



What's New?

- Filing Form IL-990-T through MyTax Illinois is no longer available for tax years ending on or after December 31, 2021.
 - Step 1, Line K and corresponding checkbox for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2021, have been removed.
 - Line 29d has been added to claim any Pass-through entity (PTE) tax credit.
 - For taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2021, gross receipts of winnings from sports wagering conducted in accordance with the Sports Wagering Act are allocable to this State.
- Beginning with tax years ending on or after December 31, 2021, withholding of winnings from sports wagering conducted in accordance with the Sports Wagering Act must be reported on Step 6, Line 29e.
 - Any person making a payment after December 31, 2021, to a resident or nonresident of winnings from sports wagering conducted in accordance with the Sports Wagering Act must withhold Illinois income tax from such payment at a rate equal to the percentage tax rate for individuals provided in subsection (b) of Section 201 in the Illinois Income Tax Act, provided that the person making the payment is required to withhold under Section 3402(q) of the Internal Revenue Code.

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General Information

Who must file Form IL-990-T?

You must file Form IL-990-T if you are an organization exempt from federal income tax under Section 501(a) of the Internal Revenue Code (IRC) with unrelated business taxable income under IRC Section 512, and

- have net income as defined under the Illinois Income Tax Act (IITA); or
- are a resident or qualified to do business in the state of Illinois and are required to file federal Form 990-T, Exempt Organization Business Income Tax Return, (regardless of net income or loss).

What forms must I use?

In general, you must use forms prescribed by the Illinois Department of Revenue (IDOR). Separate statements not on forms provided or approved by IDOR will not be accepted and you will be asked for appropriate documentation. **Failure to comply with this requirement may result in failure to file penalties, a delay in the processing of your return, or a delay in the generation of any overpayment.** Additionally, failure to submit appropriate documentation when requested may result in a referral to our Audit Bureau for compliance action.

Exempt organizations must complete Form IL-990-T. Do not send a computer printout with line numbers and dollar amounts attached to a blank copy of the return. Computer generated printouts are not acceptable, even if they are in the same format as IDOR's forms. Computer generated forms from an IDOR-approved software developer are acceptable.

Note Form IL-990-T (R12/21) is for tax year ending on or after December 31, 2021, and before December 31, 2022. For tax year ending on or after December 31, 2020 and before December 31, 2021, use the 2020 form. Using the wrong form will delay the processing of your return.

How do I register my business?

If you are required to file Form IL-990-T, you should register with IDOR. Registering with IDOR **prior to filing your return** ensures that your tax returns are accurately processed. You may register

- online with MyTax Illinois, our free online account management program for taxpayers;
- by completing Form REG-1, Illinois Business Registration Application, and mailing it to the address on the form; or
- by visiting a regional office.

Visit our website at tax.illinois.gov for more information.

Registering with the IDOR **prior to filing your return** ensures that your tax returns are accurately processed.

Your identification numbers as an Illinois business taxpayer are your federal employer identification number (FEIN) and your Illinois account number.

When should I file?

Your Illinois filing due date is the same as your federal filing due date. In general, Form IL-990-T is due on or before the 15th day of the **5th** month following the close of the tax year. If you are an employee trust as described in IRC Section 401(a), you must file Form IL-990-T on or before the 15th day of the **4th** month following the close of the tax year.

Automatic extension —

If you are classified federally as a

- **corporation or 501(c) trust**, we grant you an automatic extension of time to file your annual return of **seven** months.
- **401(a) trust**, we grant you an automatic extension of time to file your annual return of **six** months.

See Illinois Income Tax Regulations, Section 100.5020 for more information.

The automatic extension of time to file is granted whether or not you request it. You are not required to file a form in order to obtain this automatic extension. If you expect tax to be due, you must use Form IL-990-T-V, Payment Voucher for Exempt Organization Income and Replacement Tax, to pay any tentative tax due by the original due date of the return in order to avoid interest and penalty on tax not paid by that date. To pay any tax due by the original due date of your return:

- visit tax.illinois.gov, for information about ACH credit,
- pay using mytax.illinois.gov, or
- **mail** Form IL-990-T-V, Payment Voucher for Exempt Organization Income and Replacement Tax, using the address on the form.

If an unpaid liability is disclosed when you file your return, then you may owe penalty and interest charges in addition to the tax. See the "What are the penalties and interest?" section below. **An extension of time to file your Form IL-990-T is not an extension of time for payment of Illinois tax.**

Additional extensions beyond the automatic extension period — We will grant an additional extension **only** if an extension is granted by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) beyond the date of the Illinois automatic extension. If you are classified federally as a

- **corporation**, your additional extension will be equal to the federal extension, plus one month.
- **trust**, your additional Illinois extension will be for the length of time approved by the IRS.

You must attach a copy of the approved federal extension to your Form IL-990-T.

When should I pay?

Payment of tax — You must pay your Illinois Income and Replacement Tax in full on or before the original due date of the return. This payment date applies even though an automatic extension for filing your return has been granted.

Estimated tax payments — If you are a corporation and you reasonably expect your Illinois Income and Replacement tax and surcharge liability to be more than \$400 for the tax year, you are required to make quarterly payments of estimated tax.

You should complete the Estimated Payment Worksheets in Appendix A to figure your estimated tax and to determine if you are required to make estimated tax payments. Taxpayers with short tax years must make estimated payments. See 86 Ill. Adm. Code Section [100.8010\(f\)](#).

The due dates for filing your estimated payments are the 15th day of the 4th, 6th, 9th, and 12th months of your tax year.

If you do not pay the required estimated tax payments on time, you may be assessed a late-payment penalty. We will apply each payment to the earliest due date until that liability is paid, unless you provide specific instructions to apply it to another period.

Note Trusts are not required to make estimated payments, however, they can make voluntary prepayments of their own tax liability.

Extension Payments - If you expect tax to be due, you must pay any tentative tax due by the original due date of the return. See Appendix B for more information.

We encourage you to make your payments electronically using MyTax Illinois or Modernized E-File (MeF) systems, or you may use Form EFT-1, Authorization Agreement for Certain Electronic Payments, to set up an ACH credit or phone debit transaction. These options can be found on our website at tax.illinois.gov. If you make your payments using MyTax Illinois, MeF, or EFT, **do not** mail us your Form IL-990-T-V. You **must** use one of our electronic payment options if IDOR has notified you that you are required to make payments electronically. You may mail payment and attach Form IL-990-T-V, Payment Voucher for Exempt Organization Income and Replacement Tax.

You may also be assessed a **bad check penalty** if your remittance is not honored by your financial institution.

Who should sign the return?

If you are a corporation, your Form IL-990-T must be signed by the president, vice president, treasurer, or any other officer duly authorized to sign the return. In the case of a bankruptcy, a receiver, trustee, or assignee must sign any return that is required to be filed on behalf of the corporation. If you are a trust, Form IL-990-T must be signed by a fiduciary of the trust. If there are two or more joint fiduciaries, the signature of one will comply with the requirements of the IITA. The signature verifies by written declaration (and under penalties of perjury) that the signing individual has personally examined the return and the return is true, correct, and complete. The fact that an individual's name is signed to a return is prima facie evidence that the individual is authorized to sign the return on behalf of the corporation or trust.

Any person paid to prepare the return (other than an authorized officer, fiduciary, or a person who is a regular employee of the taxpayer, such as a clerk, secretary, or bookkeeper) must provide a signature, date the return, enter the preparer tax identification number (PTIN) issued to them by the IRS, and provide their firm's name, address, and phone number.

Note If your return is not signed, any overpayment of tax is considered forfeited if, after notice and demand for signature, you fail to provide a signature within three years from the date your return was filed.

What are the penalties and interest?

Penalties — You will owe

- a **late-filing penalty** if you do not file a processable return by the extended due date;
- a **late-payment penalty** if you do not pay the tax you owe by the original due date of the return;
- a **late-payment penalty for underpayment of estimated tax** if you were required to make estimated tax payments and failed to do so, or failed to pay the required amount by the payment due date;
- a **bad check penalty** if your remittance is not honored by your financial institution;
- a **cost of collection fee** if you do not pay the amount you owe within 30 days of the date printed on your bill.

Interest — Interest is calculated on tax from the day after the original due date of your return through the date you pay the tax.

We will bill you for penalties and interest. For more information about penalties and interest, see [Publication 103, Penalties and Interest for Illinois Taxes](#), available at tax.illinois.gov.

What if I am discontinuing my business?

Liquidation, withdrawal from Illinois, loss of charter or termination — If you are a corporation that is liquidated, withdraws either voluntarily or involuntarily from Illinois, or in any manner surrenders or loses its charter, **or** if you are a trust that is terminated, you are still required to file tax returns. We will pursue the assessment and collection of taxes if you are liable for income and replacement tax for this year or any previous tax period.

Sales or transfers — If, outside the usual course of business, you sell or transfer the major part of any one or more of

- the stock of goods which you are in the business of selling,
- the furniture or fixtures of your business,
- the machinery and equipment of your business, or
- the real property of your business,

you or the purchaser must complete and send us Form CBS-1, Notice of Sale, Purchase, or Transfer of Business Assets, no later than 10 business days **prior** to the date the sale takes place. Send this form, along with copies of the sales contract and financing agreement, to:

**ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
BULK SALES UNIT
PO BOX 19035
SPRINGFIELD IL 62794-9035**

or

REV.BulkSales@illinois.gov

Request for prompt determination — You may make a request for prompt determination of liability, in accordance with IITA 35 ILCS 5/905(i), if you are a corporation in the process of dissolution. A completed tax return must be on file with us before you can submit a request for prompt determination. Do not submit your return and request at the same time. Mail your initial return to the address on the form. You should allow 12 weeks for processing. If your request is properly made, the expiration of the statute of limitations (absent fraud) will not extend beyond 18 months from the date of your request. Mail your request and a copy of your previously submitted return to:

**ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
PO BOX 19044
SPRINGFIELD IL 62794-9044**

Note The procedure described above does not apply to 11 U.S. Code Section 505 Determination of Tax Liability requests.

What if I need to correct or change my return?

Do not file another Form IL-990-T with “amended” figures to change your originally filed Form IL-990-T. If you need to correct or change your return after it has been filed, you must file Form IL-990-T-X, Amended Exempt Organization Income and Replacement Tax Return. Returns filed before the extended due date of the return are treated as your original return for all purposes. For more information, see Form IL-990-T-X instructions.

You should file Form IL-990-T-X only after you have filed a processable Illinois Income Tax return. You must file a separate Form IL-990-T-X for each tax year you wish to change.

State changes only — You must file Form IL-990-T-X promptly if you discover an error on your Illinois return that does not relate to any error on your federal return but rather was caused by

- a mistake in transferring information from your federal return to your Illinois return,
- failing to report to Illinois an item that has no effect on your federal return, or
- a mistake in another state's tax return that affects the computation of your Illinois tax liability.

If you are filing Form IL-990-T-X to claim an overpayment, it must be filed within three years after the extended due date or date the return was filed, or within one year after the tax giving rise to the overpayment was paid, whichever is latest.

Federal changes only — If you have filed an amended federal return or if you have been notified by the IRS that they have made changes to your return, you must file Form IL-990-T-X. This includes any change in

- your federal income tax liability;
- your tax credit; or
- the computation of your federal unrelated business taxable income, as reported for federal income tax purposes, if the change affects any item entering into the computation of net income, net loss, or any credit for any year under the IITA.

You must file Form IL-990-T-X no later than 120 days after the changes have been agreed to or finally determined to avoid a late-payment penalty.

If your federal change decreases the tax due to Illinois and you are entitled to an overpayment, you must file Form IL-990-T-X within two years plus 120 days of federal finalization.

Attach a copy of federal finalization or proof of acceptance from the IRS along with a copy of your amended federal form, if applicable, to your Form IL-990-T-X. Examples of federal finalization include a copy of one or more of the following items:

- your federal refund check
- your audit report from the IRS
- your federal transcript verifying your federal taxable income

What attachments do I need?

When filing your return there are certain types of income items and modifications that require the attachment of Illinois or federal forms and schedules. Breakdowns, statements, and other documentation may also be required. Instructions for these attachments appear throughout the specific instructions for completing your return.

Note → All Illinois forms and schedules include an “**IL Attachment No.**” in the upper right corner of the form. Required attachments should be ordered numerically behind the tax return, as indicated by the IL Attachment No. Failure to attach forms and schedules in the proper order may result in processing delays.

Required copies of documentation from your federal return or other sources should be attached **behind the completed Illinois return.**

All taxpayers must attach a copy of your U.S. Form 990-T, Page 1 to your Illinois return.

Note → When filing your Form IL-990-T include only forms and schedules required to support your return. Send correspondence separately to:

**ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
TAXPAYER CORRESPONDENCE
PO BOX 19044
SPRINGFIELD IL 62794-9044**

What records must I keep?

You must maintain books and records to substantiate any information reported on Form IL-990-T. Your books and records must be available for inspection by our authorized agents and employees.

Do the IDOR and the IRS exchange income tax information?

The IDOR and the IRS exchange income tax information for the purpose of verifying the accuracy of information reported on federal and Illinois tax returns. All amounts you report on Form IL-990-T are subject to verification and audit.

Should I round?

You must round the dollar amounts on Form IL-990-T and accompanying schedules to whole-dollar amounts. To do this, you should drop any amount less than 50 cents and increase any amount of 50 cents or more to the next higher dollar.

What if I participated in a reportable transaction?

If you participated in a reportable transaction, including a “listed transaction” during this tax year and were required to disclose that transaction to the IRS, you are also required to disclose that information to Illinois.

You must send us two copies of the form used to disclose the transaction to the IRS.

- Mail the first copy of the federal disclosure statement to:
**ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
PO BOX 19029
SPRINGFIELD IL 62794-9029**
- Attach the second copy to your Illinois Income Tax return for the tax year that the IRS disclosure was required. Mail the second copy and your Illinois Income Tax return to the address shown on your return. **Do not** mail the second copy and your Illinois Income Tax return to the address listed above.

What are Illinois Schedules K-1-T and K-1-P?

Illinois Schedule K-1-T, Beneficiary’s Share of Income and Deductions, is provided for trusts and estates to supply each beneficiary with income amounts that are taxable to Illinois and pass-through withholding made on the beneficiary’s behalf. If you are a beneficiary of a trust or an estate, you should receive a completed Illinois Schedule K-1-T and a copy of **Illinois Schedule K-1-T(2)**, Beneficiary’s Instructions, from that trust or estate.

Illinois Schedule K-1-P, Partner’s or Shareholder’s Share of Income, Deductions, Credits, and Recapture, is for partnerships and S corporations to supply each partner or shareholder with income amounts that are taxable to Illinois, the partner’s or shareholder’s share of Illinois credits, and pass-through withholding made on the partner’s or shareholder’s behalf. If you are a partner in a partnership or a shareholder in an S corporation, you should receive a completed Illinois Schedule K-1-P and a copy of **Illinois Schedule K-1-P(2)**, Partner’s or Shareholder’s Instructions, from that partnership or S corporation.

What is pass-through withholding and PTE tax credit?

A **pass-through entity** is any entity treated as a partnership, subchapter S corporation, or trust for federal income tax purposes.

Pass-through entity income is the income that any partnership, subchapter S corporation, or trust passes through to its partners, shareholders, or beneficiaries.

Pass-through withholding is the amount required to be reported and paid by the pass-through entity on behalf of its **nonresident** partners, shareholders, and beneficiaries

- who have **not** submitted Form IL-1000-E, Certificate of Exemption for Pass-through Withholding, to the pass-through entity, and
- who receive business and nonbusiness income from the pass-through entity.

Exempt organizations can receive pass-through withholding. **Pass-through withholding reported to you** is credit **you receive** on Schedules K-1-P and K-1-T as a partner, shareholder, or beneficiary of a pass-through entity. This amount will be reported on Form IL-990-T, Line 29c.

If you are a nonresident and the pass-through withholding reported to you satisfies your Illinois Income Tax liability, you are not required to file an Illinois Income Tax return. If you had Illinois income from other IL-990-T Instructions (R-02/22)

sources and the pass-through withholding made on your behalf does not cover your liability, you must file a return to report the tax on all of your Illinois income and claim a credit for pass-through withholding made on your behalf.

All residents and pass-through entities must file their own annual Illinois Income Tax return and claim a credit for any pass-through withholding reported to them.

PTE tax is an amount equal to 4.95 percent (0.0495) of the taxpayer's calculated net income for the taxable year paid by a partnership (other than a publicly traded partnership under Section 7704 of the Internal Revenue Code) or subchapter S corporation who elects to pay the tax for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2021, and beginning prior to January 1, 2026.

PTE tax credit is the distributive share of the credit allowed as a result of a partnership or S corporation having elected to pay the PTE tax.

PTE tax credit is

- reported **to** you on Schedule(s) K-1-P and K-1-T, and
- reported **by** you on Form IL-990-T, Line 29d.

What if I need additional assistance or forms?

- Visit our website at tax.illinois.gov for assistance, forms or schedules.
- Write us at:
ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
PO BOX 19001
SPRINGFIELD IL 62794-9001
- Call **1 800 732-8866** or **217 782-3336** (TDD, telecommunications device for the deaf, at **1 800 544-5304**), or
- Visit a taxpayer assistance office - 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. (Springfield office) and 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. (all other offices), Monday through Friday.

Where should I file?

If a payment is enclosed with your return, mail your Form IL-990-T to:

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
PO BOX 19053
SPRINGFIELD IL 62794-9053

If a payment is **not** enclosed, mail your Form IL-990-T to:

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
PO BOX 19009
SPRINGFIELD IL 62794-9009

Specific Instructions

Specific instructions for most of the lines are provided on the following pages. If a specific line is not referenced, follow the instructions on the form.

Note → You must complete an IDOR-issued or previously approved Form IL-990-T and corresponding schedules. Do not send a computer printout or spreadsheets with line numbers and dollar amounts attached to a blank copy of the return.

You must use the same accounting method (e.g., cash or accrual) and tax year that you used for federal income tax purposes.

Step 1— Identify your exempt organization

A — All taxpayers: Type or print your legal business name. If you have a name change from last year, check the corresponding box.

B — Type or print your mailing address. If your address has changed since you filed your last return or if this is your first return, check the box.

Note → If you checked the box in Line B because you have never filed an Illinois return, you must also check the “first return” box in Line C.

C — If this is your first or final return, check the appropriate box and the box on Line 32 if you have a credit carryforward on your final return.

D — Enter your entire federal employer identification number (FEIN). A partial FEIN will delay processing of your return.

E — Corporation — If you are taxed as a corporation, check the box.

F — Trust — If you are taxed as a trust, check the box.

G — Provide the nature of your unrelated trade or business in the space provided.

H — If you earned or can carryforward credits on Illinois Schedule 1299-D, Income Tax Credits, you must check the box and attach Illinois Schedule 1299-D to your tax return, even if you are unable to use any of the credits in this tax year.

I — Enter your North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Code. If you are unsure of your code, you can research the information at www.census.gov/naics or www.irs.gov.

J — Check this box if you are a 52/53-week filer. A 52/53-week filer is a fiscal filer with a tax year that varies from 52 to 53 weeks because their tax year ends on the same day of the week instead of the last day of the month.

Step 2 — Figure your base income or loss

Line 1 — Enter the amount of unrelated business taxable income from federal Form 990-T, Line 11, except if you entered \$0 on Line 11, then enter the total of Line 7 minus Line 10. **Attach** Page 1 of your federal Form 990-T. This entry is the unrelated business taxable income or loss after deducting income exempt from tax by reason of the United States or Illinois Constitutions, or by reason of law, statute, or treaties of the United States. **Attach a worksheet explaining the source and amount of any such deduction.**

Note → Under federal law, Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) loan forgiveness is not considered taxable income and the business expenses covered by the PPP loan proceeds are deductible business expenses. Currently, Illinois tax law has no addition modification to change this; therefore, the same treatment flows through to the Illinois return and is included as part of federal taxable income.

Line 2 — You must add back any amount of Illinois Income and Replacement taxes and surcharge that you deducted on your U.S. Form 990-T to arrive at your federal unrelated business

taxable income.

Line 3 — This is your base income or loss. Follow the instructions on the form and check a box on Line A or B. You must check one of these boxes and follow the instructions for that line.

Check the box on Line A if

- all of your base income or loss is derived inside Illinois or you are an Illinois resident trust; and
- you do not have any income or loss to report on Lines 4 or 10.

If you check the box on Line A, do not complete Step 3. All of your base income or loss is allocable to Illinois. Skip Step 3, enter the amount from Step 2, Line 3 on Step 4, Line 12, and complete the remainder of the return.

Check the box on Line B if any of the following apply:

- your base income or loss is derived inside and outside Illinois;
- all of your base income or loss is derived outside Illinois; or
- you have income or loss to report on Lines 4 or 10.

If you check the box on Line B, you must complete all lines of Step 3. Submitting Form IL-990-T with an incomplete Step 3, including Lines 6, 7, and 8 may result in a delay in processing your return, further correspondence, and you may be required to submit further information to support your filing. See the Specific Instructions for Step 3 for more information.

Step 3 — Figure your income allocable to Illinois

You **must** check the box on Line B and complete all lines of Step 3 if any portion of Line 3, base income or loss, is derived outside Illinois, or you have income or loss to report on Lines 4 or 10.

If you do not complete **all** of Step 3, Lines 4 through 11, we may issue a notice and demand proposing 100 percent of business income as being apportioned to Illinois, or in the case of a loss return, a notice indicating none of your loss as being allocated to Illinois.

