

**What is new?**

- **Fiscal year filers only:** The Replacement Tax Investment Credit scheduled to expire December 31, 2008, has been extended. If you are a fiscal year filer that had qualifying property placed in service on or after January 1, 2009, and you filed a fiscal 2009 tax return but did not claim the credit on Form IL-477, you may file an amended tax return and a complete Form IL-477 in order to claim the credit.
- **For tax years beginning on or after July 30, 2009,** the Research and Development credit has expired and is no longer allowable.
- **For tax years ending on or after December 31, 2008,** broadcasting companies with income inside and outside Illinois must use the new special sales factor.
- **For tax years ending on or after December 31, 2009, and on or before December 30, 2020,** the Student-Assistance Contribution Credit allows a credit for employers who make matching contributions to Illinois pre-paid tuition programs. The credit is limited to \$500 per qualifying employee, cannot reduce tax to less than zero, and may be carried forward five years.
- **For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2010,** the Veterans Jobs Credit has been increased to the lesser of 10 percent of wages or \$1200 per qualifying employee.
- **For tax years ending December 31, 2008,** Illinois has published regulations for calculating discharge of indebtedness loss reductions. See the instructions for Forms IL-1120 and IL-1120-ST, and Schedules NLD and UB/NLD for more information.

General Information**What is the purpose of this schedule?**

The purpose of Illinois Schedule UB is to enable a unitary business group to determine the amount of its unitary business income that is attributable to Illinois. A unitary business group's business income includes all income that may be apportioned by formula among the states in which the group is doing business without violating the Constitution of the United States. All income is business income unless it is clearly attributable to one state and is earned or received through activities totally unrelated to any business the group is conducting in more than one state. The amount of unitary business income, however, must be computed starting with combined Illinois base income or its equivalent.

What is a unitary business group?

The term "unitary business group" means a group of persons related through common ownership whose business activities are integrated with, dependent upon, and contribute to each other. In the case of a corporation, common ownership is defined as the direct or indirect ownership or control of more than 50 percent of the outstanding voting stock. The statutory definition further provides that a unitary business group cannot include any person whose business activity outside of the United States is 80 percent or more of its total business activity (the "80/20" rule).

A 80/20 rule — To determine what percentage of your business activity is conducted outside the United States, you must use the same apportionment formula you use to determine how much business income is allocable to Illinois. However, if you use the single sales factor formula to apportion your business income, you

must use only your payroll and property factors (computed in the same manner as in effect for tax years ending prior to December 31, 2000) and disregard the sales factor. See Section E of Specific Instructions. For purposes of the 80/20 rule, gross figures without eliminations will be used to determine the relevant apportionment factors of property, payroll, etc.

B Vertical and horizontal integration — Unitary business activity can ordinarily be illustrated where the activities of the members are

- steps in a vertically-structured enterprise or process such as the steps involved in the production of natural resources, which may include exploration, mining, refining, and marketing (vertical); or
- in the same general line of business such as manufacturing, wholesaling, retailing, insurance, transportation, and finance (horizontal);

and in either instance, the members are functionally integrated through the exercise of strong centralized management. For example, authority over such matters as purchasing, financing, tax compliance, product line, personnel, marketing, and capital investment is not left to each member.

C Apportionment method — Persons employing different single-factor formulas cannot be included in the same unitary business group; but two or more insurance companies may constitute a unitary business group, as may two or more financial organizations or transportation companies. See Form IL-1120 Instructions to compute the apportionment formula.

D Holding companies — A holding company should generally be treated as unitary with one or more subsidiaries if

- it is unitary in operations with one or more of the subsidiaries (*i.e.*, operating-holding company); or
- it holds, directly or indirectly, the capital stock of two or more subsidiaries which are conducting unitary operations; or
- filing of a separate return would distort the business income attributable to Illinois of the controlled group.

E Foreign corporations — A foreign corporation that is a member of a unitary business group shall only include in the combined income of the group the amount of federal taxable income described in Internal Revenue Code (IRC), Sections 881 through 885, rather than its worldwide federal taxable income equivalent. The foreign corporation's U.S. domestic "everywhere" factor should be used in the "everywhere" denominator, rather than its worldwide "everywhere" factor. A foreign sales corporation (FSC) that is a member of a unitary business group shall only include in the combined income of the group the amount of federal taxable income described in IRC Sections 921 through 927.

