DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

2020 Partnership Form M3 Instructions

Contents

Questions?

You can find forms and information, including answers to frequently asked questions and options for filing and paying electronically, on our website at:

www.revenue.state.mn.us

Send us an email at:
businessincome.tax@state.mn.us

Call us at **651-556-3075**

Need Forms?

Go to **www.revenue.state.mn.us.**

This information is available in alternate formats.

Before You File

Complete Your Federal Return

Before you complete Form M3, complete federal Form 1065 and supporting schedules. You will need to reference them.

Minnesota Tax ID Number

Your Minnesota tax ID is the seven-digit number you're assigned when you register with the department. Generally, this is the same as your sales and use tax or Minnesota employer's withholding tax number. It's important to include your Minnesota tax ID on your return so that any payments you make are properly credited to your account.

If you don't have a Minnesota tax ID, apply for one online at **www.revenue.state.mn.us** and type **Business Registration** in the search box or call 651-282-5225 or 1-800-657-3605.

What's New for 2020

For Taxpayers Affected by Federal Tax Law Passed after December 31, 2018

Under current law, definitions used in determining Minnesota taxable income are based on the Internal Revenue Code, as amended through December 31, 2018. Since that date, Congress has enacted the following:

- Taxpayer Certainty and Disaster Tax Relief (TCDTR) Act of 2020
- Families First Coronavirus Response Act (FFCRA) of 2020
- Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act of 2020
- Paycheck Protection Program Flexibility Act (PPPFA) of 2020
- Taxpayer Certainty and Disaster Tax Relief (TCDTR20) Act of 2020
- COVID-related Tax Relief Act (COVIDTRA) of 2020

These acts contain changes affecting Partnerships for tax year 2020. Because Minnesota has not adopted these federal changes, adjustments are required to correctly determine your partners' Minnesota taxable income. Use Schedules KPINC and KPCNC to report nonconformity adjustments relating to the TCDTR, FFCRA, CARES Act, PPPFA, S.4116, TCDTR20, and COVIDTRA.

Minnesota Backup Withholding

Minnesota backup withholding must be made on any reportable payment made to a partnership. The Minnesota backup withholding must be passed through to the partners based upon the income distributed to the partner.

e-Services Upgrade

Our e-Services system has a new look and feel! The new design is more intuitive and user friendly. For help, search **e-Services Help** on our website.

Section 179 Expensing Addition

In October of 2020, as a result of the 2020 5th Special Session, the Minnesota legislature passed and the Governor signed into law conformity to federal Section 179 expensing. As a result, for property placed in service during taxable years beginning after December 31, 2019, there is no Minnesota addition required. Minnesota subtractions related to prior year additions will continue to be allowed until the 5-year subtraction period ends. Except for Qualified Depreciable Property, the Minnesota addition is required on a 2020 tax year return when property was placed in service in a taxable year beginning before January 1, 2020.

Filing Requirements

All entities required to file a federal Form 1065, *U.S. Return of Partnership Income*, and have Minnesota gross income must file Form M3, *Partnership Return*. The entire share of an entity's income is taxed to the partner/member, whether or not it is actually distributed. Each partner/member must include their share of income on their tax return. However, the minimum fee is paid by the entity.

An S corporation must use Form M8, *S Corporation Return*.

If you are a single-member LLC, the form you must use depends on what kind of entity your business is for federal tax purposes.

Minimum Fee

A partnership is subject to a minimum fee if the sum of its Minnesota source property, payroll and sales or receipts is at least $1,040,000. However, the partnership is exempt from the minimum fee if more than 80% of its income is from farming.

The minimum fee is determined on M3A, which is page 3 of Form M3.

File Electronically

Options are available to electronically prepare and file your partnership tax return. Electronic filing is a secure, fast and easy way to file. For more information, go to our website at www.revenue.state.mn.us.

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Due Dates and Extensions

Due Date for Filing and Paying is March 15, 2021

File your return and pay the taxes payable as soon as possible after the end of the tax year, but no later than the following dates:

- Calendar year returns: March 15, 2021.
- Fiscal year returns: the 15th day of the third month after the end of the tax year.

If the due date lands on a weekend or legal holiday, returns and payments electronically made or postmarked the next business day are considered timely.

Extension of Time to File

All partnerships are granted an automatic six-month extension to file Form M3, if the tax payable for the year is paid by the regular due date.

However, if the IRS grants an extension of time to file your federal return that is longer than the Minnesota automatic six-month extension, your state filing due date is extended to the federal due date.

This is a filing extension only. To avoid penalties, you must make an extension tax payment by the regular due date. See *Extension Payment* below.

Payments

There are four types of partnership tax payments—extension, estimated tax, tax return and amended return payments. You can pay electronically, by credit card or by check. (See *Payment Options* below.)

Note: If you're currently paying electronically using the ACH credit method, continue to call your bank as usual. If you wish to make payments using the ACH credit method, instructions are available on our website at www.revenue.state.mn.us.

Extension Payment

Your tax is due by the regular due date, even if you are filing under an extension. Any tax not paid by the regular due date is subject to penalties and interest (see lines 13 and 14 on page 6).

If you're filing after the regular due date, you can avoid penalties and interest by making an extension payment by the regular due date. See *Payment Options* below. If you're not required to pay electronically and are paying by check, go to **www.revenue.state.mn.us** to create a voucher to print and submit with your check.

Estimated Tax Payments

A partnership must make quarterly estimated tax payments if the sum of its estimated minimum fee, nonresident withholding and composite income tax for all nonresident partners electing to participate in composite income tax, less any credits, is $500 or more. A partnership is not required to pay estimated taxes the first year it is subject to tax in Minnesota.

Payment Options

If you're required to pay any Minnesota business tax electronically, you must pay all taxes electronically. A 5% penalty will be assessed if you fail to do so when required.

■ **Pay Electronically**
- **Go to www.revenue.state.mn.us and log in, or**
- **Call 1-800-570-3329 to pay by phone.**

To be timely, you must complete your transaction and receive a confirmation number on or before the due date for that payment. You can cancel a payment up to one business day before the scheduled date, if needed. When paying electronically, you must use an account not associated with any foreign banks.

If you're using the system for the first time and need a temporary password, call 651-282-5225 or 1-800-657-3605.

■ **Pay by Credit or Debit Card**

For a fee, you can use your credit or debit card to make a payment through Value Payment Systems, a national company that partners with federal, state and local governments to provide credit and debit card payment services.

To do so:
- **Go to payMNtax.com; or**
- **Call 1-855-9-IPAY-MN to pay by phone.**

The Department of Revenue does not have any financial agreement with Value Payment Systems and does not receive any of its fees.

■ **Pay by Check**
- **Go to our website at www.revenue.state.mn.us and click on Make a Payment.**
- **Click By Check to create and print a payment voucher. Write your check to Minnesota Revenue and mail together to the address on the voucher.**

Your check authorizes us to make a one-time electronic fund transfer from your account. You may not receive your cancelled check.

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The required annual payment is the lesser of:
- 90% of the current year's tax liability
- 100% of the prior year's liability.
- 75% of your actual liability for tax year 2018 (This option applies for tax year 2020 only.)

The required annual payment must be paid in four equal installments unless certain exceptions apply (see the instructions for Schedule EST, *Additional Charge for Underpayment of Estimated Tax*).

Payments are due by the 15th day of the fourth, sixth and ninth months of the tax year and the first month following the end of the tax year. If the due date lands on a weekend or legal holiday, payments electronically made or postmarked the next business day are considered timely.

Installments for a short tax year are due in equal payments payments on the 15th day of the third, sixth, ninth, and final months of the tax year of the tax year depending on the number of months in the short tax year. No installments are required are due for a tax year of fewer than four months.

If estimated tax is required for the minimum fee, composite income tax and/or nonresident withholding, include all on the same quarterly payments.

To make an estimated payment, see *Payment Options* on page 2.

Tax Return Payment

If line 16 of Form M3 shows an amount due, you must make a tax return payment (see *Payment Option*s on page 2). If you're not required to pay electronically and are paying by check, go to **www.revenue.state.mn.us** to create a voucher to print and submit with your check.

Penalties and Interest

Late Payment. A late payment penalty is assessed on any tax not paid by the regular due date. The penalty is 6% of the unpaid tax.

If you file your return after the regular due date with a balance due, and you do not pay that balance, an additional 5% penalty will be assessed on the unpaid tax.

Late Filing. There is also a penalty if you file after the extended due date and owe tax. The late filing penalty is 5% of any tax not paid by the regular due date.

Interest. You must also pay interest on the penalty and tax you are sending in late. The interest rate for 2021 is 3%.

Other Penalties. There are also civil and criminal penalties for intentionally failing to file a Minnesota return, evading tax and for filing a frivolous, false or fraudulent return.

Filing Reminders

Accounting Period

You must use the same accounting period for Minnesota as you use for your federal return. If you change your federal accounting period, attach a copy of federal Form 1128, *Application to Adopt, Change or Retain a Tax Year,* to your short-period Minnesota return.

Composite Income Tax

A partnership may pay composite Minnesota income tax on behalf of its eligible nonresident individual partners or grantor trusts who elect to be included in lieu of each partner filing their own Minnesota return. The electing individuals must not have any Minnesota source income other than the income from this partnership and other entities for which they are electing composite filing.

Partners who receive a share of gross profit or income from an installment sale reported on line 8a or 8b of Schedule KPI, *Partner's Share of Income, Credits and Modifications,* are not eligible to elect the partnership to pay composite income tax on their behalf.

If you are paying composite income tax for your electing partners, check the box for composite income tax on the front of Form M3 and see the line 2 instructions on page 5.

Nonresidents included in composite income tax are not subject to the nonresident withholding requirements (see the next section).

Nonresident Withholding

Partnerships are required to withhold and remit Minnesota income tax for a nonresident individual partner if the partner:

- has a legal residence that is not in Minnesota
- is not included in composite income tax
- has Minnesota distributive income of $1,000 or more from this partnership
- has income that was *not* generated by a transaction related to the termination or liquidation of the partnership in which no cash or property was distributed in the current or prior taxable year

Income recognized because of discharge of indebtedness or from the gain on the sale of property subject to a mortgage is excluded from withholding to the extent that no cash is received or the cash is required to pay the indebtedness or mortgage.

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General Information (continued)

If you're required to pay nonresident withholding, see the line 3 instructions on page 5.

Note: Nonresident individual partners include grantor trusts that file or can file under IRC section 1.671-4(b) and single-member LLCs when the single member is an individual.

Exempt Partnerships: If the partnership's ownership interests are traded on a public exchange, the partnership is not required to withhold and remit Minnesota taxes for its nonresident partners.

Nonresident Entertainers: Compensation paid to a nonresident entertainment entity for performances in Minnesota is not subject to Minnesota income tax. Instead, the compensation is subject to a 2% withholding tax on the gross compensation the entertainment entity reported for performances in Minnesota.

A partnership is an entertainment entity if it is paid compensation for entertainment provided by entertainers who are partners. An entertainer includes, for example, a musician, singer, dancer, comedian, thespian, athlete or public speaker. If you are defined by law as an entertainment entity, file Form ETR, *Nonresident Entertainer Tax Return*, by April 15 of the following year the income was received. For additional information, see Withholding Fact Sheet 11, *Nonresident Entertainer Tax*.

If you are an entertainment entity that received compensation for performances in Minnesota and have no other type of Minnesota income, you are not required to file Form M3.

Use of Information

All information on this form is private, except for your Minnesota tax ID number, which is public. Private information cannot be given to others except as provided by state law.

The identity and income information of the partners are required under state law so the department can determine the partner's correct Minnesota taxable income and verify if the partner has filed a return and paid the tax. The Social Security numbers of the individual partners are required under M.S. 289A.12, subd. 13.

Assembling Paper Tax Forms

Your return should be assembled in the following order: Form M3, Schedules KPI, Schedules KPINC, Schedules KPC, Schedules KPCNC, finally your Federal return and its schedules. **Do not staple or tape any enclosures to your return.**

Where to File Paper Returns

Mail Form M3 and all completed Minnesota and federal forms and schedules using a mailing label (see page 19).

If you choose not to use the label, mail your forms to:

Minnesota Partnership Tax
Mail Station 1760
600 N. Robert Street
St. Paul, MN 55145-1760

Partnerships with more than 200 partners are asked to submit federal K–1 schedules and Minnesota Schedules KPI and KPC (if applicable) on CDs. The department will continue to accept the filing of paper copies if this is not possible.

Reporting Federal Changes

If the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) changes or audits your federal return or you amend your federal return, you must amend your Minnesota return. File your Form M3X, *Amended Partnership Return Claim for Refund,* withinn 180 days after you were notified by the IRS or after you filed your federal amended return. Enclose a copy of the IRS report or your amended federal return with your amended Minnesota return.

If you amended your 2020 federal return and issued partners amended Schedules K-1 solely due to the TCDTR, FFCRA, CARES Act, PPPFA, S.4116, TCDTR20, or COVIDTRA, your Minnesota adjustment will offset the change to your federal taxable income. For these amended returns, write "TCDTR", "FFCRA", "CARES Act", "PPPFA", "S.4116", "TCDTR20", and/or "COVIDTRA" (all that are applicable) in red at the top of the Minnesota Form M3X and the amended Schedules KPI or KPC you issue to partners. For more details, see pages 20 through 22.

If you fail to report as required, a 10% penalty will be assessed on any additional tax.

Before you file Form M3, you must complete the following:
- Federal Form 1065 and supporting schedules
- Schedule KPI for each nonresident partner and to any Minnesota resident partner who has adjustments to income (see page 10)
- Schedule KPC for each corporate or partnership partner (see page 16)

Check Boxes

Initial Return. If this is the partnership's first return filed in Minnesota, check the box on the front of the form.

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Completing Form M3

Composite Income Tax. If you are paying composite income tax for your electing partners, check the box for composite income tax on the front of Form M3 and see the instructions for line 2.

Farm Partnerships. If more than 80% of your income is from farming, you are not required to pay a minimum fee. Check the box on the front of Form M3.

Limited Liability Company (LLC). A limited liability company that is considered to be a partnership for federal income tax purposes is considered a partnership for Minnesota purposes, and the members are considered to be partners. If you are a limited liability company and are filing a partnership return, check the LLC box on the front of Form M3.

Out of Business (final return). If the partnership is out of business and/or is not required to file Form M3 in future years, check the "Out of Business" box on the front of the form.

Installment Sale of Pass-through Assets or Interests. Check the "Installment Sale of Pass-through Assets or Interests" box if the partnership did any of the following:

1) executed an installment sale, after December 31, 2016, of partnership interests being reported on federal Form 6252
2) executed an installment sale, after December 31, 2016, of the assets of a partnership and is reporting the sale on federal Form 6252
3) owns an interest in a partnership, or trust reporting installment sale gains on line 8 of Schedule KPI, line 6 of Schedule KF, or line 11 of Schedule KPC

If you are required to check the Installment Sale of Pass-through Assets or Interests, also complete line 8 of all applicable Schedules KPI, and line 11 of all applicable Schedules KPC to report installment sale information to your partners.

Public Law 86-272. Check this box to indicate you are claiming to be exempt from Minnesota income tax under Public Law 86-272.

Line Instructions

Round amounts to whole dollars. Decrease amounts less than 50 cents and increase amounts 50 cents or more to the next higher dollar.

Partnership Partners: When completing Form M3 and Schedules KPI and KPC, include any amounts reported on the Schedule KPC you received as a partner of a partnership (include Schedule KPC with your return).

Line 1—Minimum Fee

Complete M3A of Form M3 to determine the minimum fee to enter on line 1. See the M3A instructions beginning on page 8.

You are exempt from the minimum fee if more than 80% of your income is from farming.

Line 2—Composite Income Tax

To determine line 2, you must first figure the amount of composite tax attributed to each electing partner. See the partnership instructions for lines 41 and 42 of Schedule KPI on page 14 and 15.

Add the composite income tax attributed to all electing partners (the total of lines 42 from all KPI schedules), and enter the result on line 2 of Form M3.

Line 3—Nonresident Withholding

To determine line 3, you must first figure the amount to withhold for each nonresident individual partner. See the partnership instructions for line 43 of Schedule KPI on page 15.

Add the withholding required for all nonresident partners (the total of lines 43 from all KPI schedules), and enter the result on line 3 of Form M3.

If you received a signed and dated Form AWC, *Alternative Withholding Certificate*, from one or more partners, check the box provided on line 3 of Form M3. You must include the certificate(s) when you file your return.

Line 5—Employer Transit Pass Credit

If you provided transit passes at a reduced cost to your employees for use in Minnesota, complete and enclose Schedule ETP, *Employer Transit Pass Credit*, to determine your credit.

Enter the amount of the credit that is being claimed directly by the partnership and not passed through to the partners. Line 5 cannot exceed the minimum fee on line 1.

Line 6—Tax Credit for Owners of Agricultural Assets

If you received a credit certificate from the Minnesota Rural Finance Authority for selling or leasing agricultural assets to a beginning farmer, enter the certificate number in the space provided and credit amount on line 6.

If you have multiple credits, enter the certificate number your partnership received directly from the Rural Finance Authority within the certificate number box. If you have multiple credits and received all credits from other pass-through entities, enter the certificate number

Continued

relating to the largest credit amount within the certificate number box. Subtotal all credit amounts on line 6. Include a statement showing the certificate number and corresponding credit amounts for all credits you included on line 6.

Line 9—Enterprise Zone Credit

If your business has been certified and approved by the Department of Employment and Economic Development (DEED) as employment property in an enterprise zone, enter the credit that is being claimed directly by the partnership and not passed through to the partners. Attach the certification document received from the DEED.

For details about the zones, go to the DEED website at mn.gov/deed.