Line 4 — Enter the amount of all business income or loss included in base income received from any non-unitary partnership, partnership included on a Schedule UB, S corporation, trust, or estate, of which you are a partner or a beneficiary. See Illinois Schedules K-1-P(2) or K-1-T(2) for more information. **Attach a copy of all Illinois Schedules K-1-P and K-1-T you received to your Form IL-990-T.** If you do not have an amount to report on this line, enter zero.

Note → A partnership is required to send you an Illinois Schedule K-1-P and Schedule K-1-P(2), and a trust or an estate is required to send you an Illinois Schedule K-1-T, and Schedule K-1-T(2), specifically identifying your share of income.

Special Note → If you are a partner engaged in a unitary business with your partnership, you must include your distributable share of the partnership’s business income in your business income. Do not subtract this business income on Line 4.

Lines 6 through 8 —

You must complete Lines 6 through 8 if any of the following apply:

- your business income or loss is derived inside and outside Illinois;
- all of your business income or loss is derived from outside Illinois; or
- you have income or loss to report on Lines 4 or 10.

Follow the specific instructions below for Lines 6 through 8.

Note → If you are a partner engaged in a unitary business with your partnership, you must include your distributive share of the “everywhere” and “Illinois” sales factors from the partnership in your “everywhere” and “Illinois” sales factors. For more information, see 86 Ill. Adm. Code Section [100.3380\(d\)](#).

Line 6 — Enter your total sales everywhere.

Line 7 — Enter your total sales inside Illinois.

Note Lines 6 and 7 cannot be less than zero. The amount on Line 7 cannot exceed the amount on Line 6.

If you checked the box on Line B and do not complete Lines 6 and 7 we may issue a notice and demand proposing 100 percent of income as being allocated to Illinois, or in the case of a loss return, a notice indicating none of your loss as being allocated to Illinois.

Include gross receipts from the license, sale, or other disposition of patents, copyrights, trademarks, and similar items of intangible personal property in the numerator and denominator of your sales factor only if the gross receipts are more than 50 percent of the total gross receipts included in gross income for this tax year and each of the two immediately preceding tax years.

Do not include the following items of income in the numerator or denominator of your sales factor

- dividends,
- amounts included under IRC Section 78,
- subpart F income as defined in IRC Section 952, and
- any item of income excluded or deducted from base income.

For more information on what should be included in the numerator or denominator of your sales factor, see 86 Ill. Adm. Code Sections [100.3370](#) and [100.3380](#).

Sales of tangible personal property are in Illinois if

- the property is delivered or shipped from anywhere to a purchaser in Illinois, other than the United States government, regardless of the Free on Board (f.o.b.) point or other conditions of the sale;
- the property is shipped from Illinois to any place and the purchaser is the United States government;
- the property is shipped from Illinois to another state and you are not taxable in the state of the purchaser; or
- your salesperson operates out of an office in Illinois, and the property sold by the salesperson is shipped from a state in which you are not taxable, to a state in which you are not taxable.

For radio and television broadcasting (including cable and satellite broadcasting), the following sales are in Illinois:

- advertising revenue received from an advertiser whose headquarters is in Illinois.
- fees received by a broadcaster from its viewers or listeners in Illinois.
- in the case of fees received by a broadcaster from the production or other owner of the contents of a program, the percentage of the fees equal to the percentage of the broadcast's viewing or listening audience located in Illinois.
- in the case of a person who owns the contents of a program and who provides the contents to a broadcaster for a fee or other charge, the percentage of the fees received for that program from a broadcaster located in Illinois.

If the "sales everywhere" amount includes gross receipts from the licensing, sale, or other disposition of patents, copyrights, trademarks, and other similar items of intangible personal property and the receipts are not covered by the broadcasting rules, then these receipts should be allocated to Illinois to the extent the item is used in Illinois during the year the gross receipts are included in gross income. An item is used in Illinois if

- a patent is employed in production, fabrication, manufacturing, or other processing in Illinois or if the patented product is produced in Illinois.
- copyrighted material is printed or other publications originated in

Illinois.

- the commercial domicile of the licensee or purchaser of a trademark or other item of intangible personal property is in Illinois.

Note If you cannot determine from your books and records in which state an item is used, do not include the gross receipts from that item in the numerator or denominator of the sales factor.

For sales of telecommunications services, the following sales are in Illinois:

- sales of telecommunications service sold on a call-by-call basis, where the call both originates and terminates in Illinois, or the call either originates or terminates in Illinois and the customer's service address is in Illinois;
- retail sales of postpaid telecommunications service if the point of origination of the signal is in Illinois;
- retail sales of prepaid telecommunications service where the purchaser receives the prepaid card or other means of conveyance at a location in Illinois;
- charges imposed at a channel termination point in Illinois;
- charges for channel mileage between two channel termination points in Illinois;
- charges for channel mileage between one or more channel termination points in Illinois and one or more channel termination points outside Illinois, times the number of channel termination points in Illinois divided by total termination channels;
- charges for services ancillary to sales of services in Illinois. If you provide ancillary services, but cannot determine where the sales of the related services are located, your sales are in Illinois if your customer is in Illinois;
- access fees charged to a reseller of telecommunication for a call that both originates and terminates in Illinois;
- 50 percent of access fees charged to a reseller of telecommunications services for an interstate call that originates or terminates in Illinois; and
- end user access line charges, if the customer's service address is in Illinois.

For more information see 86 Ill. Adm. Code Section [100.3371](#).

Illinois lottery winnings and proceeds from sales or other transfers of rights to lottery winnings are in Illinois.

For taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2019, gross receipts from winnings from pari-mutuel wagering conducted at a wagering facility licensed under the Illinois Horse Racing Act of 1975 or from winnings from gambling games conducted on a riverboat or in a casino or organization gaming facility licensed under the Illinois Gambling Act are Illinois sales and must be included in the numerator of the sales factor.

Sales, other than sales of tangible personal property or telecommunications service, and gross receipts from broadcasting, or the licensing, sale, or other disposition of patents, copyrights, trademarks, and similar items of intangible personal property, or Illinois lottery winnings or sales proceeds, are in Illinois as follows:

- sales or leases of real property in Illinois;
- leases or rentals of tangible personal property, to the extent it is located in Illinois during the rental period;
- interest, net gains, and other items of income from intangible personal property received by a taxpayer who is a dealer in that property from a customer who is a resident of Illinois (for individuals) or who is commercially domiciled in Illinois (for all other customers). A taxpayer without actual knowledge of the residence or commercial domicile of a customer may use the

customer's billing address.

- interest, net gains, and other items of income from intangible personal property received by a taxpayer who is not a dealer in that property, if the income-producing activity is performed in Illinois or if the income-producing activity is performed inside and outside Illinois, and a greater proportion of the income-producing activity is performed inside Illinois rather than outside Illinois, based on performance costs;
- in all other cases, if the services are received in Illinois.

For more information, see [86 Ill. Adm. Code Section 100.3370](#).

Line 8 — Divide Line 7 by Line 6 and enter the result, rounded to six decimal places. The result cannot be greater than one or less than zero.

Note → If you checked the box on Line B and do not complete Line 8 we may issue a notice and demand proposing 100 percent of your income as being allocated to Illinois, or in the case of a loss return, a notice indicating none of your loss as being allocated to Illinois.

Line 9 — Follow the instructions on the form. If you checked the box on Line B and did not complete Lines 6, 7, or 8 we may

- propose 100 percent of your income as being allocable to Illinois
- propose none of your loss as being allocable to Illinois.

