

# Instructions for 2019 Schedule 4V: Wisconsin Additions to Federal Income

## Purpose of Schedule 4V

Corporations complete Schedule 4V to report addition modifications that are needed to account for differences between taxable income under Wisconsin law and under federal law. The corporation files Schedule 4V with its Wisconsin Form 4.

## Line-by-Line Instructions

■ **Line 1. Interest Income** – Enter interest income received on state and municipal obligations and any other interest income that is exempt from federal income tax and isn't included in federal taxable income.

Corporations subject to the Wisconsin income tax rather than the franchise tax shouldn't enter interest income on line 1 that is exempt from income tax under both Wisconsin and federal law. This includes interest on the following types of obligations:

- Public housing authority or community development authority bonds issued by municipalities located in Wisconsin
- Wisconsin Housing Finance Authority bonds
- Wisconsin municipal redevelopment authority bonds
- Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority bonds issued on or after December 11, 2003, to fund multifamily affordable housing or elderly housing projects
- Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority bonds issued before January 29, 1987, except business development revenue bonds, economic development revenue bonds, and CHAP housing revenue bonds
- Public housing agency bonds issued before January 29, 1987, by agencies located outside Wisconsin where the interest therefrom qualifies for exemption from federal taxation for a reason other than or in addition to section 103 of the IRC
- Local exposition district bonds
- Wisconsin professional baseball park district bonds
- Bonds issued by the Government of Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands or, for bonds issued after October 16, 2004, the Government of American Samoa
- Local cultural arts district bonds
- Wisconsin professional football stadium bonds
- Wisconsin Aerospace Authority bonds
- Bonds issued on or after October 27, 2007, by the Wisconsin Health and Education Facilities Authority to fund acquisition of information technology hardware or software
- Conduit revenue bonds issued under sec. 66.0304, Wis. Stats., if the bonds or notes are used to fund multifamily affordable housing projects or elderly housing projects in Wisconsin and the Wisconsin Health and Education Facilities Authority has the authority to issue the bonds. The bonds or notes are used by a health facility to fund the acquisition of information technology hardware or software in Wisconsin and the Wisconsin Health and Educational Facilities Authority has the authority to issue the bonds. Bonds or notes issued to fund a redevelopment project or housing project in Wisconsin.
- Bonds issued by the Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority to provide loans to a public affairs network
- Wisconsin Health and Educational Facilities Authority Bonds if the bonds or notes are issued for the benefit of a person who is eligible to receive the proceeds from another entity for the same purpose for which the bonds or notes are issued and the interest income received from the other bonds or notes is exempt from Wisconsin taxation.
- The bonds or notes are issued to fund a redevelopment project in this state or a housing project in this state, and the authority exists for bonds or notes to be issued by an entity described under s. 66.1201, 66.1333, or 66.1335.

- Bonds or notes issued by the Wisconsin Health and Educational Facilities Authority under sec. 231.03(6), Wis. Stats., if the bonds or notes were issued in an amount totaling \$35 million or less, and the interest income is not otherwise exempt.

■ **Line 2. State Taxes** – Enter taxes imposed by Wisconsin, any other state, and the District of Columbia that are value-added taxes, single business taxes, or taxes on or measured by net income, gross income, gross receipts, or capital stock and that were deducted in computing federal taxable income.

**NOTE:** The state taxes you add back on line 2 should include all components of the Texas Margins Tax regardless of which computation is used. However, the Ohio Commercial Activity Tax is not required to be added back since it is deductible.

■ **Line 3. Related Entity Expenses** – A corporation must make an addition modification to “add back” expenses attributable to transactions with related parties. The expenses that must be added back include the following, if paid, accrued, or incurred to a related entity:

- Interest expenses
- Rent expenses
- Management fees
- Intangible expenses

Corporations that are partners, members, or beneficiaries of pass-through entities must include on line 3 their share of the pass through entity’s related entity expenses shown on line 21a of Schedule 3K-1 and line 14a of Schedule 2K-1, as applicable.