Line 10—Estimated Tax and Extension Payments

Enter your total prepayments, including any of the following:

- your total 2020 estimated tax payments made in 2020 and 2021, paid either electronically or by check
- any 2020 extension payment, paid electronically or by check, that was made by the due date when filing under an extension
- the portion of your 2019 refund applied to your 2020 estimated tax

Line 13—Penalty

Penalties are collected as part of the tax and are in addition to any additional charge for underpaying estimated tax. If you are paying your tax after the regular due date, include the appropriate penalties on line 13.

Late Payment. If the tax is not paid by the regular due date, a penalty is due of 6% of the unpaid tax on line 12.

If you file your return after the regular due date with a balance due, and you do not pay that balance, an additional 5% penalty will be assessed on the unpaid tax.

Late Filing. If you are filing your return after the extended due date and owe tax, you must pay a late filing penalty. The late filing penalty is 5% of the unpaid tax on line 12.

Payment Method. If you are required to pay electronically and do not, an additional 5% penalty applies to payments not made electronically, even if your paper check is sent on time.

If, during the 12 months ending June 30 of the tax year, you paid $10,000 or more in estimated tax payments, you are required to make all future estimate tax payments electronically beginning January 1 of the following tax year. Once you meet the electronic payment threshold, you are required to pay electronically for all future periods.

You must also pay electronically if you’re required to pay any Minnesota business tax electronically, such as sales or withholding tax.

Line 14—Interest

You must pay interest on the unpaid tax and penalty from the regular due date until the total is paid. The interest rate for calendar year 2021 is 3%.

To figure how much interest you owe, use the following formula with the appropriate interest rate:

Interest = (tax + penalty) x # of days late x interest rate ÷ 365

Line 15—Additional Charge for Underpayment of Estimated Tax

If you did not pay the correct amount of estimated tax by the due dates, you may have to pay an additional charge for underpaying or not paying estimated tax.

You may also owe an additional charge if the following is more than $500:

- Line 4
- Less any credits on lines 5, 6 and 9

Complete Schedule EST, *Underpayment of Estimated Income Tax,* to determine the additional charge for underpaying estimated tax.

Enter the total charge, if any, on line 15. Enclose the schedule with your return.

Line 16—Amount Due

Add lines 12 through 15. This is the amount you owe. Check the appropriate box on line 16 to indicate your method of payment. See *Payment options* on page 2.

Line 17—Overpayment

If line 11 is more than the sum of lines 8 and 13 through 15, subtract lines 8 and 13 through 15 from line 11.

If you have an overpayment on line 17, you may choose to have it direct deposited into your bank account. You may also choose to apply all or a portion of your overpayment toward your 2021 estimated tax account.

Line 18—2021 Estimated Tax

Skip this line if you owe additional tax.

Continued

Completing Form M3 (continued)

If you are paying 2021 estimated tax, you may apply all or a portion of your refund to your 2021 estimated tax. Enter the portion of line 17 you want to apply toward your 2021 estimated tax on line 18.

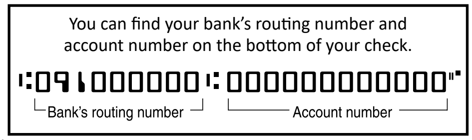
Line 19—Refund

If you want to request your refund to be direct deposited into your bank account, complete line 20. Your bank statement will indicate when your refund was deposited to your account. Otherwise, skip line 20 and your refund will be sent to you in the mail.

Line 20—Direct Deposit of Refund

If you want your refund to be directly deposited into your checking or savings account, enter the routing and account numbers. You must use an account not associated with any foreign banks.

The **routing number** must have nine digits.



The **account number** may contain up to 17 digits (both numbers and letters). Enter the number and leave out any hyphens, spaces and symbols.

If the routing or account number is incorrect or is not accepted by your financial institution, your refund will be sent to you in the form of a paper check.

By completing line 20, you are authorizing the department and your financial institution to initiate electronic credit entries, and if necessary, debit entries and adjustments for any credits made in error.

Signature

The return must be signed by a general partner of the firm.

If you paid someone to prepare your return, the preparer must also sign and provide their Preparer Tax Identification Number (PTIN) and phone number. You may check the box in the signature area to give us your permission to discuss your return with the paid preparer. This authorization remains in effect until you notify the department in writing (either by mail or fax) that the authorization is revoked.

Checking the box does not give your preparer the authority to sign any tax documents on your behalf or to represent you at any audit or appeals conference. For these types of authorities, you must file a power of attorney or Form REV184b, *Business Power of Attorney,* with the department.

Email Address

If the department has questions regarding your return and you want to receive correspondence electronically, indicate the email address below your signature. Check a box to indicate if the email address belongs to an employee of the partnership, the paid preparer or other contact person.

By providing an email address, you are authorizing the department to correspond with you or the designated person over the Internet and you understand that the entity's nonpublic tax data may be transmitted over the Internet.

You also accept the risk that the data may be accessed by someone other than the intended recipient. The department is not liable for any damages that the entity may incur as a result of an interception.

Completing Form M3A

Complete M3A to determine your Minnesota source income and minimum fee.

Apportionment Factor

Minnesota is a 100% sales apportionment state.

The minimum fee still takes into account your Minnesota portion of property, payroll, and sales.

Petitioning to Use Another Method of Allocation

State law (M.S. 290.20, subd. 1a and Minnesota Rules 8020.0100, subp. 3) allows entities to request permission from the department to allocate all, or any part of, taxable net income in a manner other than the statutory single sales factor apportionment formula.

To request permission, complete Form ALT, *Petition to Use Alternative Method of Allocation* (see Revenue Notice 04-07).

Permission will be granted only if you can show that the sales-factor formula does not properly and fairly reflect your Minnesota income, and that the alternative formula you have chosen does.

Property Factor

Enclose the completed federal Schedule L (federal Form 1065) or a copy of the partnership's balance sheet with your Form M3.

The property factor consists of tangible property which includes land, buildings, machinery, equipment, inventories and other tangible personal property valued at original cost.

Original cost is your cost or original basis when you acquired the property. Depreciation and fair market value are not considered.

M3A, lines 1a–1c

In column A, lines 1a-1c, enter the total property items for your entire business in Minnesota.

Line 1a. Add the beginning and the ending year inventories, divide by two and enter the result on line 1a. This is your average value of inventory.

Line 1b. Add the beginning and ending year values of the buildings, machinery, equipment and other tangible property and divide by two. Enter the result on line 1b.

Line 1c. Add the land's beginning and ending year values and divide by two. Enter the result on line 1c.

M3A, line 2

Capitalized rents are rents paid by you for land, buildings, equipment, etc., during the tax year.

Multiply the rents you paid for property located or used in Minnesota by eight and enter the result in column A. The rents you receive are included in the sales factor.

Payroll Factor

M3A, line 4

In column A, enter your total payroll paid (including guaranteed payments to partners for services) or incurred in Minnesota, or paid for labor performed in Minnesota in connection with the trade or business during the tax year.

Sales Factor

M3A, line 5

In column A, enter the amount of sales in Minnesota. In column B, enter total sales. Divide column A by column B and carry the result to five decimal places. Enter the result in column C. This is your sales factor.

The sales factor includes all sales, rents, gross earnings or receipts received in the ordinary course of your business, except:

- interest
- dividends
- sales of capital assets under IRC section 1221
- sales of property used in the trade or business, except sales of leased property that is regularly sold as well as leased
- sales of stock or sales of debt instruments under IRC section 1275(a)(1)

Determining Minnesota Sales

Real Property

Sales, rents, royalties and other income from real property are attributed to the state in which the property is located.

Tangible Personal Property

Sales of tangible personal property are attributed to Minnesota if the property is received by the purchaser within Minnesota and the taxpayer is taxed in this state, regardless of the f.o.b. point, other conditions of the sale, or the ultimate destination of the property.

Continued

Completing Form M3A (continued)

Tangible personal property delivered to a common or contract carrier or foreign vessel for delivery to a purchaser in another state or nation is a sale in that state or nation, regardless of f.o.b. point or other conditions of the sale.

Property is received by a purchaser in Minnesota if the recipient is located in this state, even if the property is ordered from outside Minnesota.

Sales of tobacco products, beer, wine and other alcoholic beverages to someone licensed to resell the products only within the state of ultimate destination is a sale in the destination state.

Receipts from leasing or renting tangible personal property, including finance leases and true leases, are attributed to the state in which the property is located. Receipts from the lease or rental of moving property are attributed to Minnesota to the extent the moving property is used in Minnesota.

The extent of use is determined as follows:
- A motor vehicle is used wholly in the state in which it is registered.
- Receipts from rolling stock are assigned to Minnesota in the ratio of miles traveled in Minnesota to total miles traveled.
- Receipts from aircraft are assigned to Minnesota in the ratio of landings in Minnesota to total landings.
- Receipts from vessels, mobile equipment and other mobile property are assigned to Minnesota in the ratio of days the property is in Minnesota to the total days of the tax year.

Intangible Property
Sales of intangible property are attributed to the state in which the property is used by the purchaser.

Royalties, fees and similar income received for the use of or the privilege of using intangible property (such as patents, copyrights, trade names, franchises or similar items) are attributed to the state in which the property is used by the purchaser.

Intangible property is attributed to Minnesota if the purchaser uses the property, or rights in the property, to conduct business within this state, regardless of the location of the purchaser's customers.

If the property is used in more than one state, then the sales or royalties must be apportioned to Minnesota pro rata based on the portion of use within this state. If you cannot determine the portion of use in Minnesota, then exclude the sales or royalties from both the numerator and the denominator of the sales factor.

Personal Services
Receipts from the performance of personal services are attributed to the state in which the services are received.

Receipts from services provided to a corporation, partnership or trust may only be attributed to a state in which it has a fixed place of doing business.

If you can't determine where the service was received, or if it was received in a state where the corporation, partnership or trust doesn't have a fixed place of business, use the location of the office of the customer from which the service was ordered.

If you can't determine the ordering office, use the office location to which the service was billed.

Minimum Fee
M3A, lines 6–9
Partnerships are subject to the minimum fee if the sum of its Minnesota source property, payroll and sales or receipts is at least $1,040,000.

However, you are exempt from the minimum fee if more than 80% of your income is from farming.

If you are exempt from the minimum fee, enter zero on line 9 of M3A and on line 1 of Form M3. Also, be sure to check the appropriate box in the heading at the top of your return to indicate you are a farm partnership.

M3A, line 7—Adjustments
The minimum fee is determined by your total Minnesota property, payroll and sales.

In some cases the property and sales used for computing the minimum fee will be different than the amounts reported on lines 1-6. The following adjustments should be made to your Minnesota factors on line 7.

Add: All tangible property owned or rented that is not included on line 3 of M3A. Some examples include construction in progress, idle property, any nonbusiness property or rent expense. The amounts should be determined in the same manner as the amounts on lines 1 and 2.

Subtract:
- Any amounts included on lines 3, and 5 that represent your share of the factors passed through from other partnerships.
- If the tax year is a short tax year, subtract the amount of the average value of tangible property that is excluded because of prorating for a short tax year. The amount excluded for a short year is determined by multiplying M3A, column A, line 1 by a fraction:

$$\frac{365 - \text{number of days in the tax year}}{365}$$

Enclose a schedule showing the computation and pass-through information of any adjustments listed on M3A, line 7.

Completing Schedule KPI

Complete and provide Schedule KPI to each nonresident individual, estate or trust partner and any Minnesota individual, estate or trust partner who has adjustments to income.

Enter the information associated with this partnership and partner. If the partner is a one-member LLC, a grantor or substantial owner of a grantor trust, also enter the federal ID or Social Security number of the partner who is ultimately taxed for Minnesota purposes.

Purpose

A partnership must provide each nonresident partner and any Minnesota partner with enough information regarding adjustments to income in order for the partner to complete a Minnesota income tax return and determine their correct Minnesota tax.

Use Schedule KPI to provide the necessary information to the partner. The schedule shows each partner their specific share of the partnership's income, credits and modifications. Provide the partner a copy of both the front and back of the completed Schedule KPI and the instructions.

If there are no modifications or credits, and the partner is a full-year Minnesota resident, you do not have to provide Schedule KPI.

Enclose copies of the Schedules KPI and attachments issued to partners with your Form M3. Also enclose copies of your federal Schedules K and K-1.

If you are required to amend your federal partnership return or you have been audited by the IRS, you must file an amended Minnesota return using Form M3X, *Amended Partnership Return*, and Schedules KPI and KPC, if appropriate.

Partner Ultimately Taxed

Enter the identifying number of the partner ultimately taxed. For example, if the partner is a trust and has one beneficiary, enter the beneficiary's Social Security number.

A $50 penalty will be assessed for each incorrect tax ID number used for a partner after being notified by the department that the number is incorrect.

Line Instructions

Calculate lines 1–26 the same for all resident and nonresident partners. Calculate lines 27–43 for nonresident partners only.

Partnership Partners: When completing Schedules KPI, be sure to include any amounts reported on the Schedule KPC you received as a partner of a partnership (include Schedule KPC with your return).

All Partnership Partners - Lines 1-26

KPI, line 1

If you received federally tax-exempt interest dividends from a mutual fund, you may have to enter an amount on line 1. To determine the amount, if any, use the following instructions:

- If 95% or more of the federally tax-exempt dividends from a mutual fund came from bonds issued by Minnesota, include only the portion of the federally tax-exempt dividend generated by non-Minnesota bonds.
- If less than 95% of the federally tax-exempt interest dividends from a mutual fund came from bonds issued by Minnesota, include all of the federally tax-exempt interest dividend from that fund.

Enter the partner's distributive share of this amount on line 1.

KPI, line 2

Determine the state income taxes deducted in arriving at ordinary income or net rental income of the partnership. Do not include the minimum fee in this amount. Enter the partner's distributive share of this amount on line 2.

KPI, line 3

Expenses or interest deducted on your federal return that relate to income not taxed by Minnesota must be added back to the partners' Minnesota income.

Enter the partner's share of any federal deductions that are attributable to income not taxed by Minnesota, other than U.S. government bond interest or other federal obligations.

If you had expenses attributable to interest or mutual fund dividends from U.S. bonds, see line 12 of Schedule KPI. Do not include these expenses on line 3.

KPI, line 4

The Minnesota addition for federal Section 179 expensing does not apply to property placed in service in tax years beginning after December 31, 2019. Except for Qualified Depreciable Property, the addition for tax year 2020 may be required if a federal Section 179 deduction was claimed for property placed in service during a tax year that began before January 1, 2020. This includes a Section 179 adjustment reported to the partnership on a 2019 Schedule KPC, and a carryover of a Section 179 expense limited in a prior year.

Continued

Completing Schedule KPI (continued)

Qualified Depreciable Property is property received as part of a transaction that would have qualified as a like-kind exchange under Section 1031 of the Internal Revenue Code as amended through December 16, 2016 but not as amended through December 31, 2018.

1. Amount from line 12 of your federal Form 4562 . . . . ______
2. Amount from line 9 of your federal Form 4562 . . . . ______
3. Subtract Step 2 from Step 1. . . . . ______
4. Amount of qualified depreciable property included on Step 3. Do not enter more than step 3. . . . . ______
5. Subtract Step 4 from Step 3 . . . . ______
6. If you are reporting income from a 2019 federal Schedule K-1 (1065), enter the difference between the federal Sec. 179 reported on that Schedule K-1, and the amount on line 7 of the 2019 Schedule KPC received from that entity. . . . . ______
7. Amount of qualified depreciable property included on Step 6. Do not enter more than step 6. . . . . ______
8. Subtract Step 7 from Step 6 . . . . ______
9. Add Step 5 and Step 8 . . . . ______
10. Enter $25,000 . . . . ______
11. Subtract Step 10 from Step 9. If less than 0, enter 0. . . . . ______
12. Enter the total Sec. 179 expensing reported to you on line 7 of a 2020 Schedule(s) KPC. . . . . ______
13. Add steps 11 and 12.. . . . . ______

Enter the partner's distributive share of the amount from Step 13 on line 4 of their Schedule KPI.

KPI, line 5

If you claimed a deduction for special depreciation allowance (bonus depreciation) for property placed in service after December 31, 2017, that deduction may need to be adjusted due to Section 2307 of the CARES Act before making this addition (see instructions on pages 20-22).

If you claimed federal bonus depreciation, your partners must add back 80% of the bonus depreciation to Minnesota.

Follow the steps below to determine the partner's share to enter on line 5:

1. Add line 14 and line 25 of your federal Form 4562.. . . . . ______
2. Total of any bonus depreciation amounts passed through to you as a partner of a partnership (from line 8 of Schedule KPC).. . . . . ______
3. Add steps 1 and 2. . . . . ______
4. Multiply step 3 by the partner's percentage of ownership interest. . . . . ______

Enter the result from step 4 on line 5 of the partner's Schedule KPI.

Federal bonus depreciation subtraction. For five years following the addback year, your partners may be able to subtract one-fifth of the addback on their Minnesota income tax return. See the instructions for Form M1, *Individual Income Tax,* and Form M2, *Income Tax Return for Estates and Trusts,* for details.

KPI, line 6

Determine the amount of foreign-derived intangible income (FDII) you deducted from net income under Internal Revenue Code (IRC) section 250 for the taxable year. Enter the partner's distributive share of this amount on line 6.

KPI, line 7

Determine the amount of any special deduction you deducted from net income under IRC section 965(c) for the taxable year. Enter the partner's distributive share of this amount on line 7.

KPI, line 8a

Enter each resident and nonresident individual partner's share of the gross profit from any installment sale of s corporation stock or assets, partnership interests or assets executed after December 31, 2016.

If the sale was completed by the partnership completing this schedule, the total gross profit to be allocated among the partners is reported on federal Form 6252, line 16. If the sale was executed by an entity owned by this entity, or another entity in a multi-tiered structure, this information is reported on:

- Schedule KF, line 6a
- Schedule KS, line 8a
- Schedule KPC, line 11a

Continued

If installment sale information is reported to this entity on informational schedules from other entities, the amount reported to the partners should equal the total amount reported to this entity on all Schedules KF, KS, and KPC.