Line 10 — Enter the amount of business income or loss reported on Step 3, Line 4 that is apportionable to Illinois as reported by the partnership, partnership included on a Schedule UB, S corporation, trust, or estate, on Illinois Schedules K-1-P or K-1-T. See Illinois Schedules K-1-P(2) or K-1-T(2) for more information. **Attach a copy of all Illinois Schedules K-1-P and K-1-T you received to your Form IL-990-T.** If you do not have an amount to report on this line, enter zero.

Step 4 — Figure your net replacement tax

Line 14 — Enter your recapture of investment credits from Illinois [Schedule 4255, Recapture of Investment Tax Credits](#), Step 4, Column C, Line 18.

If you claimed an Illinois investment tax credit in a prior year on Form [IL-477, Replacement Tax Investment Credits](#), and any of the property was disqualified within 48 months of being placed in service, you must use Illinois Schedule 4255 to compute the amount of recapture. Credit must be recaptured in the year the property became disqualified. For more information, see Illinois Schedule 4255.

Line 16 — Enter the amount from Form IL-477, Step 1, Line 13. **Attach Form IL-477 and any other required support listed on Form IL-477 to your Form IL-990-T.**

You may claim a replacement tax investment credit of up to .5 percent (.005) of the basis of qualified property placed in service in Illinois during the tax year.

An additional credit of up to .5 percent (.005) of the basis of qualified property is available if your Illinois base employment increased over the preceding year or if your business is new to Illinois. Excess credit may be carried forward for five years following the excess credit year. For further information, refer to Form IL-477 instructions.

Step 5 — Figure your net income tax

Line 19 — The income tax rate is 7 percent (.07) for corporations and 4.95 percent (0.0495) for trusts. Multiply the amount on Line 18 by 7 percent (.07) if you are organized as a corporation or by 4.95 percent (0.0495) if you are organized as a trust and enter the amount on Line 19.

Line 20 — Enter the total of your recapture of investment credits from Illinois Schedule 4255, Step 4, Columns A and B, Line 18, and Step 5, Line 21. See Schedule 4255 instructions for more information

regarding the recapture of investment credits.

If you claimed an Enterprise Zone, River Edge Redevelopment Zone, High Impact Business Investment Credit, or Angel Investment Credit in a prior year on Illinois [Schedule 1299-D, Income Tax Credits](#), and any of the property becomes disqualified, you must use Illinois Schedule 4255 to compute the amount of recapture. Credit must be recaptured in the year in which the property became disqualified. For more information, see Illinois Schedule 4255.

Line 22 — Enter the amount from Illinois Schedule 1299-D, Step 2, Line 10. The total of all credits is limited to the total income tax shown on Form IL-990-T, Step 5, Line 21. **Attach Illinois Schedule 1299-D and any other required support listed on Schedules 1299-D or 1299-I to your Form IL-990-T.** For more information, see Illinois Schedule 1299-D Instructions, and [Schedule 1299-I, Income Tax Credits Information and Worksheets](#).

Step 6 — Figure your refund or balance due

Line 26 — Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program Act surcharge.

Definitions

Organization registrant means a corporation, partnership, trust, limited liability company (LLC), or other organization, that holds either a medical cannabis cultivation center registration issued by the Illinois Department of Agriculture or a medical cannabis dispensary registration issued by the Illinois Department of Financial and Professional Regulation.

Transactions subject to the surcharge means sales and exchanges of

- capital assets;
- depreciable business property;
- real property used in the trade or business; and
- Section 197 intangibles

of an organization registrant.

What is the surcharge?

For each taxable year beginning or ending during the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program, a surcharge is imposed on all taxpayers on income arising from the transactions subject to the surcharge of an organization registrant under the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program Act.

The amount of the surcharge is equal to the amount of federal income tax liability for the taxable year attributable to the transactions subject to the surcharge.

To whom does the surcharge apply?

The surcharge is imposed on any taxpayer who incurs a federal income tax liability on the income realized on a “transaction subject to the surcharge,” including individuals and other taxpayers who are not themselves the “organization registrant” that engaged in the transaction.

A line has been included on Schedules K-1-P and K-1-T to identify the amount of federal income attributable to transactions subject to the surcharge that was passed through to you on federal Schedule K-1.

Note → Although a unitary business group filing combined Illinois returns is treated as a single taxpayer and its members are jointly and severally liable for any surcharge imposed on the group, the group itself is not an organization registrant and transactions of any member that is not itself an organization registrant are not subject to the surcharge.

How do I figure the surcharge?

If the surcharge applies to you, complete the Surcharge Worksheet on Page 9.

For more information, see 86 Ill. Adm. Code Section [100.2060](#).

Line 27 — Sale of Assets by Gaming Licensee surcharge

Definitions

Gaming licensee is an organization licensee under the Illinois Horse Racing Act of 1975 and/or an organization gaming licensee under the Illinois Gambling Act.

Transactions subject to the surcharge means sales and exchanges of

- capital assets;
- depreciable business property;
- real property used in the trade or business; and
- Section 197 intangibles

of a gaming licensee.

What is the surcharge?

For each taxable year 2019 through 2027, a surcharge is imposed on all taxpayers on income arising from the transactions subject to the surcharge of a gaming licensee.

The amount of the surcharge is equal to the amount of federal income tax liability for the taxable year attributable to the transactions subject to the surcharge.

To whom does the surcharge apply?

The surcharge is imposed on any taxpayer who incurs a federal income tax liability on the income realized on a “transaction subject to the surcharge,” including individuals and other taxpayers who are not themselves the “gaming licensee” that engaged in the transaction.

The surcharge imposed shall not apply if

- the organization gaming license, organization license, or racetrack property is transferred as a result of any of the following:
 - bankruptcy, a receivership, or a debt adjustment initiated by or against the initial licensee or the substantial owners of the initial licensee;
 - cancellation, revocation, or termination of any such license by the Illinois Gaming Board or the Illinois Racing Board;
 - a determination by the Illinois Gaming Board that transfer of the license is in the best interests of Illinois gaming;
 - the death of an owner of the equity interest in a licensee;
 - acquisition of a controlling interest in the stock or substantially all of the assets of a publicly traded company;
 - a transfer by a parent company to a wholly owned

subsidiary;

- the transfer or sale to or by one person to another person where both persons were initial owners of the license when the license was issued; or
- the controlling interest in the organization gaming license, organization license, or racetrack property is transferred in a transaction to lineal descendants in which no gain or loss is recognized or as a result of a transaction in accordance with Section 351 of the Internal Revenue Code in which no gain or loss is recognized; or
- live horse racing was not conducted in 2010 at a racetrack located within 3 miles of the Mississippi River under a license issued pursuant to the Illinois Horse Racing Act of 1975.

The transfer of an organization gaming license, organization license, or racetrack property by a person other than the initial licensee to receive the organization gaming license is not subject to a surcharge.

A line has been included on Schedule K-1-P, Partner’s or Shareholder’s Share of Income, Deductions, Credits, and Recapture, and Schedule K-1-T, Beneficiary’s Share of Income and Deductions, to identify the amount of federal income attributable to transactions subject to the surcharge that was passed through to you on federal Schedule K-1.

Note Although a unitary business group filing combined Illinois returns is treated as a single taxpayer and its members are jointly and severally liable for any surcharge imposed on the group, the group itself is not a gaming licensee and transactions of any member that is not itself a gaming licensee are not subject to the surcharge.