**NOTE:** If the corporation meets one of the specific conditions provided in the Wisconsin Statutes, the corporation may take a subtraction modification on Schedule 4W for some or all of the amount added back on Schedule 4V, line 3. See the instructions for Schedule 4W, line 2 for details.

**Definitions Applicable to Line 3.** In determining whether an addback of related entity expenses is necessary, the following definitions apply:

**“Related entity”** – A related person under one of the following sections of the Internal Revenue Code (IRC):

- Section 267(b), which defines relationships through which taxpayers would be considered “related” for purposes of the disallowance of deduction or loss on transactions between related taxpayers
- Section 1563, relating to controlled groups of corporations, which is incorporated into section 267 by reference
- Section 707(b), relating to partners of partnerships, which is also incorporated into section 267 by reference

A “related entity” also includes certain real estate investment trusts (REITs) if they are not “qualified REITs.” For more on qualified REITs, see [Wisconsin Tax Bulletin #158](#), page 17, Questions A2 and A3.

**“Interest expenses”** – Interest that would otherwise be deductible under section 163 of the IRC and otherwise deductible in the computation of Wisconsin income.

**“Rent expenses”** – Gross amounts that would otherwise be deductible under the IRC, as modified for Wisconsin purposes, for the use of, or the right to use, real property and tangible personal property in connection with real property, including services rendered in connection with such property, regardless of how reported for financial accounting purposes and regardless of how computed.

**“Management fees”** – Expenses and costs, not including interest expenses, pertaining to accounts receivable, accounts payable, employee benefit plans, insurance, legal matters, payroll, data processing, purchasing, taxation, financial matters, securities, accounting, or reporting on compliance matters or similar activities, to the extent that the amounts would otherwise be deductible in determining net income under the IRC as modified for Wisconsin purposes.

**“Intangible expenses”** – Any of the following, to the extent the amounts would otherwise be deductible in determining net income under the IRC as modified for Wisconsin purposes:

- Expenses, losses, or costs for, related to, or directly or indirectly in connection with, the acquisition, use, maintenance, management, ownership, sale, exchange, or any other disposition of intangible property
- Losses related to, or incurred in connection directly or indirectly with, factoring transactions or discounting transactions
- Royalty, patent, technical, and copyright fees
- Licensing fees

If a corporation purchases an amortizable intangible asset from a related entity, the amortization expenses on that asset are considered intangible expenses and should be added back.

**Schedule RT Filing Requirement for Amount on Line 3.** If the amount a corporation reports on line 3 of Schedule 4V exceeds \$100,000, the corporation must file Schedule RT, *Wisconsin Related Entity Expenses Disclosure Statement*, with its return. However, for corporations using apportionment, you may multiply the amount on line 3 by the apportionment percentage (Form 4, line 8) for purposes of determining whether you meet the \$100,000 threshold for filing Schedule RT.

**CAUTION:** Don't forget to file Schedule RT if the amount on line 3, multiplied by the amount on Form 4, line 8, is greater than \$100,000.

■ **Line 4. Reserved for Future Use** – Do not enter an amount on this line.

■ **Line 5. Expenses Related to Nontaxable Income** – Enter expenses included in federal taxable income that are directly or indirectly related to nontaxable income. Include a schedule with your return showing the payers and amounts of nontaxable income and explaining why that income isn't taxable.

Interest, dividends, and capital gains from the disposition of intangible assets are nontaxable if both of the following are true:

- The operations of the payer are not unitary with those of the payee, and
- The payer and payee are not related as parent company and subsidiary or affiliates and the investment activity from which the income is received is not an integral part of a unitary business.

Income may also be nontaxable under the principles of the U.S. Supreme Court decision in *Allied-Signal v. Director, Div. of Taxation*, 504 U.S. 768 (1992), if the investment is passive and does not serve an operational function.

For corporations subject to the Wisconsin income tax rather than the franchise tax, nontaxable income also includes interest on United States government obligations.

Examples of expenses related to nontaxable income include taxes, interest, and administrative fees related to the production of nontaxable income.