If the partnership receives installment payments from multiple sales executed after December 31, 2016, attach a schedule to Form M3 detailing the different sales and distributive allocations.

KPI, line 8b
Enter each resident and nonresident individual partner's share of installment sale income the sale of s corporation stock, partnership interests, and any installment sale income from the sale of the assets of any s corporation or partnership. If the sale was completed by the partnership completing this schedule, the total installment sale income to be allocated to the partners is reported on Form 6252, line 24. If the sale was executed by an entity owned by this entity, or another entity in multi-tiered structure, this information is reported on:

- Schedule KF, line 6b
- Schedule KS, line 8b
- Schedule KPC, line 11b

If installment sale information is reported to this entity on informational schedules from other entities, the amount reported to the partners should equal the total amount reported to this entity on all Schedules KF, KS, and KPC.

If the partnership receives installment payments from multiple sales executed after December 31, 2016, attach a schedule to Form M3 detailing the different sales and distributive allocations.

KPI, line 12
Interest earned on certain direct federal obligations is taxable on the federal return, but is not taxable on the state return.

Determine the net interest you received from primary obligations issued by the U.S. government, such as savings bonds and treasury notes, that are held directly by the partnership. Do not include obligations where the U.S. government is only a guarantor. Be sure to subtract any investment interest and other expenses you deducted on the federal return that relate to this income.

Enter the partner's distributive share of this amount on line 12.

KPI, line 13
Determine the amount of deferred foreign income included in net income under IRC section 965 for the taxable year. Enter the partner's distributive share of this amount on line 13.

KPI, line 14
Determine the amount of global intangible low-taxed income (GILTI) included in net income under IRC section 951A for the taxable year. Enter the partner's distributive share of this amount on line 14.

KPI, line 15
For medical cannabis manufacturers registered with the Minnesota Department of Health, include any expenses that are disallowed on your federal return due to IRC section 280E. Enter the partner's distributive share of the disallowed section 280E expenses on line 15.

KPI, line 17
Enter the partner's distributive share of the 2020 credit for increasing research activities. If the business qualifies, the credit cannot be claimed by the partnership and the full credit must be passed through to the partners.

KPI, line 18
If you received a credit certificate from the Minnesota Rural Finance Authority for selling or leasing agricultural assets to a beginning farmer, enter the certificate number in the space provided and the partners share of the credit on line 18.

If the partner has multiple credits, enter the certificate number your partnership received directly from the Rural Finance Authority within the certificate number box. If the partner has multiple credits and received all credits from other pass-through entities, enter the certificate number relating to the largest credit amount within the certificate number box. Subtotal the partner's share of all credit amounts on line 18. Provide a statement to the partner showing credit numbers and the partner's distributive share of the credit for all amounts included on line 18.

KPI, line 19
For partnerships who receive a Historic Structure Rehabilitation Credit Certificate from the Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO):

- If the partnership's initial application for allocation certificate was submitted to SHPO on or before December 31, 2017, use the credit amount shown on the credit certificate.
- If the partnership's initial application for allocation certificate was submitted to SHPO after December 31, 2017, use one-fifth of the credit amount shown on the credit certificate.

Enter the partner's distributive share, if any, of the Historic Structure Rehabilitation Credit based on the partner's share of the partnership's assets, or as specifically allocated in the partnership's organizational documents, as of the last day of the taxable year.

Continued

You must also include the NPS project number, which is provided on the credit certificate you received from the SHPO of the Minnesota Historical Society when the project was completed and placed into service.

KPI, line 20
Enter the partner's share, if any, of the Employer Transit Pass Credit that is passed through to the partners.

KPI, line 22
Enter the partner's share, if any, of the Minnesota backup withholding.

KPI, line 21
Enter the partner's share, if any, of the Enterprise Zone Credit that is passed through to the partners.

KPI, Lines 23-26
If, for regular tax purposes, you elected the optional 60-month write-off under IRC section 59(e) for all property in this category, skip lines 23-26. No adjustments are necessary.

KPI, line 23
Intangible drilling costs (IDCs) from oil, gas and geothermal wells are a tax preference item to the extent that the excess IDCs exceed 65% of the net income from the wells. The tax preference item is computed separately for oil and gas properties and for geothermal properties.

Enter the partner's distributive share of the following: IDCs allowed for regular tax purposes under IRC section 263(c), (but not including any section 263(c) deduction for nonproductive wells) less the amount that would be allowed had the IDCs been amortized over a 120-month period starting with the month the well was placed in production.

KPI, line 24
Gross income from oil, gas and geothermal properties are used in determining if the excess IDCs exceed 65% of the net income from the wells.

Enter the partner's distributive share of the aggregate amount of gross income [within the meaning of IRC section 613(a)] from all oil, gas and geothermal properties that was received or accrued during the tax year.

KPI, line 25
Deductions allocable to oil, gas and geothermal properties are used in determining if the excess IDCs exceed 65% of the net income from the wells.

Enter the partner's distributive share of any deductions allocable to oil, gas and geothermal properties. Do not include deductions for nonproductive wells.

KPI, line 26
In the case of oil wells and other wells of nonintegrated oil companies, enter the partner's distributive share of the amount by which the depletion deduction exceeds the adjusted basis of the property at the end of the tax year.

In computing the year-end adjusted basis, use the rules of IRC section 1016. However, do not reduce the adjusted basis by the current year's depletion. Figure the excess amount separately for each property. If the depletion deduction for any property does not exceed the adjusted basis at year-end, do not include a tax preference amount for that property.

Nonresident Individual, Estate or Trust Partners — Lines 27-43

KPI, line 27
The Minnesota source gross income is used to determine whether a nonresident partner is required to file a Minnesota income tax return or has the option to elect composite income tax.

Enter the partner's distributive share of the partnership's Minnesota source gross income. The Minnesota source gross income is the total of the amounts apportioned to Minnesota that are included on lines 3, 6, and 7 (other than losses) of federal Form 1065; lines 18a and 19 and 20a (other than losses) of federal Form 8825; line 9 of Schedule F (1040); line 3a, 5, 6a, 7, 8, 9a, 10 and 11 of Schedule K (1065, not reported elsewhere) plus Minnesota source gross income amounts from all partnerships, estates, and trusts in which the partnership is a partner or beneficiary.

KPI, lines 28-39
From the nonresident partner's federal Schedule K-1 (1065), enter the Minnesota portion of amounts on lines 28-39.

On line 38, include the Minnesota portion of any items from the Schedule K-1 that are not specifically labeled on lines 28-37 and 39.

Line 39 refers to the Minnesota apportioned amount of federal section 179 expense, not the amount calculated on line 4 of Schedule KPI for the Minnesota addition.

All income of a Minnesota individual resident is taxed by Minnesota, regardless of the source.

Continued

Completing Schedule KPI (continued)

KPI, line 31

Guaranteed payments to partners (including for services and use of capital) make up a portion of the partner's distributive share of partnership income. Accordingly, to determine the Minnesota portion of each partner's share of guaranteed payments, multiply the amount reported to the partner on Schedule K-1, line 4, to Minnesota using the same apportionment percentage or assignment ratio used to allocate the income from which the guaranteed payment was deducted federally.

Nonresident Individual Partners Only

KPI, line 41

When determining the partner's share of the partnership's Minnesota source distributive income, you must make adjustments for any items you passed through to the partner on lines 1 through 16 of the partner's Schedule KPI.

Follow the steps below to determine line 41:

1. Enter the amount from line 4 of the partner's Schedule KPI . . . . ________
2. Federal bonus depreciation amount from line 5 of the partner's Schedule KPI . . . . ________
3. Add step 1 and step 2. . . . . ________
4. Multiply step 3 by 80% (0.80) . . . . ________
5. Combine lines 6, 7**, and 9 of the partner's Schedule KPI . . . . ________
6. Add step 4 and step 5. . . . . ________
7. Multiply step 6 by apportionment factor from line 40 of the partner's Schedule KPI . . . . ________
8. Combine lines 28-38 of the partner's Schedule KPI . . . . ________
9. Add steps 7 and 8. . . . . ________
10. To the extent allowed by law, enter one-fifth of the partner's share of the federal bonus depreciation that was added back in a year the partner elected to be included in composite income tax . . . . ________
11. To the extent allowed by law, enter one-fifth of the partner's share of the section 179 expensing that was added back in a year the partner elected to be included in composite income tax. . . . . ________
12. Combine lines 13, 14, and 16 of the partner's Schedule KPI . . . . ________
13. Add steps 10, 11, and 12 . . . . ________
14. Multiply step 13 by the apportionment factor from line 40 of the partner's Schedule KPI . . . . ________
15. Enter amount from line 39 of partner's Schedule KPI . . . . ________
16. Add Steps 14 and 15. . . . . ________
17. Subtract step 16 from step 9. . . . . ________

Enter the result from step 17 on line 41 of the partner's Schedule KPI. This amount is the partner's adjusted Minnesota source distributive income.

*Only include section 179 deduction amounts for property placed in service during a tax year that began before January 1, 2020. This includes a Section 179 adjustment reported to the partnership on a 2019 Schedule KPC, and a carryover of a Section 179 expense limited in a prior year.