How do I figure the surcharge?

If the surcharge applies to you, complete a separate Surcharge Worksheet on Page 9.

Line 28 — Add Lines 24, 25, 26, and 27 and enter the total on this line. This is your total net income and replacement taxes and surcharge.

Line 29a — Enter the sum of any overpayment from your prior year tax returns that you requested to be applied to this year’s tax return. Take into account any correspondence we may have sent you that changed the amount of your credit carryforward from the previous year.

Line 29b — Enter the sum of any

- estimated payments made during the tax year
- extension payments and other voluntary prepayments made before the original due date of the return, and
- other payments made before the date this return is filed.

Surcharge Worksheet for IL-990-T

Instructions: Complete the appropriate column for the surcharge(s) you are claiming.

	A Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program Act	B Sale of assets by gaming licensee
1 Enter your federal income tax liability for the taxable year.	1 _____	1 _____
2 Enter your federal income tax liability for the taxable year computed as if “transactions subject to the surcharge” made in that year had not been made by the organization registrant in Column A or a gaming licensee in Column B.	2 _____	2 _____
3 Subtract Line 2 from Line 1. Enter the result here. Enter the Column A total on Form IL-990-T, Step 6, Line 26 and the Column B total on Form IL-990-T, Step 6, Line 27.	3 _____	3 _____

Line 29c — Enter the amount you wish to claim as Illinois pass-through withholding reported to you by partnerships, S corporations, or trusts on Schedule(s) K-1-P or K-1-T. If you received more than one Schedule K-1-P or K-1-T, add the amounts you wish to claim from all the schedules and enter the total on Line 29c. **Attach copies of the Schedules K-1-P and K-1-T you received from the pass-through entities to your Form IL-990-T.** Schedules K-1-P and K-1-T, Step 1, Line 3, must be completed or the pass-through withholding reported on this line may not be credited to your return.

See “What is pass-through withholding?” under “General Information” in these instructions for more information.

Line 29d — Enter the total amount of pass-through entity (PTE) tax credit reported to you on Schedule(s) K-1-P, Line 53a, and Schedule(s) K-1-T, Line 50.

Line 29e — Enter the total amount of Illinois gambling withholding and the total amount of Illinois withholding from sports wagering winnings. **Attach Forms W-2G.**

Line 32 — Enter the amount of overpayment you elect to be credited forward. Check the box on this line if this is your final return and any remaining carryforward is being transferred to another entity. **Attach** a detailed statement to your return listing the FEIN of the entity receiving the credit carryforward, the date the credit was transferred, and the reason for the transfer.

Note → Step 1, Line C, must also be completed if you are transferring an overpayment to another entity.

Your credit carryforward will not be applied if you do not file a processable return.

Note → Your credit carryforward may be reduced by us due to corrections we make to your return, or to satisfy any unpaid tax, penalty, and interest due for this year or any other year. If we reduce your credit carryforward, it may result in a late-payment penalty in a subsequent year.

To which tax year will my credit apply?

Note → Different dates apply to the examples given below depending on if you file as a corporation or trust. Only read the section of the following instructions that apply to your filing type.

Corporations and 501(c) trusts only (To which tax year will my credit apply?)

If your 2021 return was filed

- on or before the original filing and payment due date of your return**, your credit will be applied to the next full tax year, unless you elect to apply the credit to a different tax year.

Example 1: You file your 2021 calendar-year return on March 1, 2022, requesting to receive your overpayment as a credit. March 1, 2022, falls before the original filing and payment due date of the 2021 tax year (May 15, 2022 for calendar-year filers). Your credit will be applied against your 2022 tax year liability.

- after the original filing and payment due date of your return**, your credit will be applied to the next full tax year in which **timely** payments can be made as of the date you are filing this return, unless you elect to apply the credit to a different tax year.

Example 2: You file your 2021 calendar-year return on August 4, 2022, requesting to receive your overpayment as a credit. August 4, 2022, is after the original filing and payment due date of the 2021 tax year (May 15, 2022, for calendar-year filers), but is before the original filing and payment due date of the 2022 tax year (May 15, 2023, for calendar-year filers). Your credit will be applied against your 2022 tax year liability.

Example 3: You file your 2021 calendar-year return on May 29, 2023, requesting to receive your overpayment as a credit. May 29, 2023, is after the original filing and payment due date of the 2022 tax year (May 15, 2023, for calendar-year filers), but is before the original filing and payment due date of the 2023 tax year (May 15, 2024, for calendar-year filers). Your credit will be applied against your 2023 tax year liability.

Note → If you are filing your return after the extended due date, you may only elect to claim an overpayment credit for payments received on or before the date you filed your return. Any payments made after the date you filed that return can only be claimed as an overpayment credit on a subsequent amended return.

401(a) trusts only (To which tax year will my credit apply?)

If your 2021 return was filed

- on or before the original filing and payment due date of your return**, your credit will be applied to the next full tax year, unless you elect to apply the credit to a different tax year.

Example 1: You file your 2021 calendar-year return on March 1, 2022, requesting to receive your overpayment as a credit. March 1, 2022, falls before the original filing and payment due date of the 2021 tax year (April 15, 2022, for calendar-year filers). Your credit will be applied against your 2022 tax year liability.

- after the original filing and payment due date of your return**, your credit will be applied to the next full tax year in which **timely** payments can be made as of the date you are filing this return, unless you elect to apply the credit to a different tax year.

Example 2: You file your 2021 calendar-year return on August 4, 2022, requesting to receive your overpayment as a credit. August 4, 2022, is after the original filing and payment due date of the 2021 tax year (April 15, 2022, for calendar-year filers), but is before the original filing and payment due date of the 2022 tax year (April 17, 2023, for calendar-year filers). Your credit will be applied against your 2022 tax year liability.

Example 3: You file your 2021 calendar-year return on April 23, 2023, requesting to receive your overpayment as a credit. April 23, 2023, is after the original filing and payment due date of the 2022 tax year (April 17, 2023, for calendar-year filers), but is before the original filing and payment due date of the 2023 tax year (April 15, 2024, for calendar-year filers). Your credit will be applied against your 2023 tax year liability.

Note → If you are filing your return after the extended due date, you may only elect to claim an overpayment credit for payments received on or before the date you filed your return. Any payments made after the date you filed that return can only be claimed as an overpayment credit on a subsequent amended return.

With what date will my credit apply against my tax liability?

Note → Different dates apply to the examples given below depending on if you file as a corporation or trust. Only read the section of the following instructions that apply to your filing type.

Corporations and 501(c) trusts only (With what date will my credit apply against my tax liability?)

If your 2021 return was filed

- on or before the extended due date of your return** (December 15, 2022, for calendar-year filers), your credit is considered to be paid on the original due date of this return (May 15, 2022, for calendar-year filers).

However, if all or a portion of your overpayment results from payments made after the original due date of this return, that portion of your credit is considered to be paid on the date you made the payment.

Example 1: You file your 2021 calendar-year return on or before the extended due date of your return requesting \$500 be applied as a credit. All of your payments are made before the original due date of your return. Your credit of \$500 will be considered to be paid on May 15, 2022.

Example 2: You file your 2021 calendar-year return on or before the extended due date of your return requesting \$500 be applied as a credit. Your overpayment includes payments of \$400 you made before the original due date of your return, and a \$100 payment you made on June 1, 2022. Your credit of \$400 will be considered to be paid on May 15, 2022. The remaining \$100 credit will be considered to be paid on June 1, 2022.

- ❑ **after the extended due date of your return**, your credit is considered to be paid on the date you filed the return on which you made the election.

Example 3: You file your 2021 calendar-year return on December 19, 2022, requesting \$500 be applied as a credit. Your credit of \$500 will be considered to be paid on December 19, 2022, because you filed your return after the extended due date of your 2021 calendar-year return.

401(a) trusts only

(With what date will my credit apply against my tax liability?)

If your 2021 return was filed

- ❑ **on or before the extended due date of your return** (October 17, 2022, for calendar-year filers), your credit is considered to be paid on the original due date of this return (April 15, 2022, for calendar-year filers).

However, if all or a portion of your overpayment results from payments made after the original due date of this return, that portion of your credit is considered to be paid on the date you made the payment.

Example 1: You file your 2021 calendar-year return on or before the extended due date of your return requesting \$500 be applied as a credit. All of your payments are made before the original due date of your return. Your credit of \$500 will be considered to be paid on April 15, 2022.

Example 2: You file your 2021 calendar-year return on or before the extended due date of your return requesting \$500 be applied as a credit. Your overpayment includes payments of \$400 you made before the original due date of your return, and a \$100 payment you made on June 1, 2022. Your credit of \$400 will be considered to be paid on April 15, 2022. The remaining \$100 credit will be considered to be paid on June 1, 2022.

- ❑ **after the extended due date of your return**, your credit is considered to be paid on the date you filed the return on which you made the election.

Example 3: You file your 2021 calendar-year return on December 1, 2022, requesting \$500 be applied as a credit. Your credit of \$500 will be considered to be paid on December 1, 2022, because you filed your return after the extended due date of your 2021 calendar-year return.

May I apply my credit to a different tax year?

Yes. If you wish to apply your credit to a tax year other than the one during which you file this return, you must submit a separate request in writing to:

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE PO BOX 19004 SPRINGFIELD IL 62794-9004

Note → Submit your request at the time you file your return. **Do not** submit your return to this address.

Your request must include

- your name,
- your FEIN,
- the tax year of the return creating the overpayment, and
- the tax year you wish to have the credit apply.

If you do not follow these instructions, your election will be considered invalid and we will not apply your credit as you requested.

If you submit a valid request, we will apply your credit as you requested and notify you. Once made, your election to change the tax year to which your credit will apply is irrevocable. Requests will be worked in the order we receive them.

Note → You may only apply your credit to tax years occurring after the year of the return creating the overpayment. If you request to apply more credit than our records show you have available, we will apply the maximum amount available and notify you of the difference.

Line 33 — Follow the instructions on the form. Your refund will not be issued if you do not file a processable return.

Note → Your refund may be reduced by us to satisfy any unpaid tax, penalty, and interest due for this year or any other year.

Line 34 — Direct deposit information.

If you choose to deposit your refund directly into your checking or savings account, you must

- Enter your routing number.
 - For a checking account, your routing number must be nine digits and the first two digits must be 01 through 12 or 21 through 32.The sample check following these instructions has an example of a routing number.
- For a savings account, you must contact your financial institution for your routing number.
- Check the appropriate box to indicate whether you want your refund deposited into your checking or savings account.
- Enter your account number.
 - For a checking account, your account number may be up to 17 digits.The sample check following these instructions has an example of an account number.
- For a savings account, you must contact your financial institution for your account number.

Do not use your account and routing numbers from your checking or savings account **deposit slip**. **Do not** include your check number. Include hyphens, but omit spaces and special symbols. You may have unused boxes.

The image shows a sample check form with the following fields and annotations:

- Business Taxpayer:** 1234 Square, Lincoln Land, IL 12345
- Date:** _____
- PAY TO THE ORDER OF:** _____
- DOLLARS:** _____
- The Land Bank:** Land IL 12345
- Do not include your check number:** (circled annotation)
- Routing number:** (circled annotation)
- Account number:** (circled annotation)
- Memo:** _____
- Routing Number:** 9876
- Account Number:** 123456789
- Check Number:** 9101112131415

Note If your financial institution does not honor your request for direct deposit, we will send you a check instead.

Note We do not support international ACH transactions. We will only deposit refunds into accounts located within the United States. If your financial institution is located outside the United States, we will send you a check instead of depositing your refund into your account.

Line 35 — Follow the instructions on the form. This is your amount of tax due that must be paid in full if \$1 or more. If you are not paying electronically, complete a payment voucher, Form IL-990-T-V, make your check or money order payable to “**Illinois Department of Revenue**” and attach them to the front of the return.

Note If you are paying electronically **do not** complete and attach a payment voucher.

You should also **enter the amount you are paying in the box located on the top of Page 1** of the Form IL-990-T.

We encourage you to let us figure your penalties and interest and send you a bill instead of determining these amounts yourself. We will compute any penalty or interest due and notify you (see General Information, “What are the penalties and interest?”).

Step 7 — Signature, date, and paid preparer’s information

You must sign and date your return. If you do not sign your return, it will not be considered filed and you may be subject to a **non-filer penalty**.

If you pay someone to prepare your return, the income tax return preparer must also sign and date the return, enter the preparer tax identification number (PTIN) issued to them by the Internal Revenue Service, and provide their firm’s name, address, and phone number.

If you want to allow the paid preparer listed in this step to discuss this return with IDOR, check the box. This authorization will allow your paid preparer to answer any questions that arise during the processing of your return, call us with questions about your return, and receive or respond to notices we send. The authorization will automatically end no later than the due date for filing your 2022 tax return (excluding extensions). You may revoke the authorization at any time by calling or writing us.

Appendix A - Estimated Payment Worksheets

Corporations: If you reasonably expect your income and replacement tax liability to exceed \$400 after Illinois tax credits and withholding payments made on your behalf, complete this worksheet to compute your next tax year's estimated tax. **Keep this record for your files.**

Note → If your income changes during the year, complete the amended worksheet on the next page.

- 1 Enter the amount of Illinois net income expected in the next tax year. 1 _____
- 2 Multiply Line 1 by 9.5% (.095) and enter the result. 2 _____
- 3 Enter the amount of recapture of investment credits from Schedule 4255 expected in your next tax year. 3 _____
- 4 Enter the amount of the surcharges from the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program Act and the sale of assets by gaming licensee expected in your next tax year. See the Form IL-990-T instructions for more information. 4 _____
- 5 Add Lines 2 through 4 and enter the result. 5 _____
- 6 Enter the amount of Illinois tax credits expected in your next tax year as calculated on the corresponding Form IL-477 or Schedule 1299-D. 6 _____
- 7 Enter the amount of pass-through withholding expected to be made on your behalf in your next tax year on any Schedule K-1-P or Schedule K-1-T you receive. 7 _____
- 8 Enter the amount of any Illinois gambling withholding and sports wagering winnings withholding from Illinois sources shown on any Form W-2G you expect to receive. 8 _____
- 9 Add Lines 6 through 8 and enter the result. 9 _____
- 10 Subtract Line 9 from Line 5 and enter the result. If \$400 or less, **stop**. You do not have to make estimated tax payments. If more than \$400, continue to Line 11. 10 _____
- 11 Subtract Line 6 from Line 5 and enter the result. 11 _____
- 12 Divide Line 11 by 4. This is the amount of each of your estimated tax payments. 12 _____

— You may use pass-through withholding made on your behalf on any Schedule K-1-P or K-1-T you received to reduce the estimated tax payment for the quarter in which the tax year shown on the Schedule K-1-P or K-1-T falls and any subsequent tax payment until the entire credit is used.