Also enter on this line any losses included in federal taxable income from disposing of assets, if gains from disposing those assets would have been nontaxable income if the assets were disposed of at a gain.

■ **Line 6. Basis, Section 179, Depreciation Differences** –

***Difference in federal and Wisconsin basis of depreciated or amortized assets:***

For a short taxable year, the addition is prorated based on the number of months in the short taxable year and claimed against the Wisconsin income for the short taxable year prior to annualization. The short taxable year is considered a full year of the five-year amortization period. If any taxable year for which the above modification applies is a fractional year (part of a year), the difference between the modification allowed for the fractional year and the modification allowed for the 12-month taxable year shall be a modification for the first taxable year beginning after the 5-year amortization period.

**Note:** This addition only applies to taxpayers that previously reported the modification for a short taxable year, and as a result, were not able to recognize the full addition.

Example: A corporation has a taxable year beginning December 1 and ending November 30. A 20% subtraction of the basis difference will be claimed on the returns for the next four taxable years beginning December 1, 2014, December 1, 2015, December 1, 2016, and December 1, 2017. On December 1, 2018, the corporation changes its accounting period to a calendar year. A Wisconsin return is filed for the short taxable year December 1, 2018, to December 31, 2018. One-twelve (1/12) of the addition for 20% of the difference in basis of depreciable assets as of December 31, 2013, is added to the Wisconsin income of the short taxable year. **Note:** Changes made by 2015 Act 216 allow the final addition for the basis difference to be made for the taxable year beginning January 1, 2019 (11/12 of the addition for 20% of the difference in basis of depreciable assets as of December 31, 2013).

Starting with the first taxable year beginning in 2014, adjustments are to be made over a 5-year period for the difference between the Wisconsin adjusted basis and the federal adjusted basis of assets owned on the last day of the taxable year beginning in 2013. The assets must have been depreciated or amortized for both Wisconsin and federal tax purposes. As a result of these adjustments, the Wisconsin adjusted basis and the federal adjusted basis of these assets is deemed to be equal on the first day of the taxable year beginning in 2014.

You must first determine the difference between the Wisconsin adjusted basis and the federal adjusted basis of all assets that are being depreciated or amortized on the last day of your taxable year beginning in 2013. This would be on December 31, 2013, if you file your tax return on a calendar-year basis.

If the total federal adjusted basis of the assets is more than the total Wisconsin adjusted basis, complete the worksheet below to determine the required addition to income. As result of this addition, your Wisconsin adjusted basis of all depreciated or amortized assets on the first day of your taxable year beginning in 2014 (January 1, 2014, for calendar-year filers) will be the same as the federal adjusted basis.

**Note:** If the total Wisconsin adjusted basis is more than total federal adjusted basis, see the instructions for Schedule 4W, line 9.

**Worksheet for Difference in Basis**  
(Keep for your records)

1. Combined federal adjusted basis of all depreciated and amortized assets as of the last day of the taxable year beginning in 2013.....
2. Combined Wisconsin adjusted basis of all depreciated and amortized assets as of the last day of your taxable year beginning in 2013.....
3. Subtract line 2 from line 1.....
4. Multiply line 3 by .20 (20%). This is your addition to income for 2019.....

**Section 179 expenses:**

For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2014, sections 179, 179A, 179B, 179C, 179D, and 179E of the Internal Revenue Code, related to expensing of depreciable business assets, apply for Wisconsin tax purposes. "Internal Revenue Code" means the federal Internal Revenue Code in effect for the year in which the property is placed in service.

For further information about the differences between the limitations for federal and Wisconsin purposes, see the section titled *Conformity with Internal Revenue Code and Exceptions* in the Form 4 instructions.

**Depreciation/Amortization:**

Also enter the amount by which the federal deduction for depreciation or amortization exceeds the Wisconsin deduction. Include a schedule showing the computation details.

These differences can happen because of IRC sections not adopted for Wisconsin purposes and also because of differences that existed between Wisconsin and federal law for assets placed in service before January 1, 1987.

For 2014 and beyond, bonus depreciation was reinstated by the federal government, and an adjustment is required to account for the depreciation difference because Wisconsin has not adopted federal bonus depreciation provisions. For Wisconsin purposes, depreciation, depletion, and amortization is computed based on the Internal Revenue Code in effect on January 1, 2014, and bonus depreciation was not in effect on that date.

■ **Line 7. Amount by Which the Federal Basis of Assets Disposed of Exceeds the Wisconsin Basis** – Enter the amount by which the federal basis of assets disposed of exceeds the Wisconsin basis. If more than one asset is disposed of, you may combine the bases of the assets so that you need only one entry on either this line. Provide a schedule showing the computation details.

For example, assume a corporation sold the following assets during the current taxable year:

	Federal Basis	Wisconsin Basis	Difference
Equipment	\$1,500	\$500	\$1,000
Machinery	1,000	2,000	(1,000)
Building	20,000	10,000	10,000
Totals	\$22,500	\$12,500	\$10,000

The amount to enter on Schedule 4V, line 7, would be \$10,000. If the Wisconsin bases of the assets had exceeded the federal bases, an entry would be made on Schedule 4W, line 10, instead.

The modification on line 7 may also apply in cases where a parent corporation disposes of subsidiary stock for which the basis is determined under Treas. Reg. §1.1502-32. See s. Tax 2.61(6)(f), Wisconsin Administrative Code, for details.

■ **Line 8. Addition for Credits Computed** – Enter the total amount of credits from the list provided that you computed on your 2019 return. Note: The manufacturing and agriculture credit is the credit computed in 2018.

- **Line 8a.** Business development credit (Schedule BD)
- **Line 8b.** Community rehabilitation program credit (Schedule CM)
- **Line 8c.** Development zones credits (Schedule DC)
- **Line 8d.** Economic development credit (Schedule ED)
- **Line 8e.** Electronics and information technology manufacturing zone credit (Schedule EIT)
- **Line 8f.** Employee college savings account contribution credit (Schedule ES)
- **Line 8g.** Enterprise zone jobs credit (Schedule EC)
- **Line 8h.** Farmland preservation credit (Schedule FC or Schedule FC-A)
- **Line 8i.** Jobs tax credit (Schedule JT)
- **Line 8j.** Manufacturing investment credit (Schedule MI)
- **Line 8k.** Manufacturing and agriculture credit (2018 Schedule MA-M and MA-A)
- **Line 8l.** Research credits (Schedule R)
- **Line 8m.** Technology zone credit (Schedule TC)

■ **Line 9. Special Additions for Insurance Companies** – If the corporation is an insurance company, you must complete Schedule 4I to account for addition modifications that are unique to insurance companies. Enter the total from Schedule 4I, line 4 on Schedule 4V, line 9.

- **Line 10. Other Additions** – Enter any other additions to federal income. These could include:
  - Federal capital loss carryovers (if previously deducted for Wisconsin).