**Only include an amount from line 7 of Schedule KPI if the partner is an estate or trust.

KPI, line 42

Composite Income Tax

Nonresident individual partners must pay tax if their Minnesota gross income is more than the minimum filing requirement for the year ($12,400 for 2020).

Partners who receive a share of gross profit or income from an installment sale reported on line 8a or 8b of Schedule KPI are not eligible to elect the partnership to pay composite income tax on their behalf.

Skip this line if the nonresident partner did not elect the partnership to pay composite income tax on their behalf.

Completing Schedule KPI (continued)

To determine the amount of composite income tax to pay on behalf of each electing partner, follow the steps below:

1. Multiply line 41 of Schedule KPI by 9.85% (0.0985) . . . . ______
2. Add lines 18-22 of Schedule KPI . . . . ______
3. Subtract step 2 from step 1 . . . . ______

The result in step 3 is the amount you are required to pay on behalf of the electing individual partner. Enter this amount on line 42 of the partner's Schedule KPI and check the box to indicate the partner's election to be included.

If the individual elects to be included in composite income tax but has zero tax due, enter zero on line 42. Even though the amount may be zero, you must check the box to indicate the election.

Once you have completed all the Schedules KPI for your electing nonresident individual partners, add the amounts on line 42 of all the schedules and enter the total on line 2 of Form M3. This is the amount of composite income tax you are required to pay on behalf of your electing partners.

KPI, line 43—Nonresident Withholding

Nonresident individual partners who are not included in the composite income tax may be subject to withholding. See *Nonresident Withholding* on pages 3 and 5 to determine if your nonresident partners are subject to Minnesota withholding.

To determine the amount of tax to withhold for each nonresident partner, follow the steps below:

1. Multiply line 41 of Schedule KPI by 9.85% (0.0985) . . . . ______
2. Add lines 18-22 of Schedule KPI . . . . ______
3. Subtract step 2 from step 1 . . . . ______

The result in step 3 is the amount you are required to withhold from the nonresident partner, unless the individual submits Form AWC, *Alternative Withholding Certificate*.

If the individual submits Form AWC, withhold the amount from line 6 of the certificate. Check the box provided on line 43 of the partner's Schedule KPI and also on line 3 of Form M3. Be sure to enclose a copy of the certificate when you file your return.

If the individual submits a false or fraudulent Form AWC, the department may require you to withhold the maximum percentage from that individual in the future, even if an exemption certificate is submitted.

Be sure to inform your partners that they must include their Schedule KPI when they file their Form M1 to claim the Minnesota withholding. If the schedule is not included, the department will disallow the withholding and assess the tax or reduce their refund.

Completing Schedule KPC

Complete and provide Schedule KPC to each corporate or partnership partner.

Enter the information associated with this partnership and partner. If the partner is a one-member LLC, also enter the federal ID or Social Security number of the partner who is ultimately taxed for Minnesota purposes.

Purpose

A partnership must provide each partner with enough information for them to complete a Minnesota income tax return and determine their correct Minnesota tax. Schedule KPC is used to show each corporate and partnership partner their specific share of the partnership's credits, modifications and apportionment factors. The pro rata share of the apportionment factors are used in two different ways (depending on if the relationship between partner and partnership is unitary) in computing the corporate or partnership partner's Minnesota income.

There may be other items that a corporate partner would need to know in order to complete its Form M4, *Corporation Franchise Tax Return*. If applicable, you should pass that information through to the corporate partners. For more information, see the instructions for Form M4.

Provide the partner a copy of both the front and the back of the completed Schedule KPC and the instructions.

Enclose copies of the Schedules KPC and attachments issued to partners with your Form M3. Also enclose copies of federal Schedules K and K-1 with your partnership return.

Partner Ultimately Taxed

Enter the identifying number of the partner ultimately taxed. For example, if the partner is an LLC and its one member is a C corporation, enter the C corporation's FEIN.

A $50 penalty will be assessed for each incorrect tax ID number used for a partner after being notified by the department that the number is incorrect.

Line Instructions

Partnership Partners: When completing Schedules KPC, include any amounts reported on the Schedule KPC you received as a partner of a partnership (include Schedule KPC with your return).

KPC, lines 1 and 2

Generally, all of the income of a partnership is apportionable. If you have nonapportionable income, the corporate and partnership partners need to know their share of the nonapportionable income. Provide the partner with a schedule describing the type of income.

Enter the partner's share of Minnesota source nonapportionable income on line 1. Enter the partner's share of total nonapportionable income on line 2.

KPC, line 3

Enter the partner's distributive share of the minimum fee from line 1 of the partnership's Form M3.

KPC, line 4

Enter the partner's distributive share of the partnership's interest income exempt from federal tax. Provide the partner with a schedule listing how much is from Minnesota municipal bonds.

KPC, line 5

Enter the partner's distributive share of any state income tax (other than the minimum fee) the partnership deducted in arriving at the partnership's net income.

KPC, line 6

Skip this line for all partners filing as a C corporation.

Expenses or interest deducted on your federal return that relate to income not taxed by Minnesota must be added back to the individual partners' Minnesota income.

Enter the partner's share of any federal deductions that are attributable to income not taxed by Minnesota, other than U.S. government bond interest or other federal obligations.

If you had expenses attributable to interest or mutual fund dividends from U.S. bonds, see line 12 of Schedule KPC. Do not include these expenses on line 6.

KPC, line 7

The Minnesota addition for federal Section 179 expensing does not apply to property placed in service in tax years beginning after December 31, 2019. Except for Qualified Depreciable Property, the addition for tax year 2020 may be required if a federal Section 179 deduction was claimed for property placed in service during a tax year that began before January 1, 2020. This includes a Section 179 adjustment reported to the Partnership on a 2019 Schedule KPC, and a carryover of a Section 179 expense limited in a prior year.

Qualified depreciable property is property received as part of a transaction that would have qualified as a like-kind exchange under Section 1031 of the Internal Revenue Code as amended through December 16, 2016 but not as amended through December 31, 2018.

Continued

1. Amount from line 12 of your federal Form 4562	______
2. Amount from line 9 of your federal Form 4562	______
3. Subtract Step 2 from Step 1	______
4. Amount of qualified depreciable property included on Step 3. Do not enter more than step 3.	______
5. Subtract Step 4 from Step 3	______
6. If you are reporting income from a 2019 federal Schedule K-1 (1065), enter the difference between the federal Sec. 179 reported on that Schedule K-1, and the amount on line 7 of the 2019 Schedule KPC received from that entity.	______
7. Amount of qualified depreciable property included on Step 6. Do not enter more than step 6.	______
8. Subtract Step 7 from Step 6	______
9. Add Step 5 and Step 8	______
10. Enter $25,000	______
11. Subtract Step 10 from Step 9. If less than 0, enter 0.	______
12. Enter the total Sec. 179 expensing reported to you on line 7 of a 2020 Schedule(s) KPC..	______
13. Add steps 11 and 12.	______

Enter the partner's distributive share of the amount from Step 13 on line 7 of Schedule KPC.

KPC, line 8

If you claimed a deduction for special depreciation allowance (bonus depreciation) for property placed in service after December 31, 2017, that deduction may need to be adjusted due to Section 2307 of the CARES Act before making this addition (see instructions on pages 20-22).

If you claimed federal bonus depreciation, your partners must add back 80% of the bonus depreciation to Minnesota.

Follow the steps below to determine the partner's share to enter on line 8:

1. Add line 14 and line 25 of your federal Form 4562..	______
2. Total of any bonus depreciation amounts passed through to you as a partner of a partnership (from line 8 of Schedule KPC)..	______
3. Add steps 1 and 2.	______
4. Multiply step 3 by the partner's percentage of ownership interest.	______

Enter the result from step 4 on line 8 of the partner's Schedule KPC.

Federal bonus depreciation subtraction. For five years following the addback year, your partners may be able to subtract one-fifth of the addback on their Minnesota income tax return. See the instructions for Form M3, M4, or M8 for details.

KPC, line 9

Determine the amount of foreign-derived intangible income (FDII) you deducted from net income under IRC section 250 for the taxable year. Enter the partner's distributive share of this amount on line 9.

KPC, line 10

Determine the amount of any special deduction you deducted from net income under IRC section 965(c) for the taxable year. Enter the partner's distributive share of this amount on line 10.

Line 11a

Enter each corporate or partnership partner's share of the gross profit from any installment sale of partnership interests or assets executed after December 31, 2016.

If the sale was completed by the partnership completing this schedule, the total gross profit to be allocated among the partners is reported on federal Form 6252, line 16. If the sale was executed by an entity owned by this entity, or another entity in a multi-tiered structure, this information is reported on Schedule KF, line 6a, or Schedule KPC, line 11a.

If installment sale information is reported to this entity on informational schedules from other entities, the amount reported to the partners should equal the total amount reported to this entity on all Schedules KF, KS, and KPC.

If the partnership receives installment payments from multiple sales executed after December 31, 2016, attach a schedule to Form M3 detailing the different sales and distributive allocations.

Line 11b

Enter each corporate or partnership partner's share of installment sale income from the sale of partnership interests or assets executed after December 31, 2016.

Continued

Completing Schedule KPC (continued)

If the sale was completed by the partnership completing this schedule, the total installment sale income to be allocated to the partners is reported on federal Form 6252, line 24. If the sale was executed by an entity owned by this entity, or another entity in multi-tiered structure, this information is reported on Schedule KF line 8b, Schedule KS line 6b, or Schedule KPC line 11b.

If installment sale information is reported to this entity on informational schedules from other entities, the amount reported to the partners should equal the total amount reported to this entity on all Schedules KF, KS, and KPC.

If the partnership receives installment payments from multiple sales executed after December 31, 2016, attach a schedule to Form M3 detailing the different sales and distributive allocations.

KPC, line 15

Skip this line for all partners filing as a C corporation.

Interest earned on certain direct federal obligations is taxable on the federal return, but is not taxable on the state return.

Determine the net interest you received from primary obligations issued by the U.S. government, such as savings bonds and treasury notes, that are held directly by the partnership. Do not include obligations where the U.S. government is only a guarantor. Subtract any investment interest and other expenses you deducted on the federal return that relate to this income.

Enter the partnership partner's distributive share of this amount on line 15.

KPC, line 16

Determine the amount of deferred foreign income included in net income under IRC section 965 for the taxable year. Enter the partner's distributive share of this amount on line 16.

KPC, line 17

Determine the amount of global intangible low-taxed income (GILTI) included in net income under IRC section 951A for the taxable year. Enter the partner's distributive share of this amount on line 17.

KPC, line 18

For medical cannabis manufacturers registered with the Minnesota Department of Health, include any expenses that are disallowed on your federal return due to IRC section 280E. Enter the partner's distributive share of the disallowed section 280E expenses on line 18.

KPC, line 20

Enter the partner's distributive share of the 2020 credit for increasing research activities. If the business qualifies, the credit cannot be claimed by the partnership and the full credit must be passed through to the partners.

KPC, line 21

Enter the partner's distributive share of the Tax Credit for Owners of Agricultural Assets being passed through to partners. For more information on the credit amount allowed please see page 12 of the instruction, KPI, line 21.

If the partner has multiple credits, enter the certificate number your partnership received directly from the Rural Finance Authority within the certificate number box. If the partner has multiple credits and received all credits from other pass-through entities, enter the certificate number relating to the largest credit amount within the certificate number box. Subtotal the partner's share of all credit amounts on line 21. Provide a statement to the partner showing credit numbers and the partner's distributive share of the credit for all amounts included on line 21.

KPC, line 22

For partnerships who receive a Historic Structure Rehabilitation Credit Certificate from the Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO):

- If the partnership's initial application for allocation certificate was submitted to SHPO on or before December 31, 2017, use the credit amount shown on the credit certificate.
- If the partnership's initial application for allocation certificate was submitted to SHPO after December 31, 2017, use one-fifth of the credit amount shown on the credit certificate.

Enter the partner's distributive share, if any, of the Historic Structure Rehabilitation Credit based on the partner's share of the partnership's assets, or as specifically allocated in the partnership's organizational documents, as of the last day of the taxable year.

You must also include the NPS project number, which is provided on the credit certificate you received from the SHPO of the Minnesota Historical Society when the project was completed and placed into service.

KPC, line 23

Enter the partner's distributive share of the Employer Transit Pass Credit being passed through to partners.

KPC, line 24

Enter the partner's distributive share of Minnesota Backup Withholding.

KPC, lines 26

Enter the partner's distributive share of Minnesota Source Gross Income.

KPC, lines and 27 and 28

Enter the partner's distributive share of the partnership's apportionment factors determined on M3A.

Nonconformity Adjustment Instructions

For taxpayers affected by federal tax law passed after December 31, 2018.

Purpose of This Schedule

Minnesota defines net income as federal taxable income (FTI) as defined by to the Internal Revenue Code, as amended through December 31, 2018 (referred to as "2018 IRC"). Since that date, Congress has enacted the following:

- Taxpayer Certainty and Disaster Tax Relief (TCDTR) Act of 2019
- Families First Coronavirus Response Act (FFCRA) of 2020
- Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act of 2020
- Paycheck Protection Program Flexibility Act (PPPFA) of 2020
- Taxpayer Certainty and Disaster Tax Relief (TCDTR20) Act of 2020
- COVID-related Tax Relief Act (COVIDTRA) of 2020

These acts contain changes FTI for tax year 2020. Because Minnesota has not adopted these federal changes, adjustments are required to correctly complete Schedules KPINC and Schedules KPCNC for your partners. Enter the partner's pro rata share of each line adjustment on Schedules KPINC and KPCNC.

Who Must File Schedule KPINC or KPCNC

You must distribute nonconformity adjustments to your partners if any of the following federal provisions affect the amount of taxable income reported on your 2020 federal Form 1065, U.S. Return of Partnership Income.

Use these instructions to complete Schedules KPINC and KPCNC for your partners' pro rata share of each adjustment. The adjustment for each line should reflect the change to FTI due to the difference between the item calculated on your 2020 federal return and the item calculated under 2018 IRC. Each line will also include the net adjustments received from Schedule(s) KPCNC for your pro rata share in a partnership(s).

If the change results in a reduction of your FTI, enter the adjustment as a negative number. If the change results in an increase of your FTI, enter the adjustment as a positive number. For purposes of calculating the adjustment , any regulation, ruling, or other guidance issued by the Internal Revenue Service under 2018 IRC applies.

Save your entire 2020 Minnesota Form M3 and all worksheets you use in determining the adjustments.

Line Instructions

Line 1 - Paycheck Protection Program (CARES Act Sections 1102, 1106, and COVIDTRA Section 276)

If you claimed Paycheck Protection Program loan forgiveness on your federal return, enter the amount of debt forgiveness income you excluded from federal gross income. Include the amount as a positive number.

Incorporate the modifications included in the PPPFA and S.4116 in the above described adjustments made as a result of Section 1106 of the CARES Act

Line 2 – Exclusion for Certain Employer Payments of Student Loans (CARES Act Section 2206; TCDTR20 Section 120)

If you were not allowed to deduct business expenses as a result of this provision on your federal return, include the amount of the disallowed employee student loan payments as a negative number.

Line 3 – Employee Retention Credit (CARES Act Section 2301; TCDTR20 Sections 206 and 207)

If you were not allowed to deduct wages due to claiming the refundable payroll tax credit on your federal return, include the amount of the disallowed wages as a negative number.

Line 4 – IRC Section 461 Net Nonbusiness Income or Loss

In order for your partner to calculate their excess business loss limitation for Minnesota purposes, provide your partner the total nonbusiness income and nonbusiness loss amounts as it relates to IRC Section 461. Net the total nonbusiness income against the nonbusiness loss and include the result on line 4.

Line 5 – Modification of Business Interest Limitation (CARES Act Section 2306)

The CARES Act created a special rule increasing the amount of business interest that can be deducted for the tax year for federal purposes from 30% to 50%. The Minnesota limitation has not changed. You must calculate a nonconformity adjustment if:

- Your business interest expense deduction exceeds the sum of 30% of your adjusted taxable income, your business interest income, and your floor plan financing interest; or
- You have Minnesota-only excess business interest expense carried forward from your 2019 Minnesota return.

Determine the difference between your federal deduction and the deduction allowable using 30% of your adjusted taxable income. Use the federal Form 8990 as a worksheet to recalculate the Minnesota interest expense limitation under 2018 IRC. Write "Minnesota" at the top of this Form 8990 (referred to as Minnesota Form 8990) and include it with your return.

If your interest expense allowable under 2018 IRC is less than your federal interest expense, enter the difference as a positive number on line 5. If your interest expense allowable under 2018 IRC is more than your federal interest expense, enter the difference as a negative number on line 5.

Nonconformity Adjustment Instructions (continued)

Line 6 – Qualified Improvement Property Technical Fix (CARES Act Section 2307)
If you claimed federal bonus depreciation on qualified leasehold improvement property, qualified restaurant property, or qualified retail improvement property, determine the difference between the federal bonus depreciation you claimed on this property, and the cost recovery deduction or expensing method you would have been able to claim prior to the CARES Act, which may include a Minnesota modification for section 179 expensing. Include the result as a positive number.

If you claimed bonus depreciation on this property on your 2019 return and made a nonconformity adjustment on your 2019 return to addback the amount not allowed for Minnesota purposes, you may calculate the depreciation you would have been able to claim prior to the CARES Act for 2020. Include this amount as a negative number.

Line 7 – Employer Credit for Paid Medical Leave (FFCRA Section 7001) and Employer Payroll Credit for Required Paid Family Leave (FFCRA Section 7003)
Section 7001. Employer Credit for Paid Medical Leave
If you claimed the Employer Credit for Paid Medical Leave, include the amount of the credit which was included in your federal gross income as a negative amount.