F Unitary filers that derive business income solely from Illinois — Unitary business groups composed exclusively of members that derive business income solely from Illinois are required to file as a unitary group. Unitary returns filed by such a group that report a business loss must also include a completed Schedule UB so the combined loss can be prorated in accordance with regulations for purposes of carryover to separate return years. The factor formula information from Step 4 of Illinois Schedule UB is necessary in order to divide the Illinois loss among the unitary group members.

G Partnerships — Partnerships are not included in Schedule UB. If you have a partnership that is a member of the unitary business group, see the instructions for the Schedule K-1-P(1), Partnerships and S Corporations Instructions.

Who is the designated agent and controlling corporation?

The designated agent is a member of the unitary business group that **must** be an Illinois taxpayer and authorized to file the combined return as the agent for the other members. The controlling corporation is the corporation that directly or indirectly owns a controlling interest in all the members of the unitary business group. If the controlling corporation is a member of the group and an Illinois taxpayer, it **must** be the designated agent. If the controlling corporation cannot be the designated agent, the group must select an Illinois taxpayer member to be the designated agent. The designated agent must remain the same every year, unless the designated agent ceases to be a member of the group or the controlling corporation becomes the designated agent. Designation of the agent is made in Step 1 of Illinois Schedule UB.

What are the filing requirements?

A — Illinois combined unitary returns

Corporations (other than S corporations) that are members of the same unitary business group **must** file as one taxpayer (including all eligible members) for purposes of any original return, extension, claim for refund, collection, payment, amended return, and determination of the combined Illinois tax liability. The group is required to file a combined unitary return (one Form IL-1120).

Subchapter S corporation members of a unitary business group do not file as part of the combined return, but file a separate unitary return (Form IL-1120-ST, Small Business Corporation Replacement Tax Return) apportioning their unitary business income.

For more information regarding combined return filers, see Illinois Income Tax Regulations, Sections 100.5200 through 100.5280.

B — Illinois separate unitary returns

Illinois taxpayers that are S corporations and other non-corporate members of a unitary business group are still required to file Illinois separate unitary returns, as well as make separate tentative tax payments, separate estimated tax payments, separate claims for refunds, and separate amended returns. However, the unitary business group (including S corporation and non-corporate members) must complete only one Illinois Schedule UB and include a copy with each return filed.

What if there are different accounting periods?

If the unitary business group members' accounting periods differ, the designated agent's accounting period must be used to determine the unitary group's business income.

Corporate members (other than S corporations) of the unitary business group must file combined, even if their accounting periods differ. In determining the proper income to be included in the appropriate accounting period, a member may compute its proforma taxable income from its books and records for the common taxable year. As an alternative, a member may determine its income based on the number of months of its tax year that are within the common accounting period. For example, if one member uses a calendar year and the common accounting period ends October 31, 2003, the member should include two-twelfths of its income from the year ended December 31, 2002, and ten-twelfths of its income from the year ended December 31, 2003. This method may be used only if the group's return may be timely filed after the member's taxable year ends. As another alternative, the group may include in its taxable income all of the

taxable income of a member whose tax year ends within the group's tax year. Once one of these methods is used for a member, that member must continue to use that method unless the requirements of Illinois Income Tax Regulations, Section 100.5265(c) are met.

What if there are part-year members?

All part-year members are required to file as part of the unitary business group for the portion of the year the taxpayer is a member. For the remainder of the year, the member is required to file a separate non-unitary return. However, if the member belongs to another unitary business group during the remainder of the year, that member is required to file as part of that group, following the same instructions as above. For more information, see the Illinois Income Tax Regulations, Section 100.5270(f).

What if a domestic international sales corporation (DISC) or a foreign sales corporation (FSC) is a member of this unitary group?

A corporation that has elected to be, or is treated as a DISC for the taxable year under IRC Section 992, is not subject to the taxes imposed by IRC Subtitle A (except for the tax imposed on transfers to avoid income tax under Section 1491). Similarly, a DISC is not subject to the taxes imposed by the IITA and is not required to file an Illinois income tax return.

Consequently, even though a DISC may be a member of a unitary business group, only the actual and deemed distributions taxable to the DISC's shareholders for federal income tax purposes should be accounted for in determining Illinois income tax liability. Neither the portion of DISC income on which federal income tax is deferred for the tax year, nor the sales factor of the DISC should be accounted for in the computation of Illinois income tax liability of the unitary business group under the combined method of apportionment.

Corporate shareholders of a DISC should include in business income their actual and deemed distributions from the DISC, to the extent the distributions are federally taxed. To the extent that the DISC's activities are an integral part of the unitary business, the actual and deemed distributions should be included in the combined unitary business income. If a DISC meets the criteria for inclusion in the unitary business group, it must be listed under Step 1, Section A, of Illinois Schedule UB. However, computations for the DISC should not be required for Steps 2, 3, and 4 of Illinois Schedule UB. In conformity with the applicable provisions of the IRC, the other members of the unitary business group which are shareholders of the DISC should include such amounts in their respective federal taxable incomes (or equivalents) as are required to be included for federal income tax purposes.

Distributions from DISCs are treated in accordance with the federal rules pertaining to dividends, dividend exclusions, and dividend-received deductions for Illinois purposes.

An FSC is taxed by Illinois to the extent its nonexempt foreign trade income, investment income, and carrying charges (taxable for federal purposes) are allocable to Illinois.

Can a reasonable facsimile be used?

In general, you must obtain and use forms prescribed by the Illinois Department of Revenue. Separate statements not on forms provided or approved by the department 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, or delay the processing of your return, or generating any refund.** Additionally, failure to submit appropriate documentation when requested may result in a referral to our Audit Bureau for compliance action.

Specific Instructions

Use this Schedule UB to file unitary for tax years ending **on or after December 31, 2009**. Use Illinois Schedule UB with an earlier revision date to file unitary for tax years **ending prior to December 31, 2009**.

If you need additional forms or schedules,

- visit our web site at **tax.illinois.gov**
- call our 24-hour Forms Order Line at **1 800 356-6302**; or
- write to us at P.O. Box 19010, Springfield, Illinois 62794-9010.

Illinois Schedule UB must be attached to Form IL-1120, Form IL-1120-X, or, for all members who are S corporations, Form IL-1120-ST, or IL-1120-ST-X.

Note If the unitary business group consists of more than three members and additional space is needed, complete and attach additional copies of Illinois Schedule UB.

Step 1 — Provide your membership information

Write the name and FEIN of the designated agent. The designated agent must file the Illinois Schedule UB in this tax year and each succeeding year.

Write the name and FEIN of the designated agent that filed Illinois Schedule UB last year, if different from this year.

Write the name and FEIN of the controlling corporation if it is not the designated agent.

You must indicate whether the controlling corporation is a member of this unitary business group.

Note If your unitary business group consists solely of Subchapter S corporations (Form IL-1120-ST), write the name and FEIN of the member, who on a recurring basis, has the greatest Illinois tax liability. This member must file Illinois Schedule UB in this tax year and each succeeding year. All returns filed by other members of the group must provide the FEIN of the member that filed the Illinois Schedule UB. Space is provided below the name and address area on each return.

Section A — List all members

Note You may **not** substitute the Affiliations Schedule (U.S. Form 851) from a federal consolidated return for Section A.

Columns A, B, and C — List all members of the unitary business group, including name, FEIN, and tax year ending.

Column D — Check the line in this column if the member listed in Column A is required to file an Illinois income tax return for this tax year. For an explanation of who must file an Illinois income tax return, see the instructions for Form IL-1120 or Form IL-1120-ST, as appropriate.

For each member that is not required to file an Illinois income tax return, attach a separate statement listing

- the member's state of incorporation;
- the state of commercial domicile;
- total number of its employees during the year;
- the number of employees who were in Illinois on business during the year; and
- the cost price of real and tangible personal property, (including rental property at eight times the annual rent), everywhere and in Illinois.

Columns E and F — Check the line in these columns if they apply to the member listed in Column A for this tax year.

Column G — If any member of your unitary group is a foreign insurer, whose state or country of domicile imposes a retaliatory tax on insurers domiciled in Illinois, your unitary group may be entitled to a tax reduction. Check the line in this column if it applies to the member listed in Column A for this tax year, and attach a completed Illinois Schedule UB/INS, Tax for a Unitary Business Group with Foreign Insurer Members.

Column H — You must indicate the type of apportionment method used by this unitary business group. Use the following letters to indicate each member's apportionment method.

Note All members must use the same method. Any person who would be a member of your unitary business group, but uses another apportionment method, must file a separate unitary return with any other unitary members that use its apportionment method. If there are no other members using that method, the member must file a separate non-unitary return.

If your member's method is: **In Column H, write:**

Single Sales "S"

Financial Organization "F"

Transportation Company "T"

Insurance Company "I"

Alternative Method, previously approved by the department "A"

For more information about apportionment methods, see "Apportionment method" under "What is a unitary business group?"

Column I — If a member is an S corporation, place an X on that member's line in Column I.

Section B — List any mergers with members listed in Section A

Column A — Write the name and FEIN of the person who has merged with or liquidated into any member of this unitary group in this tax year. Include persons who were members of this unitary group before the merger or liquidation and persons who were acquired by the unitary group in a transaction in which they were merged or liquidated.

Column B — Write the name and FEIN of the member listed in Section A into whom this person merged or liquidated.

Section C — List all members who left the group during this tax year

Column A — Write the name and FEIN of any member who was a member of this unitary group last year and left the group during this tax year.

Column B — Provide the name and FEIN of the company to whom the member in Column A was sold, if applicable.

Section D — Attach a list of all persons excluded due to the 80/20 rule and all other persons not listed in Sections A through C.

First, attach a list of all persons excluded due to the 80/20 rule. Write the name, FEIN, and indicate whether this person is required to file an Illinois return.

A unitary business group may not include any person whose business activity outside of the United States is 80 percent or more of its total business activity (the 80/20 rule). To determine whether a potential member is excluded by the 80/20 rule, you must use the factors normally required to use to apportion business income (under IITA, Section 304), with three exceptions.

First, the numerator of each factor will include business activity in the U.S. (the 50 states and D.C.) rather than in Illinois alone. Second, if you use the single sales factor formula in IITA 304(a) to apportion your business income, you do not use the sales factor in applying the 80/20 rule. Instead, you must use only your payroll and property factors, computed in the same manner as these factors were computed for tax years ending prior to December 31, 2000. For example, if 85 percent of your property and 95 percent of your payroll is outside the United States, then 90 percent of your business activity is conducted outside the United States (85 percent plus 95 percent, divided by 2) and you cannot be included in a unitary business group even if 100 percent of your sales are made in the United States. Third, to determine the relevant apportionment factors, you should use gross figures without eliminations for transactions with other members of your group. Foreign corporations filing U.S. Form 1120F, will meet the 80/20 test because only their domestic property and payroll figures will be used in the “everywhere” denominators, rather than worldwide “everywhere” figures.

Line 1 — Write the total number of persons excluded.

Second, attach a list of all other persons and their FEINs, not listed in Sections A through C who control or are controlled by, directly or indirectly (through the ownership of more than 50 percent of their voting stock), a member of the unitary business group, but are either not unitary or use a different apportionment method than this group. Do not include any person that conducts 80 percent or more of its business activity outside the United States.

Line 2 — Write the total number of other persons.

Step 2 — Figure your federal taxable income or equivalent

Head of Columns A, B, and C — Write the FEIN for each member of the unitary group.

Columns A, B, and C — Complete Lines 1 through 30 for each member of the unitary business group listed in Step 1, Section A. Generally, these line amounts correspond to the line amounts from U.S. Form 1120. Use additional schedules, if necessary.

Computing federal taxable income (or net operating loss)

— All members of the unitary business group must include their federal taxable income or loss in Step 2.

Federal taxable income or loss in Step 2 means “separate taxable income” that would be computed by each member for purposes of a federal consolidated return and its supporting statements in accordance with IRS Regulations, Section 1.1502-12. For Illinois income tax purposes, the federal taxable income or loss of each member of the unitary business group is written on Line 30.

For S corporations, federal taxable income on Line 30 should equal the amount on Form IL-1120-ST, Step 3, Line 13.

Column D — Eliminations between group members and federal consolidated adjustments — Write any consolidating adjustments made in combining the amounts in Columns A, B, and C in Column D.

Column E — Combined totals — Write the combined total of Columns A, B, C, and D for each line. Combined taxable income (or combined NOL) should be determined by treating all members of the unitary business group as if they constitute a federal consolidated group and by applying the federal regulations for determining consolidated taxable income (see IRS Regulation, Section 1.1502-11) and consolidated NOL (see IRS Regulation,

Section 1.1502-21(e)), but without applying the federal “separate return limitation year” or life-nonlife insurance company limitations.

Federal elections — In computing federal taxable income, each member is required to follow all elections it made (or which were made on its behalf) for federal income tax purposes.

Step 3 — Figure your combined business income

Generally, these items correspond to lines on Form IL-1120, Steps 2 and 3. For specific line information, see Form IL-1120 instructions. Schedules used to compute any amounts shown **must** be attached to Form IL-1120.

Head of Columns A, B, and C — Write the FEIN of each unitary group member included in Step 2.

Columns A, B, and C — Write the dollar amounts requested for each member of the unitary business group.

Column D — See specific instructions for Step 2, Column D — Eliminations between group members and federal consolidating adjustments.

Column E — Write the combined total of Columns A, B, C, and D for each line.

Line 1 — Write the federal taxable income or loss for Illinois purposes from Step 2, Column E, Line 30.

Special instructions for Lines 25 and 26

Line 25 — Write the amount of all nonbusiness income or loss from Illinois Schedule NB, Column A. Attach Illinois Schedule NB to Form IL-1120.

Note → For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2003, the designated agent may make an election to treat all of the unitary group’s income other than compensation as business income. For more information on making this election see Form IL-1120, Specific Instructions for Step 4, Line 26. If the election is made, write “0” on Line 25.

Line 26 — Write the amount of all non-unitary business income or loss received from any partnership, trust, or estate of which the corporation is a partner or beneficiary.

Note → If the activities of the corporation and the activities of a partnership of which the corporation is a partner constitute a unitary business relationship, the corporation’s shares of the partnership’s business income or loss and factors must be included in the business income and factors of the corporation. Any such income cannot be subtracted on Line 26. For further information, see Illinois Income Tax Regulations, Section 100.3380(d).

Step 4 — Figure your apportionment factor

Heads of Columns A, B, and C — Write the FEIN for each member included in Step 2.

Line 1 — Write the combined unitary business income or loss from Step 3, Column E, Line 28.

Note → For each Line, 2 through 8, add the amounts in Columns A, B, and C, and write the combined totals for each line in Column D.

Line 2 — Write each member’s “everywhere” sales factor. Exclude any receipts eliminated in Column D of Steps 2 or 3.

Line 3 — Write each member’s Illinois sales factor. Exclude any receipts eliminated in Column D of Steps 2 or 3.



Line 4 — For each column, divide the amount on Line 3 by the amount in Column D, Line 2.

Line 5 — For each column, multiply the amount on Line 4 by the amount in Column D, Line 1.

Line 6 — Write the amount of the member's nonbusiness income or loss that is allocable to Illinois. If an item of nonbusiness income or deduction allocable to Illinois by the member is eliminated in Column D of Steps 2 or 3, exclude that item in figuring the amount allocable to Illinois by that member on Line 6.

Line 7 — Write the member's share of the amount of business income or loss apportioned to Illinois by a partnership, trust, or estate.

Line 8 — Write the total of Lines 5, 6, and 7. For any member of the unitary business group that is a subchapter S corporation, include this amount in Step 4, Column D, Line 9 of this Schedule UB.

Line 9 — Write the total income from Line 8 of any Subchapter S corporation that is a member of the unitary business group.

Line 10 — Subtract Line 9 from Line 8. Write the amount from Column D on Form IL-1120, Line 36.

Note Complete Lines 11 through 13 **only** if Column D, Line 10 is negative. **Do not** include any amounts from subchapter S corporations.

Line 11 — Columns A through C — In each column, write the amount from Line 8 for each member that is not a subchapter S corporation. If the member is a subchapter S corporation **or** the amount on Line 8 is **positive**, write "0."

If the net income on Line 8 of every member of this unitary business group (other than a subchapter S corporation) is negative, skip Lines 11 and 12 and write the amount from Line 8 on Line 13.

Column D — Write the total of Columns A through C.

Line 12 — Columns A through C — For each column, divide the amount on Line 11 by the total amount on Line 11, Column D.

Column D — Write the total of Columns A through C. This amount must equal 100 percent.

Line 13 — Columns A through C — If the net income of Line 8 of every member of this unitary business group (other than a subchapter S corporation) is negative, write the amount from Line 8 of each member that is not a subchapter S corporation here. Otherwise, multiply Line 12 of each column by Line 10, Column D.

Column D — Write the total of Columns A through C. This amount must equal the amount on Line 10, Column D.

Specific instructions for completing Form IL-1120

The amounts to be transferred to Form IL-1120 should be taken from Illinois Schedule UB, Steps 2, 3, and 4, Column D. For specific line information, see Form IL-1120 instructions.

Note You must complete **Step 1 of Form IL-1120** in its entirety.

Step 2 of Form IL-1120

Lines 1 through 9 — Write the combined amounts from Step 3, Column E, Lines 1 through 9.

Step 3 of Form IL-1120

Lines 11 through 25 — Write combined amounts from Step 3, Column E, Lines 10 through 24.

Step 4 of Form IL-1120

Line 26 — Write the combined amount from Step 3, Column E, Line 25.

Line 27 — Write the combined amount from Step 3, Column E, Line 26.

Line 30 — Write the combined "net sales everywhere" amount from Step 4, Column D, Line 2.

Line 31 — Write the combined "net sales within Illinois" amount from Step 4, Column D, Line 3.

Lines 33, 34 and 35 — Write the combined amounts from Step 4, Column D, Lines 5, 6, and 7.

Step 5 of Form IL-1120

Step 5, Line 40 — Illinois Schedule UB/NLD must be completed and attached to Form IL-1120 to claim an Illinois net loss deduction. See instructions for Illinois Schedule UB/NLD, for limitations in the amount of loss that may be applied to each member of the unitary group.

Step 6 and Step 7 of Form IL-1120

Step 6, Lines 43 and 45, and Step 7, Lines 48 and 50 — The designated agent should compute any credit allowed or recaptured based on the combined activities of the eligible members and apply it against the combined liability of the eligible members. For more information, see Illinois Income Tax Regulations, Section 100.5270.

Note You **must** make payments on a combined basis under the designated agent's FEIN.

If you have any foreign insurer members and you completed Illinois Schedule UB/INS, write the reduced tax amounts from that schedule.

Specific instructions for completing Form IL-1120-ST

If a subchapter S corporation is

- unitary with a combined group and uses the same taxable year as the combined group, it should use the Schedule UB prepared by the combined group in completing its Form IL-1120-ST;
- not unitary with a combined group, or it uses a different taxable year, it must complete its own Schedule UB using its own taxable year; and,
- unitary with any corporation using a different taxable year, it must include that corporation's income on its Schedule UB following the instructions in the section on "What if there are different accounting periods?"

Steps 2 and 3 of each separately filed Form IL-1120-ST must be completed showing only the Subchapter S corporation's separate-company items. The amounts on each member's Form IL-1120-ST, Lines 14 through 22 (less Line 20) and Lines 23 through 34 (less Line 24), shall be the combined totals shown in Schedule UB, Step 3, Column E.