- Adjustments required as a result of changes made to the Internal Revenue Code which don't apply for Wisconsin. **Provisions of the Internal Revenue Code Not Adopted by Wisconsin include:**
  - Section 13113 of P.L. 103-66, which created sec. 1202 of the IRC effective for small business stock issued after August 10, 1993.
  - Sections 1, 3, 4, and 5 of P.L. 106-519, which repealed foreign sales corporation provisions and replaced with extraterritorial income provisions.
  - Sections 101, 102, and 422 of P.L. 108-357, which repealed the exclusion for extraterritorial income, domestic production activities deduction, and the creation of sec. 965 – incentives to reinvest foreign earnings in the U.S.
  - Sections 1310 and 1351 of P.L. 109-58, which provides for the modification to special rules for nuclear decommissioning costs, repeal of the limitation on contract research expenses paid so small businesses, universities, and federal laboratories.
  - Section 11146 of P.L. 109-59, the tax treatment of state ownership of railroad real estate investment trust.
  - Section 403(q) of P.L. 109-135, which provides incentives to reinvest foreign earnings from controlled foreign corporations in the U.S.
  - Section 513 of P.L. 109-222, which repeals foreign sales corporation/extraterritorial income exclusion binding contract relief.
  - Sections 104 and 307 of P.L. 109-432, which increases the rates of the alternative incremental credit and provides a new alternative simplified credit and that gross income does not include an IRA distribution used to fund an HSA.
  - Sections 8233 and 8235 of P.L. 110-28, which created a special rule for banks required to change from the reserve method of accounting in becoming tax-option (S) corporations and the elimination of all earnings and profits attributable to pre-1983 years.
  - Section 11(e) and (g) of P.L. 110-172, which provides clerical amendments to research credits for controlled corporations and common control, and clerical amendments to the FSC Repeal and Extraterritorial Income Exclusion Act of 2000.
  - Section 301 of P.L. 110-245, which provides for tax responsibilities of expatriation.
  - Section 15351 of P.L. 110-246, limits the amount of farm losses that may offset non-farming business income to \$300,000.
  - Section 302 of division A, section 401 of division B, and sections 312, 322, 502(c), 707, and 801 of division C of P.L. 110-343, which limits executive compensation for employers participating in troubled assets relief program for the taxable year in which the troubled assets exceed \$300,000,000. Caps the domestic production activities deduction at 6% for oil-related activities. The deduction for income attributable to domestic production activities in Puerto Rico applies to the first 8 taxable years beginning before January 1, 2010. Tax incentives for investment in the District of Columbia includes exclusion for gain on sale of an asset held from more than 5 years. Defines wages for purposes of the domestic production activities deduction. Creates sec. 198A to provide for expensing of disaster expenses for control of hazardous substances. Specifies treatment of nonqualified deferred compensation plans maintained by foreign corporations.
  - Sections 1232, 1241, 1251, 1501, and 1502 of division B of P.L. 111-5, which suspends the special rules for original issue discount on high yield obligations issued during the period 9/1/2008 and 12/31/2009. Allows a 75% exclusion for small business stock issued between 1/17/2009 and 12/31/2009. Provides that no built-in-gain tax is imposed on a tax-option (S) Corporation for a taxable year beginning in 2009 and 2010 if the seventh taxable year in the corporation's recognition period preceded such taxable year. Tax-exempt obligations held by financial institutions, in an amount not to exceed 2 percent of the adjusted basis of the financial institution's assets, are not taken into account for determining the portion of the financial institutions interest expense subject to the pro rata interest disallowance rule of sec. 265(b). Modification of the small insurer exception to tax-exempt interest expense allocation rules for financial institutions.
  - Sections 211, 212, 213, 214, and 216 of P.L. 111-226, which adopts a matching rule to prevent the separation of foreign taxes from the associated foreign income, denies a foreign tax credit for the disqualified portion of any foreign income tax paid in connection with a covered asset acquisition, provides a separate application of foreign tax credit limitation to items resourced under treaties, limits the amount of foreign taxes deemed paid with respect to sec. 956 inclusions, treats a foreign corporation as a member of an affiliated group for interest allocation and apportionment purposes in more than 50% of gross income is effectively connected income and at least 80% of either the vote or value of all outstanding stock is owned directly or indirectly by members of the affiliated group.

- Sections 2011 and 2122 of P.L. 111-240, which provides a 100% exclusion for the gain on the sale of small business stock acquired after 9/27/2010 and before 1/1/2011, and clarifies the income sourcing rules for guarantee fees.
- Sections 753, 754, and 760 of P.L. 111-312, which excludes 60% of the gain on the sale of small business stock in an empowerment zone business to gain attributable to periods before 1/1/2016, specifies that gross income does not include gain on stock acquired before 1/1/2012 and held for more than 5 years, and excludes the gain on sale of small business stock acquired in 2011.
- Section 1106 of P.L. 112-95, which allows airline employees to contribute airline payment amounts under a bankruptcy claim to a traditional IRA as a rollover contribution.
- Sections 104, 318, 322, 323, 324, 326, 327, and 411 of P.L. 112-240, which makes the alternative minimum tax exemption permanent and indexed for inflation, extends through 2013 the deduction with respect to income attributable to domestic production activities in Puerto Rico, extends the subpart F exception for active financing income, extends the look-thru treatment of payments between related controlled foreign corporations under foreign personal holding company, provides 100% exclusion for gain on small business stock acquired in 2012 and 2013, extends through 2013 the reduction in tax-option (S) Corporation built-in gains tax and clarifies treatment of installment sales, provides a 60% exclusion for gain on small business stock acquired before 2019, and extends through 2013 the rules that allow gain certain sales of electric transmission property to be recognized ratably over 8 taxable years.
- Section 2 of P.L. 114-7, relating to contributions for relief of slain New York Police Detectives.
- Section 1101 of P.L. 114-74 relating to partnership rules.
- Section 305 of division P of P.L. 114-113, relating to the transportation costs of independent refiners.
- Sections 123, 125-128, 143, 144, 151-153, 165-167, 169-171, 189, 191, 307, 326, and 411 of division Q of P.L. 114-113:
  - Section 123, relating to extension of 15-year straight-line cost recovery for qualified leasehold improvements, qualified restaurant buildings and improvements, and qualified retail improvements
  - Section 125, relating to the extension of treatment of certain dividends of regulated investment companies.
  - Section 126, relating to the extension of exclusion of 100 percent of gain on certain small business stock.
  - Section 127, relating to the extension of reduction in S-corporation recognition period for built-in gains tax.
  - Section 128, relating to the extension of subpart F exception for active financing income.
  - Section 143, relating to the extension and modification of bonus depreciation.
  - Section 144, relating to the extension of look-thru treatment of payments between related controlled foreign corporations under foreign personal holding company rules.
  - Section 151, relating to the extension and modification of exclusion from gross income of discharge of qualified principal residence indebtedness.
  - Section 152, relating to the extension of mortgage insurance premiums treated as qualified residence interest.
  - Section 153, relating to the extension of above-the-line deduction for qualified tuition and related expenses.
  - Section 165, relating to the extension of classification of certain race horses as 3-year property.
  - Section 166, relating to the extension of 7-year recovery period for motorsports entertainment complexes.
  - Section 167, relating to the extension and modification of accelerated depreciation for business property on an Indian reservation.
  - Section 169, relating to the extension of special expensing rules for certain film and television productions; special expensing for live theatrical productions.
  - Section 170, relating to the extension of deduction allowable with respect to income attributable to domestic production activities in Puerto Rico.
  - Section 171, relating to the extension and modification of empowerment zone tax incentives.
  - Section 189, relating to the extension of special allowance for second generation biofuel plant property.
  - Section 191, relating to the extension of special rule for sales or dispositions to implement FERC or State electric restructuring policy for qualified electric utilities.
  - Section 307, relating to the technical amendment relating to rollover of certain airline payment amounts.

