



IT-65

Partnership Return Booklet

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INDIANA

Effective Jan. 1, 2013

Indiana businesses must report and pay sales and withholding taxes electronically

ALL businesses in Indiana must file and pay their sales and withholding taxes electronically. Businesses currently filing paper coupons will need to transition to filing via the state's INtax program or use a third-party vendor to electronically transmit forms ST-103 and WH-1. This is required by Indiana law.

Did you know?

- Service providers can also use INtax.
- We offer a range of sophisticated tutorials to help you learn how to use INtax.
- We have a special hotline for questions specifically related to INtax. Call (317) 232-2337.

To learn more and get started, visit www.intax.in.gov.

Indiana Department of Revenue
100 N. Senate Ave.
Indianapolis, IN 46204-2253
www.in.gov/dor

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About the cover:

This year, Indiana's tax booklets showcase the Indiana Bicentennial Torch Relay, which inspired and unified Hoosiers as one of the major commemorative events of the 2016 Bicentennial celebration. The torch, passed from one torch bearer to another, passed through all of Indiana's 92 counties and covered 3,200 miles over a five week period between September 9, 2016 and October 15, 2016. Featured photos highlight relay stops in Benton, Hendricks, Henry and Newton counties. Photos courtesy of Breanna Daugherty.

Indiana Department of Revenue
2016 IT-65 - Indiana Partnership Return Booklet

What's New for 2016

Change to Withholding Requirement

Effective Jan. 1, 2015, a pass-through entity is not required to withhold tax or file a composite return for a nonresident member if the entity is a publicly traded partnership; meets the IRC Section 7704(c) exception; and agrees to file an annual information return reporting the name, address, and TID number for each member.

Expired Credits

The following credits expired and are no longer available for carryforward purposes for tax years beginning after Dec. 31, 2015.

- Employer Health Benefit Plan Credit
- Maternity Home Credit
- Small Employer Qualified Wellness Program Credit

Historic Building Rehabilitation Credit Repealed

This credit is repealed. A credit still may be carried forward providing there was an unused amount available prior to its repeal.

Add-Back Repealed

The add-back for Certain Trade or Business Deductions Based on Employment of Unauthorized Aliens is repealed and requires no additional reporting.

Several Additional Add-Backs Repealed

The following add-backs have been repealed, effective Jan. 1, 2016:

- Qualified Disaster Assistance Property
- Qualified Refinery Property
- Qualified Film or Television Production
- Qualified Preferred Stock

See instructions beginning on page 7 for information on how the elimination of these add-backs might impact state tax filing.

Indiana Lottery Winnings Deduction Repealed

The deduction for the first \$1,200 of winnings from a lottery is no longer available. However, the Lottery Winnings Annuity Deduction is still available. See instructions on page 8.

Changes to definition of "business income"

P.L.250-2015 amended IC 6-3-1-20; the definition of business income subject to apportionment now includes all income that is apportionable under the Constitution of the United States.

Elimination of the "throwback" rule in attributing receipts to Indiana

P.L.250-2015, Sec. 14 amended IC 6-3-2-2(e) related to apportioning receipts to Indiana when goods are shipped to a state where the taxpayer is not subject to income tax. The amendment also provides that the sale of computer software is treated as the sale of tangible personal property for purposes of apportionment.

New Composite and Withholding Rules

Effective Jan. 1, 2015, IC 6-3-4-12 now provides that **all** nonresident partners, distributive shares must be included in a composite return schedule, and the partnership must continue to withhold Indiana adjusted gross income tax for all nonresident partners. There is no provision for a partner to "opt out" of composite filing. Each nonresident partner's composite tax is calculated at the relevant tax rate. The department has streamlined the procedure for making withholding payments for nonresidents, eliminating the withholding account and the need to file WH-1, WH-3, and WH-18 forms for nonresidents. Instead, all withholding monies will be remitted with Form IT6-WTH, and credit for the withholding/composite tax will be reflected on Schedule IN K-1 for each partner.

Form IT-6WTH is available by calling the Corporate Tax section at (317) 232-0129. Payments for Form IT6-WTH also may be made electronically. For further information, consult Income Tax Information Bulletin #72 and www.in.gov/dor/.

Annual Public Hearing

In accordance with the Indiana Taxpayer Bill of Rights, the department will conduct an annual public hearing in Indianapolis in June of 2017. Event details will be listed at www.in.gov/dor/4877.htm. Please come and share feedback or comments about how the department can better administer Indiana tax laws. If not able to attend, please submit feedback or comments in writing to: Indiana Department of Revenue, Commissioner's Office, MS# 101, 100 N. Senate Avenue, Indianapolis, IN 46204. Our homepage provides access to forms, information bulletins and directives, tax publications, email, and various filing options. Visit www.in.gov/dor/.

