

## TIME FOR MAKING CERTAIN SECTION 83(b) ELECTIONS

Pub. L. 98-369, div. A, title V, § 556, July 18, 1984, 98 Stat. 898, as amended by Pub. L. 99-514, § 2, title XVIII, § 1855(b), Oct. 22, 1986, 100 Stat. 2095, 2882, provided that: “In the case of any transfer of property in connection with the performance of services on or before November 18, 1982, the election permitted by section 83(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 [formerly I.R.C. 1954] may be made, notwithstanding paragraph (2) of such section 83(b), with the income tax return for any taxable year ending after July 18, 1984, and beginning before the date of the enactment of the Tax Reform Act of 1986 [Oct. 22, 1986] if—

“(1) the amount paid for such property was not less than its fair market value at the time of transfer (determined without regard to any restriction other than a restriction which by its terms will never lapse), and

“(2) the election is consented to by the person transferring such property.

The election shall contain that information required by the Secretary of the Treasury or his delegate for elections permitted by such section 83(b). The period for assessing any tax attributable to a transfer of property which is the subject of an election made pursuant to this section shall not expire before the date which is 3 years after the date such election was made.”

## PROPERTY SUBJECT TO TRANSFER RESTRICTIONS TO COMPLY WITH “POOLING-OF-INTERESTS ACCOUNTING” RULES

Pub. L. 97-34, title II, § 252(b), Aug. 13, 1981, 95 Stat. 260, as amended by Pub. L. 99-514, § 2, Oct. 22, 1986, 100 Stat. 2095, provided, effective with respect to taxable years ending after Dec. 31, 1981, that: “For purposes of section 83 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 [formerly I.R.C. 1954], property is subject to substantial risk of forfeiture and is not transferable so long as such property is subject to a restriction on transfer to comply with the “Pooling-of-Interests Accounting” rules set forth in Accounting Series Release Numbered 130 ((10/5/72) 37 FR 20937; 17 CFR 211.130) and Accounting Series Release Numbered 135 ((1/18/73) 38 FR 1734; 17 CFR 211.135).”

**§ 84. Transfer of appreciated property to political organizations****(a) General rule**

If—

(1) any person transfers property to a political organization, and

(2) the fair market value of such property exceeds its adjusted basis,

then for purposes of this chapter the transferor shall be treated as having sold such property to the political organization on the date of the transfer, and the transferor shall be treated as having realized an amount equal to the fair market value of such property on such date.

**(b) Basis of property**

In the case of a transfer of property to a political organization to which subsection (a) applies, the basis of such property in the hands of the political organization shall be the same as it would be in the hands of the transferor, increased by the amount of gain recognized to the transferor by reason of such transfer.

**(c) Political organization defined**

For purposes of this section, the term “political organization” has the meaning given to such term by section 527(e)(1).

(Added Pub. L. 93-625, § 13(a)(1), Jan. 3, 1975, 88 Stat. 2120; amended Pub. L. 115-141, div. U, title IV, § 401(a)(35), Mar. 23, 2018, 132 Stat. 1186.)

## AMENDMENTS

2018—Pub. L. 115-141 substituted “political organizations” for “political organization” in section catchline.

## EFFECTIVE DATE

Pub. L. 93-625, § 13(b), Jan. 3, 1975, 88 Stat. 2121, provided that: “The amendments made by subsection (a) [enacting this section] shall apply to transfers made after May 7, 1974, in taxable years ending after such date.”

## NONRECOGNITION OF GAIN OR LOSS WHERE ORGANIZATION SOLD CONTRIBUTED PROPERTY BEFORE AUGUST 2, 1973

Pub. L. 93-625, § 13(c), Jan. 3, 1975, 88 Stat. 2121, provided that in the case of the sale or exchange of property before Aug. 2, 1973, which was acquired by the exempt political organization by contribution, no gain or loss shall be recognized by such organization.

**§ 85. Unemployment compensation****(a) General rule**

In the case of an individual, gross income includes unemployment compensation.

**(b) Unemployment compensation defined**

For purposes of this section, the term “unemployment compensation” means any amount received under a law of the United States or of a State which is in the nature of unemployment compensation.

(Added Pub. L. 95-600, title I, § 112(a), Nov. 6, 1978, 92 Stat. 2777; amended Pub. L. 97-34, title I, § 103(c)(1), Aug. 13, 1981, 95 Stat. 188; Pub. L. 97-248, title VI, § 611(a), Sept. 3, 1982, 96 Stat. 706; Pub. L. 98-21, title I, §§ 121(f)(1), 122(c)(2), Apr. 20, 1983, 97 Stat. 84, 87; Pub. L. 99-514, title I, § 121, Oct. 22, 1986, 100 Stat. 2109; Pub. L. 111-5, div. B, title I, § 1007(a), Feb. 17, 2009, 123 Stat. 317; Pub. L. 113-295, div. A, title II, § 221(a)(15), Dec. 19, 2014, 128 Stat. 4039.)

## AMENDMENTS

2014—Subsec. (c). Pub. L. 113-295 struck out subsec. (c). Text read as follows: “In the case of any taxable year beginning in 2009, gross income shall not include so much of the unemployment compensation received by an individual as does not exceed \$2,400.”

2009—Subsec. (c). Pub. L. 111-5 added subsec. (c).

1986—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 99-514 substituted “General rule” for “In general” in heading and amended text generally. Prior to amendment, text read as follows: “If the sum for the taxable year of the adjusted gross income of the taxpayer (determined without regard to this section, section 86 and section 221) and the unemployment compensation exceeds the base amount, gross income for the taxable year includes unemployment compensation in an amount equal to the lesser of—

“(1) one-half of the amount of the excess of such sum over the base amount, or

“(2) the amount of the unemployment compensation.”

Subsecs. (b), (c). Pub. L. 99-514, in amending section generally, redesignated former subsec. (c) as (b) and struck out former subsec. (b), “Base amount defined”, which read as follows: “For purposes of this section, the term ‘base amount’ means—

“(1) except as provided in paragraphs (2) and (3), \$12,000,

“(2) \$18,000, in the case of a joint return under section 6013, or

“(3) zero, in the case of a taxpayer who—

“(A) is married at the close of the taxable year (within the meaning of section 143) but does not file a joint return for such year, and