- Section 326, relating to the dividends derived from RICs and REITs ineligible for deduction for United States source portion of dividends from certain foreign corporations.
- Section 411, relating to the partnership audit rules.
- Sections 11011, 11012, 13201 (a) to (e) and (g), 13206, 13221, 13301, 13304 (a), (b), and (d), 13531, 13601, 13801, 14101, 14102, 14103, 14201, 14202, 14211, 14212, 14213, 14214, 14215, 14221, 14222, 14301, 14302, 14304, and 14401 of P.L. 115-97:
  - Section 11011, relating to the 20% deduction for domestic qualified business income.
  - Section 11012, relating to the limitation on losses for taxpayers other than corporations.
  - Section 13201 (a) to (e) and (g), relating to the temporary 100% expensing for certain business assets (bonus depreciation).
  - Section 13206, relating to the amortization of research and experimental expenditures beginning in 2022.
  - Section 13221, relating to special rules for the taxable year of inclusion.
  - Section 13301, relating to the 30% taxable income limitation for the deduction of interest.
  - Section 13304(a), (b), and (d) relating to the limit on the deduction by employers of fringe benefits (meals, entertainment, and transportation).
  - Section 13531, relating to the limitation on deductions for FDIC premiums.
  - Section 13601, relating to the modification of the limitation on excessive employee remuneration.
  - Section 13801, relating to the production period for beer, wine, and distilled spirits.
  - Section 14101, relating to the deduction for the foreign-source portion of dividends received by domestic corporations from specified 10% owned foreign corporations.
  - Section 14102, relating to the special rules for sale or transfers involving specified 10% owned foreign corporations.
  - Section 14103, relating to the treatment of deferred foreign income upon transition to a participation exemption system of taxation.
  - Section 14201, relating to the current year global intangible low-taxed income by U.S. shareholders.
  - Section 14202, relating to the deduction for foreign derived intangible income and global intangible low-taxed income.
  - Section 14211, relating to the elimination of the inclusion of foreign base company oil related income.
  - Section 14212, relating to the repeal of the inclusion based on withdrawal of previously excluded subpart F income from qualified investment.
  - Section 14213, relating to the modification of stock attribution rules for determining the status as a controlled foreign corporation.
  - Section 14214, relating to the modification of the definition of a U.S. shareholder.
  - Section 14215, relating to the elimination of the requirement that a corporation must be controlled for 30 days before the subpart F inclusions apply.
  - Section 14221, relating to the limitations on income shifting through intangible property transfers.
  - Section 14222, relating to certain related party amounts paid or accrued in hybrid transactions or with hybrid entities.
  - Section 14301, relating to the repeal of section 902 – indirect foreign tax credits, and determination of the deemed paid credit for subpart F inclusions under sec. 960 on a current year basis.
  - Section 14302, relating to the separate foreign tax credit limitation basket for foreign branch income.
  - Section 14304, relating to the election to increase the percentage of domestic taxable income offset by the overall domestic loss treated as foreign source.
  - Section 14401, relating to the base erosion anti-abuse tax.
- Adjustments required as a result of making different elections for Wisconsin and federal purposes.
- Separately stated items of income and adjustments for differences between the federal and Wisconsin treatment of any items of an S corporation that opts out of Wisconsin tax-option status.
- Moving expenses, as defined in s. 71.01 (8j), paid or incurred during the taxable year to move the taxpayer's Wisconsin business operation, in whole or in part, to a location outside the state or to move the taxpayer's business operations outside the United States may not be deducted as provided under the Internal Revenue Code.



**CAUTION:** Do not enter additions on line 10 that are specifically designated on lines 1-9 above. For example, if a depreciation adjustment is passed through from a partnership on Schedule 3K-1, enter the amount on Schedule 4V, line 6, not on line 10.

## Additional Information and Assistance

### **Web Resources.**

The Department of Revenue's web page, available at [revenue.wi.gov](http://revenue.wi.gov), has a number of resources to provide additional information and assistance, including:

- Related [forms](#) and their instructions
- [Common questions](#)
- [Publications](#) on specific tax topics
- The [Wisconsin Tax Bulletin](#)
- A home page specifically for [combined reporting topics](#)
- Links to the [Wisconsin Statutes and Administrative Code](#)

### **Contact Information.**

If you cannot find the answer to your question in the resources available on the Department of Revenue's web page, contact the Department using any of the following methods:

- E-mail your question to [DORFranchise@wisconsin.gov](mailto:DORFranchise@wisconsin.gov)
- Call (608) 266-2772  
(Telephone help is also available using TTY equipment. Call the Wisconsin Telecommunications Relay System at 711 or, if no answer, (800) 947-3529. These numbers are to be used only when calling with TTY equipment.)
- Send a fax to (608) 267-0834
- Write to the Audit Bureau, Wisconsin Department of Revenue, Mail Stop 3-107, PO Box 8906, Madison, WI 53708-8906

## Applicable Laws and Rules

This document provides statements or interpretations of the following laws and regulations in effect as of November 1, 2019: Chapter 71 Wis. Stats., and Chapter Tax 2, Wis. Adm. Code