— You may use Illinois gambling withholding shown on any Form W-2G you receive to reduce the estimated tax payment for the quarter in which the gambling winnings were received and any subsequent tax payment until the entire credit is used.

— If you made the election to credit a prior year overpayment to your next tax year and

- the election was made **on or before** the extended due date of that prior year return, use the credit to reduce the first estimated tax payment and any subsequent tax payments until the entire credit is used.

Note → If all or a portion of the credit results from payments made after the due date of your first estimated tax installment of that prior year return, that portion of your credit is considered to be paid on the date you made the payment. If that payment date is on or before an estimated payment due date, you may use that portion of the credit to reduce that estimated tax payment and any subsequent tax payments until the entire credit is used.

- the election was made **after** the extended due date of that prior year return, the credit will be treated as paid on the date you submitted the election. If that payment date is on or before an estimated payment due date, you may use the credit to reduce that estimated tax payment and any subsequent tax payments until the entire credit is used.

Note → Pay electronically at tax.illinois.gov or use next tax year's Form IL-990-T-V to mail your payment.

Failure to use the correct voucher for your estimated payments may result in your payment being misapplied, penalties and interest, a delay in the processing of your return, or a delay in the generation of any overpayment.

Trusts are **not** required to make estimated payments. However, trusts may voluntarily prepay their tax liability at any time prior to the original due date of the return.

Appendix A - continued

Complete this amended worksheet if a change occurs in your original estimated tax.

- 1 Enter the amount of Illinois net income expected in your next tax year. 1 _____
- 2 Multiply Line 1 by 9.5% (.095) and enter the result. 2 _____
- 3 Enter the amount of recapture of investment credits expected in your next tax year. 3 _____
- 4 Enter the amount of the surcharges from the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program Act and the sale of assets by gaming licensee expected in your next tax year. 4 _____
- 5 Add Lines 2 through 4 and enter the result. 5 _____
- 6 Enter the amount of Illinois tax credits expected in your next tax year as calculated on the corresponding Form IL-477 or Schedule 1299-D. 6 _____
- 7 Enter the amount of pass-through withholding expected to be made on your behalf in your next tax year on any Schedule K-1-P or Schedule K-1-T you receive. 7 _____
- 8 Enter the amount of any Illinois gambling withholding and sports wagering winnings withholding from Illinois sources shown on any Form W-2G you expect to receive. 8 _____
- 9 Add Lines 6 through 8 and enter the result. 9 _____
- 10 Subtract Line 9 from Line 5 and enter the result. If \$400 or less, **stop**. You do not have to make estimated tax payments. If more than \$400, continue to Line 11. 10 _____
- 11 Subtract Line 6 from Line 5 and enter the result. 11 _____
- 12 Divide Line 11 by 4. 12 _____
- 13 Multiply Line 12 by the number of previously due estimated payments. 13 _____
- 14 Enter the amount of any estimated tax payments, timely prior year overpayments, timely pass-through withholding made on your behalf, or timely Illinois gambling withholding shown on Form W-2-G you received. See the information under Line 12 on the previous page to determine if your credit for a prior year overpayment or withholding amount is considered timely. 14 _____
- 15 Subtract Line 14 from Line 13 and enter the result. This amount may be negative. 15 _____
- 16 Add Lines 12 and 15 and enter the result.
If positive, this is the amount due on your next payment due date.
If zero or negative, the amount due on your next payment due date is zero.
If Line 16 is negative, continue to Line 17. Otherwise, stop here. 16 _____
- 17 If Line 16 is negative, enter that amount as a positive number. 17 _____
- 18 Subtract Line 17 from Line 12 and enter the result.
This is the amount due on the following due date, if applicable. 18 _____

Appendix B - Extension Payment Worksheet

Use this worksheet if all of the following apply to you:

- you are required to file Form IL-990-T,
- you cannot file your annual tax return by the due date, and
- you complete this worksheet and determine you owe a tentative tax.

If Line 10 of the worksheet shows you owe tentative tax, pay the full amount due either by filing and paying with Form IL-990-T-V or by making your payment electronically. **An extension of time to file does not extend the amount of time you have to make your payment.**

Extension Payment Worksheet (for your records)

- | | |
|--|----------|
| 1 Enter the total income and replacement taxes you expect to owe this tax year. | 1 _____ |
| 2 Enter the amount of recapture of investment credits expected in this tax year. | 2 _____ |
| 3 Enter the amount of the surcharges from the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program Act and the sale of assets by gaming licensee expected in this tax year. | 3 _____ |
| 4 Add Lines 1 through 3 and enter the result here. | 4 _____ |
| 5 Enter the estimated replacement tax investment credits you expect in this year. | 5 _____ |
| 6 Enter the estimated income tax credits you expect in this year. | 6 _____ |
| 7 Enter any estimated payments and prepayments you made and any overpayment you elected to be credited to this tax year. | 7 _____ |
| 8 Enter any withholding reported to you and any pass-through withholding made on your behalf or PTE tax credit received this year. | 8 _____ |
| 9 Add Lines 5 through 8 and enter the result here. | 9 _____ |
| 10 Subtract Line 9 from Line 4. This is your tentative tax due . Enter the result here and on Form IL-990-T-V. | 10 _____ |

Extension Payment Worksheet Instructions

- Line 1 — Enter the total amount of income and replacement taxes you expect to owe for this tax year.
- Line 2 — Enter the amount of recapture of investment tax credit that you expect to report on Schedule 4255, Recapture of Investment Tax Credits.
- Line 3 — Enter the amount of the surcharges from the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program Act and the sale of assets by gaming licensee you expect to owe for this tax year. See the Form IL-990-T instructions for more information.
- Line 4 — Add Lines 1 through 3 and enter the result. This is the net income and replacement tax, recapture, and surcharge you expect to owe this year.
- Line 5 — Enter the total amount of any estimated replacement tax investment credits from Form IL-477, Replacement Tax Investment Credit.
- Line 6 — Enter the amount of any estimated income tax credits from Schedule 1299-D, Income Tax Credits (for corporations and fiduciaries).
- Line 7 — Enter the total amount of estimated payments and prepayments you made and any overpayment you elected to be credited to this tax year.
- Line 8 — Enter the total amount of Illinois income tax withheld on Form W-2G, and the amount of pass-through withholding made on your behalf or PTE tax credit received and reported to you on Illinois Schedule(s) K-1-P or Schedule K-1-T.
- Line 9 — Add Lines 5 through 8. This is your tax payments and credits.
- Line 10 — Subtract Line 9 from Line 4. This is your **tentative tax due**. If Line 10 is \$1 or more, you must pay the amount due. If Line 10 is less than \$1, you do not have to pay. **Do not attach federal Form 7004 to your Form IL-990-T-V.**

Note → Pay electronically at tax.illinois.gov or use next tax year's Form IL-990-T-V, Payment Voucher for Exempt Organization Income and Replacement Tax.

Failure to use the correct voucher for your payments may result in your payment being misapplied, penalties and interest, a delay in the processing of your return, or a delay in the generation of any overpayment.