Section 7003. Employer Payroll Credit for Required Paid Family Leave
If you claimed the Employer Payroll Credit for Required Paid Family Leave, include the amount of the credit which was included in your federal gross income as a negative amount.

Line 8 – TCDTR Basis and Depreciation Provisions (TCDTR Sections 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 130, 131, 132; TCDTR20 Sections 102, 115, 116, 138)
TCDTR Section 114. Classification of Certain Race Horses as 3-year Property
If you own race horses and you claimed a 3-year recovery period on your federal return, calculate the difference between the 3-year recovery period and the recovery period you would have been allowed under 2018 IRC. If your recovery period reported on your federal return is greater than the recalculated amount, include the difference as a positive number. If your recovery period reported on your federal return is less than the recalculated amount, include the difference as a negative number.

TCDTR Section 115; TCDTR20 Section 115. 7-year Recovery Period for Motorsports Entertainment Complexes
If you have a motorsports entertainment complex and you claimed a 7-year recovery period on your federal return, calculate the difference between the 7-year recovery period and the recovery period you would have been allowed under 2018 IRC. If your recovery period reported on your federal return is greater than the recalculated amount, include the difference as a positive number. If your recovery period reported on your federal return is less than the recalculated amount, include the difference as a negative number.

TCDTR Section 116; TCDTR20 Section 138. Accelerated Depreciation for Business Property on Indian Reservations
If you have qualified Indian reservation property and claimed accelerated depreciation, calculate the depreciation you would have been allowed under 2018 IRC. If your depreciation reported on your federal return is greater than the recalculated amount, include the difference as a positive number. If your depreciation reported on your federal return is less than the recalculated amount, include the difference as a negative number.

TCDTR Section 117; TCDTR20 Section 116. Expensing Rules for Certain Productions
If you were allowed to deduct instead of capitalize expenditures related to a qualified film, television, and theatrical productions on your federal return, subtract the capital expenditures allowed under 2018 IRC from the amount deducted on your federal return, and include that difference as a positive number.

TCDTR Section 118. Empowerment Zone Tax Incentives
If you had a tax change relating to an empowerment zone that impacted your FTI on your federal return, reverse the tax impacts to your FTI.

TCDTR Section 130. Special Allowance for Second Generation Biofuel Plant Property
If you were allowed to deduct the additional first-year 50-percent bonus depreciation for cellulosic biofuel facilities on your federal return, include the additional depreciation as a positive number.

TCDTR Section 131; TCDTR20 Section 102. Energy Efficient Commercial Buildings Deduction
If you claimed an energy efficient commercial buildings deduction on your federal return that impacted your FTI, reverse the tax impacts to your FTI.

TCDTR Section 132. Special Rule for Sales or Dispositions to Implement FERC or State Electric Restructuring Policy for Qualified Electric Utilities
If you elected to recognize gain from qualifying electric transmission transactions ratably over an eight year period on your federal return, include the amount of the deferred gain as a positive number.

Line 9 – TCDTR Credit Provisions Impacting Basis and Depreciation (TCDTR Sections 112, 122, 124, 125, 126, 129, 144; TCDTR20 Sections 106, 140, 142, 143, 144, 146)
TCDTR Section 112. Railroad Track Maintenance Credit
If you were not allowed to deduct expenditures due to the Railroad Track Maintenance Credit on your federal return, include the amount of the disallowed expenditures as a negative number.

Nonconformity Adjustment Instructions (continued)

TCDTR Section 122; TCDTR20 Section 140. Second Generation Biofuel Producer Credit
If you claimed the Second Generation Biofuel Producer Credit on your federal return that impacted your FTI, reverse the tax impacts to your FTI.

TCDTR Section 124; TCDTR20 Section 142. Qualified Fuel Cell Motor Vehicles
If you claimed the credit for Qualified Fuel Cell Motor Vehicles on your federal return that impacted your FTI, reverse the tax impacts to your FTI.

TCDTR Section 125; TCDTR20 Section 143. Alternative Fuel Refueling Property Credit
If you claimed the Alternative Fuel Refueling Property Credit on your federal return, adjust the property's basis without regard to the basis reduction required under current federal law. Include any adjustments to FTI as a result of this Minnesota change in basis.

TCDTR Section 126; TCDTR20 Section 144. 2-Wheeled Plug-in Electric Vehicle Credit
If you claimed the 2-Wheeled Plug-In Electric Vehicle Credit on your federal return, adjust the vehicle's basis without regard to the basis reduction required current federal law. Include any adjustments to FTI as a result of this Minnesota change in basis.

TCDTR Section 129; TCDTR20 Section 146. Energy Efficient Homes Credit
If you claimed the Energy Efficient Homes Credit on your federal return, adjust the property's basis without regard to the basis reduction required under current federal law. Include any adjustments to FTI as a result of this Minnesota change in basis.

TCDTR Section 144; TCDTR20 Section 106. Certain Provisions Related to Beer, Wine, Distilled Spirits
If your depreciation and property basis for beer, wine, and distilled spirits was impacted by the changes to the aging period, reverse the tax impacts to your FTI.

Line 10 – TCDTR Credit Provisions Impacting Business Expenses (TCDTR Sections 111, 113)

Section 111. Indian Employment Credit
If you were not allowed to deduct expenses due to the Indian Employment Credit on your federal return, include the amount of the disallowed expenses as a negative number.

Section 113. Mine Rescue Team Training Credit
If you were not allowed to deduct expenses due to the Mine Rescue Team Training Credit on your federal return, include the amount of the disallowed expenses as a negative number

Line 11 – Look Through Rule for Related Controlled Foreign Corporations (TCDTR Section 145)

If you excluded dividends, interest, rent, or royalties received or accrued from a related controlled foreign corporation (CFC) as foreign personal holding company income (FPHCI) as a result of this provision, include the amount of excluded income from FPHCI as a positive number.

Line 12 – Employee Retention Credit for Employers Affected by Qualified Disasters (TCDTR Section 203; TCDTR20 Section 303)

If you were not allowed to deduct wages due to claiming the Employee Retention Credit on your federal return, include the amount of the disallowed wages as a negative number.

Line 13 – Other Adjustments to Federal Taxable Income

If any provision within any federal acts enacted since December 31, 2018 impacts the calculation of FTI and is not included as an adjustment on another line of this schedule, enter an adjustment incorporating the change(s) to FTI on line 13. Common examples of adjustments to FTI are capital contribution limitations, capital loss limitations, basis adjustments, and gain or loss from sales. Attach a schedule showing the calculation of any amount entered on line 13.

Line 14 – TCDTR20 Basis and Depreciation Provisions (TCDTR20 Sections 201, 202, 203, and 204)

Section 201. Minimum Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Rate
If you claimed the Minimum Low-Income Housing Tax Credit on your federal return, adjust the property's basis without regard to the basis adjustments required under current federal law. Include your adjustments to FTI as a result of this Minnesota change to basis.

Section 202. Depreciation of Certain Residential Rental Property Over 30-Year Period
If you had certain residential rental property and claimed depreciation using a 30-year recovery period on your federal return, calculate the difference between the 30-year recovery period and the recovery period you would have been allowed under 2018 IRC. Include that difference as a positive number.

Section 203. Waste Energy Recovery Property Eligible for Energy Credit
If you claimed the Energy Credit for waste energy recovery property on your federal return, adjust the property's basis without regard to the basis adjustments required under current federal law. Include your adjustments to FTI as a result of this Minnesota change to basis.

Section 204. Extension of Energy Credit for Offshore Wind Facilities
If you claimed the Energy Credit for offshore wind facilities on your federal return, adjust the property's basis without regard to the basis adjustments required under current federal law. Include your adjustments to FTI as a result of this Minnesota change to basis.

Line 15 – Other Loans, Grants, and Loan Repayment Assistance Under the CARES Act

Include the following amounts on line 15 which were excluded from your federal gross income:

- Emergency financial aid grants received under CARES Act section 18004
- Loans forgiven under CARES Act section 1109
- Emergency Economic Insurance Disaster Loan (EIDL) Grants under CARES Act section 1110(e)
- Payments made on your behalf under CARES Act section 1112(c)
- Funding under section 331 of the Economic Aid to Hard-hit Businesses, Non-profits, and Venues Act

Enter the sum on line 15 as a positive number.

Line 16 – Temporary Allowance of Full Deduction for Business Meals (COVIDTRA Section 210)

If you deducted more than 50% of the cost for food or beverages provided by a restaurant under this provision, enter the amount of the deduction that exceeds 50% of the cost as a positive number on line 16.

Lines 17 through 23

These lines are intentionally left blank.

Line 24 - Total of lines 1 through 23

Add lines 1 through 23 for each partners' pro rata share on Schedules KPINC or KPCNC. If the result is positive, also enter the number on Schedule KPI, line 9 for your individual, estate, or trust partners' pro rata share of nonconformity adjustments. If the result is negative, enter it as a positive number on Schedule KPI, line 16 for your individual, estate, or trust partners' pro rata share of nonconformity adjustments.

Use a mailing label if filing a paper return

Use this mailing label on your own envelope to mail Form M3 and copies of your federal return and schedules. (Cut and tape to your envelope.)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
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