Note The modifications for Form IL-1120-ST Lines 20 and 24 are not included as modifications on the Schedule UB. The amount on Form IL-1120-ST, Lines 20 or 24 must be computed in the Illinois Schedule B, Column E Worksheet, found in the Form IL-1120-ST Instructions. Carry the combined total amounts from Schedule UB, Step 3, Column E for each line item of the Column E Worksheet.

Use the Line 20 and Line 24 amounts to compute the S corporation's base income on Form IL-1120-ST, Step 5, Line 36. Complete Form IL-1120-ST, Step 6 by subtracting

- on Line 37, the combined nonbusiness income of the entire unitary business group, minus the portion allocable to shareholders subject to replacement tax, and
- on Line 38, the amount received by the entire unitary business group from nonunitary partnerships, trusts, and estates, minus the portion allocable to shareholders subject to replacement tax.

On Form IL-1120-ST, Step 6, Line 41, include the everywhere sales amount from Schedule UB, Step 4, Column D, Line 2. On Line 42 of Step 6 of Form IL-1120-ST, include only the subchapter S corporation's Illinois sales. On Form IL-1120-ST, Step 6, Lines 45 and 46, include only the nonbusiness income of the subchapter S corporation, and the business income or loss apportionable to Illinois received by the subchapter S corporation from trusts, estates, and nonunitary partnerships, minus the portion of those amounts allocable to shareholders subject to replacement tax.

Unitary members that are subchapter S corporations can use the line reference chart below to help complete 2009 Form IL-1120-ST.

If you need more information, visit our web site at tax.illinois.gov and view the Illinois Income Tax Regulations referenced in these instructions.

Line Reference Chart for Form IL-1120-ST

Schedule UB	Form IL-1120-ST	Schedule UB	Form IL-1120-ST
Step 3, Line 3, Column E	Step 4, Line 15		
Step 3, Line 4, Column E	Step 4, Line 16		
Step 3, Line 5, Column E	Step 4, Line 17		
Step 3, Line 6, Column E	Step 4, Line 18		
Step 3, Line 7, Column E	Step 4, Line 19		
Step 3, Line 8, Column E	Step 4, Line 21		
Step 3, Line 10, Column E	Step 5, Line 34*		
Step 3, Line 11, Column E	Step 5, Line 23	Step 3, Line 26, Column E (less any amounts allocable to shareholders subject to replacement tax)	Step 6, Line 38
Step 3, Line 12, Column E	Step 5, Line 26	Step 3, Line 27, Column E (less any amounts allocable to shareholders subject to replacement tax)	Step 6, Line 39
Step 3, Line 13, Column E	Step 5, Line 27	Step 3, Line 28, Column E (less any amounts allocable to shareholders subject to replacement tax)	Step 6, Line 40
Step 3, Line 14, Column E	Step 5, Line 28	Step 4, Line 2, Column D	Step 6, Line 41
Step 3, Line 15, Column E	Step 5, Line 29	Step 4, Line 3 (for each S Corporation's Illinois' sales)	Step 6, Line 42
Step 3, Line 16, Column E	Step 5, Line 30	Step 4, Line 4 (for each S corporation's apportionment factor)	Step 6, Line 43
Step 3, Line 17, Column E	Step 5, Line 34*		
Step 3, Line 18, Column E	Step 5, Line 34*		
Step 3, Line 19, Column E	Step 5, Line 31	Step 4, Line 6 (for each S corporation's nonbusiness income or loss)	Step 6, Line 45
Step 3, Line 20, Column E	Step 5, Line 32		
Step 3, Line 21, Column E	Step 5, Line 33		
Step 3, Line 22, Column E	Step 5, Line 34*	Step 4, Line 7 (for each S corporation's non-unitary income from partnerships, trusts, and estates)	Step 6, Line 46
Step 3, Line 25, Column E (less any amounts allocable to shareholders subject to replacement tax)	Step 6, Line 37		

Note Any amount that an S corporation would include on Form IL-1120-ST, Step 5, Line 25, "Expenses incurred in producing certain federally tax-exempt income," should be included on the Schedule UB, Step 3, Line 22, "Other subtractions."

* Write the portion from Form IL-1120-ST, Line 34 that corresponds with the line item indicated on Schedule UB.