

S 2075

CUT Loopholes Act

Congress: 112 (2011–2013, Ended)

Chamber: Senate

Policy Area: Taxation

Introduced: Feb 7, 2012

Current Status: Read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Latest Action: Read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance. (Feb 7, 2012)

Official Text: <https://www.congress.gov/bill/112th-congress/senate-bill/2075>

Sponsor

Name: Sen. Levin, Carl [D-MI]

Party: Democratic • State: MI • Chamber: Senate

Cosponsors (3 total)

Cosponsor	Party / State	Role	Date Joined
Sen. Conrad, Kent [D-ND]	D · ND		Feb 7, 2012
Sen. Begich, Mark [D-AK]	D · AK		Feb 16, 2012
Sen. Whitehouse, Sheldon [D-RI]	D · RI		Mar 5, 2012

Committee Activity

Committee	Chamber	Activity	Date
Finance Committee	Senate	Referred To	Feb 7, 2012

Subjects & Policy Tags

Policy Area:

Taxation

Related Bills

Bill	Relationship	Last Action
112 HR 2669	Related bill	Aug 22, 2011: Referred to the Subcommittee on Capital Markets and Government Sponsored Enterprises.
112 S 1375	Related bill	Jul 14, 2011: Read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance.
112 S 1346	Related bill	Jul 12, 2011: Read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Cut Unjustified Tax Loopholes Act or the CUT Loopholes Act - Authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to impose restrictions on foreign jurisdictions or financial institutions operating in the United States that are of primary money laundering concern or that impede U.S. tax enforcement.

Amends the Internal Revenue Code to: (1) establish a rebuttable presumption against the validity of transactions by institutions that do not comply with reporting requirements under the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act; (2) treat certain foreign corporations managed and controlled primarily in the United States as domestic corporations for tax purposes; (3) require tax withholding agents and financial institutions to report certain information about beneficial owners of foreign-owned financial accounts; (4) treat swap payments sent offshore as taxable U.S. source income; (5) allow the use of tax return information to evaluate foreign financial account reports; (6) increase penalties for promoting abusive tax shelters and for aiding and abetting the understatement of tax liability; (7) prohibit tax advisor contingent fee agreements for obtaining a tax savings or benefit; (8) impose additional requirements for third party summonses used to obtain information in tax investigations that do not identify the person with respect to whose liability the summons is issued (i.e., John Doe summons); (9) limit the employer tax deduction for stock options granted to employees to the value of such options as recorded on the employer's books at the time such options were granted; and (10) apply the \$1 million limitation on the employer tax deduction for employee remuneration to stock option compensation.

Amends the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to: (1) require corporations registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) to report annually, on a country-by country basis, on employees, sales, financing, tax obligations, and tax payments; and (2) authorize a fine of up to \$1 million for failure to disclose any holdings or transactions involving equity or debt instruments known to involve a foreign entity that would otherwise be subject to disclosure requirements.

Requires the Secretary to publish a proposed rule in the Federal Register requiring private and venture capital funds to establish anti-money laundering programs and submit suspicious activity reports.

Extends anti-money laundering requirements to persons engaged in the business of forming new businesses or other legal entities.

Requires federal banking agencies and the SEC to develop examination techniques to detect and prevent abusive tax shelter activities or the aiding or abetting of tax evasion by financial institutions.

Requires the Secretary to: (1) disclose tax return information to federal financial regulators for purposes of tax shelter investigations; (2) disclose to Congress documents relating to a determination to grant, deny, revoke, or restore the tax-exempt status of an organization; and (3) expand the standards applicable to tax practitioners for issuing written advice on transactions which have a potential for tax avoidance or evasion.

Imposes new restrictions on U.S. corporations and other entities with foreign income with respect to: (1) tax deductions allocable to deferred foreign income, (2) the recalculation of foreign income taxes, (3) intangible property transferred overseas, and (4) tax evasion activities by U.S. corporations reincorporating in a foreign country.

Actions Timeline

- **Feb 7, 2012:** Introduced in Senate
- **Feb 7, 2012:** Sponsor introductory remarks on measure. (CR S389-390)
- **Feb 7, 2012:** Read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance.