeopardize tax-exempt status.

⁹⁰⁸ Sec. 509(a).

sources (*e.g.*, an individual, family, or corporation). Donors to private foundations and persons related to such donors together often control the operations of private foundations.

Because private foundations receive support from, and typically are controlled by, a small number of supporters, private foundations are subject to a number of anti-abuse rules and excise taxes not applicable to public charities.⁹⁰⁹ Public charities also have certain advantages over private foundations regarding the deductibility of contributions.

Political campaign activities

Charitable organizations may not participate in, or intervene in (including the publishing or distributing of statements), any political campaign on behalf of (or in opposition to) any candidate for public office.⁹¹⁰ The prohibition on such political campaign activity is absolute and, in general, includes activities such as making contributions to a candidate's political campaign, endorsements of a candidate, lending employees to work in a political campaign, or providing facilities for use by a candidate. Many other activities may constitute political campaign activity, depending on the facts and circumstances. The sanction for a violation of the prohibition is loss of the organization's tax-exempt status.

For organizations that engage in prohibited political campaign activity, the Code provides three penalties that may be applied either as alternatives to revocation of tax exemption or in addition to loss of tax-exempt status: an excise tax on political expenditures,⁹¹¹ termination assessment of all taxes due,⁹¹² and an injunction against further political expenditures.⁹¹³

Description of Proposal

The proposal modifies the present-law rules relating to political campaign activity by churches, their integrated auxiliaries, and conventions or associations of churches for the following purposes: (1) section 501(c)(3) status; (2) qualifying as an eligible recipient of tax-

⁹⁰⁹ Secs. 4940-4945.

⁹¹⁰ Sec. 501(c)(3).

⁹¹¹ Sec. 4955.

⁹¹² Sec. 6852(a)(1).

⁹¹³ Sec. 7409.

deductible contributions for income,⁹¹⁴ gift,⁹¹⁵ and estate tax⁹¹⁶ purposes; and (3) application of the excise tax on political expenditures by section 501(c)(3) organizations.⁹¹⁷

For such purposes, a church, an integrated auxiliary of a church, or a convention or association of churches shall not fail to be treated as organized and operated exclusively for a religious purpose, nor shall it be deemed to have participated in, or intervened in any political campaign on behalf of (or in opposition to) any candidate for public office, solely because of the content of any homily, sermon, teaching, dialectic, or other presentation made during religious services or gatherings, but only if the preparation and presentation of such content: (A) is in the ordinary course of the organization's regular and customary activities in carrying out its exempt purpose; and (B) results in the organization incurring not more than *de minimis* incremental expenses.

Effective Date

The proposal is effective for taxable years ending after the date of enactment.

2. Additional reporting requirements for donor advised fund sponsoring organizations

Present Law

Overview

Some charitable organizations (including community foundations) establish accounts to which donors may contribute and thereafter provide nonbinding advice or recommendations with regard to distributions from the fund or the investment of assets in the fund. Such accounts are commonly referred to as “donor advised funds.” Donors who make contributions to charities for maintenance in a donor advised fund generally claim a charitable contribution deduction at the time of the contribution.⁹¹⁸ Although sponsoring charities frequently permit donors (or other

⁹¹⁴ Sec. 170(c)(2).

⁹¹⁵ Sec. 2522.

⁹¹⁶ Secs. 2055 and 2106.

⁹¹⁷ Sec. 4955.

⁹¹⁸ Contributions to a sponsoring organization for maintenance in a donor advised fund are not eligible for a charitable deduction for income tax purposes if the sponsoring organization is a veterans' organization described in section 170(c)(3), a fraternal society described in section 170(c)(4), or a cemetery company described in section 170(c)(5); for gift tax purposes if the sponsoring organization is a fraternal society described in section 2522(a)(3) or a veterans' organization described in section 2522(a)(4); or for estate tax purposes if the sponsoring organization is a fraternal society described in section 2055(a)(3) or a veterans' organization described in section 2055(a)(4). In addition, contributions to a sponsoring organization for maintenance in a donor advised fund are not eligible for a charitable deduction for income, gift, or estate tax purposes if the sponsoring organization is a Type III supporting organization (other than a functionally integrated Type III supporting organization). In addition to satisfying generally applicable substantiation requirements under section 170(f), a donor must obtain, with respect to each charitable contribution to a sponsoring organization to be maintained in a donor advised fund, a contemporaneous

persons appointed by donors) to provide nonbinding recommendations concerning the distribution or investment of assets in a donor advised fund, sponsoring charities generally must have legal ownership and control of such assets following the contribution. If the sponsoring charity does not have such control (or permits a donor to exercise control over amounts contributed), the donor's contributions may not qualify for a charitable deduction, and, in the case of a community foundation, the contribution may be treated as being subject to a material restriction or condition by the donor.

Statutory definition of a donor advised fund

The Code defines a “donor advised fund” as a fund or account that is: (1) separately identified by reference to contributions of a donor or donors; (2) owned and controlled by a sponsoring organization; and (3) with respect to which a donor (or any person appointed or designated by such donor (a “donor advisor”)) has, or reasonably expects to have, advisory privileges with respect to the distribution or investment of amounts held in the separately identified fund or account by reason of the donor's status as a donor. All three prongs of the definition must be met in order for a fund or account to be treated as a donor advised fund.⁹¹⁹

A “sponsoring organization” is an organization that: (1) is described in section 170(c)⁹²⁰ (other than a governmental entity described in section 170(c)(1), and without regard to any requirement that the organization be organized in the United States⁹²¹); (2) is not a private foundation (as defined in section 509(a)); and (3) maintains one or more donor advised funds.⁹²²

Reporting and disclosure

Each sponsoring organization must disclose on its information return: (1) the total number of donor advised funds it owns; (2) the aggregate value of assets held in those funds at the end of the organization's taxable year; and (3) the aggregate contributions to and grants made

written acknowledgment from the sponsoring organization providing that the sponsoring organization has exclusive legal control over the assets contributed.

⁹¹⁹ See sec. 4966(d)(2)(A). A donor advised fund does not include a fund or account that makes distributions only to a single identified organization or governmental entity. A donor advised fund also does not include certain funds or accounts with respect to which a donor or donor advisor provides advice as to which individuals receive grants for travel, study, or other similar purposes. In addition, the Secretary may exempt a fund or account from treatment as a donor advised fund if such fund or account is advised by a committee not directly or indirectly controlled by a donor, donor advisor, or persons related to a donor or donor advisor. The Secretary also may exempt a fund or account from treatment as a donor advised fund if such fund or account benefits a single identified charitable purpose. Secs. 4966(d)(2)(B) and (C).

⁹²⁰ Section 170(c) describes organizations to which charitable contributions that are deductible for income tax purposes can be made.

⁹²¹ See sec. 170(c)(2)(A).

⁹²² Sec. 4966(d)(1).

from those funds during the year.⁹²³ In addition, when seeking recognition of its tax-exempt status, a sponsoring organization must disclose whether it intends to maintain donor advised funds.⁹²⁴

Description of Proposal

The proposal requires a sponsoring organization to report additional information on its annual information return (Form 990). Sponsoring organizations must indicate: (1) the average amount of grants made from donor advised funds during the taxable year (expressed as a percentage of the value of assets held in such funds at the beginning of the taxable year), and (2) whether the organization has a policy with respect to donor advised funds relating to the frequency and minimum level of distributions from donor advised funds. The sponsoring organization must include with its return a copy of any such policy.

Effective Date

The proposal is effective for returns filed for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017.

⁹²³ Sec. 6033(k).

⁹²⁴ Sec. 508(f).