Who Must File and When

Partnerships conducting business within Indiana must file an annual return (Form IT-65) and information returns (Schedule IN K-1) with the department. These forms must disclose each partner's distributive share of the partnership income distributed or undistributed. These forms are due on or before the 15th day of the 4th month following the close of the partnership's tax year.

Enclose with Form IT-65 the first five pages of the U.S. Partnership Return of Income, Form 1065 or 1065B. Also enclose Schedule M-3. Federal Schedules K-1s should not be enclosed but must be made available for inspection upon request by the department.

Any partnership doing business in Indiana or deriving gross income from sources within Indiana is required to file a return. For Indiana adjusted gross income (AGI) tax purposes, the term *doing business* generally means the operation of any business enterprise or activity in Indiana, including but not limited to the following:

1. The maintenance of an office, a warehouse, a construction site, or another place of business in Indiana;
2. The maintenance of an inventory of merchandise or material for sale, distribution, or manufacture, or consigned goods;

3. The sale or distribution of merchandise to customers directly from company-owned or -operated vehicles when the title of merchandise is transferred from the seller or distributor to the customer at the time of sale or distribution;
4. The rendering of a service to customers in Indiana;
5. The ownership, rental, or operation of a business or property (real or personal) in Indiana;
6. The acceptance of orders in Indiana with no right of approval or rejection in another state;
7. Interstate transportation; or
8. The maintenance of a public utility.

The term “partnership” includes a syndicate, group, pool, joint venture, limited liability company, limited liability partnership, or other unincorporated organization that is not, within the meaning of Indiana Code (IC) 6-3-1, a corporation, a trust, or an estate. Banks with common trust funds filing U.S. Form 1065 must file partnership Form IT-65 and comply with the provisions of Treas. Reg. 1.6032-1 when reporting for Indiana purposes.

Calculating Corporate Income Tax Rate

The corporate AGI tax rate is as follows:

| | |
|---|-------|
| After June 30, 2015, and before July 1, 2016..... | 6.5% |
| After June 30, 2016, and before July 1, 2017..... | 6.25% |
| After June 30, 2017, and before July 1, 2018..... | 6.0% |
| After June 30, 2018, and before July 1, 2019..... | 5.75% |
| After June 30, 2019, and before July 1, 2020..... | 5.5% |
| After June 30, 2020, and before July 1, 2021..... | 5.25% |
| After June 30, 2021..... | 4.9% |

How to Determine the Tax Rate for Calendar-Year Filers and Fiscal-Year Filers Whose Tax Year Endings Are Not June 30

Pursuant to IC 6-3-2-1(c), the following steps must be used to determine the tax rate if a taxpayer is subject to different tax rates for a taxable period:

1. Multiply the rate in effect before the rate change by the number of months in the taxpayer’s taxable year that precede the month the rate changed.
2. Multiply the rate in effect after the rate change by the number of months in the taxpayer’s taxable year that follow the month before the rate changed.
3. Add the amounts in Step 1 and Step 2, and then divide the sum by 12.
4. Round the rate determined in Step 3 to the nearest 0.01%.

How to Determine the Tax Rate for Short Periods and 52/53-Week Filers

For taxpayers who file on a short period or 52/53-week period basis, for whom the steps outlined previously are not appropriate, the following steps should be used to determine the tax rate if a taxpayer is subject to different tax rates for a taxable period:

1. Multiply the tax rate in effect on June 30 of the taxable period by the number of days in the taxpayer’s taxable period that occurred before July 1 of the taxable year.
2. Multiply the tax rate in effect on July 1 of the taxable period by the number of days in the taxpayer’s taxable period that occurred after June 30 of the taxable year.

3. Add the amounts in Step 1 and Step 2, and then divide the sum by the total number of days in the taxpayer’s taxable year.
4. Round the rate determined in Step 3 to the nearest 0.01%.

General Filing Instructions

Liability of the Partnership

Partnerships as entities are not subject to income taxes. However, publicly traded partnerships treated as corporations pursuant to IRC Section 7704 are classified for Indiana tax purposes in the same manner as they are classified for federal tax purposes. A limited liability company classified as a corporation for federal tax purposes should file Form IT-20.

Partnerships are considered to be the taxpayer with respect to the payment of amounts required to be withheld at source. See the section “Withholding Tax Liabilities of Partnerships” located below.

Partnerships are subject to the use tax. Use tax is due on the storage, use, or consumption of tangible personal property purchased in a transaction in Indiana or elsewhere. The exception is if the transaction is exempt from the sales and use tax by law or the sales tax due and paid on the transaction equals the use tax due. See the instructions for the Sales/Use Tax Worksheet on page 11.

An apportionment schedule must be enclosed with the return if the partnership is doing business both within and outside Indiana and has any partners not domiciled in Indiana. See the instructions for Schedule E Apportionment of Income for Indiana on page 10 . Any partnership that has nonresident partners must also file a composite return for all its nonresidents. Any partnership that fails to file a composite return that includes all its nonresident partners will be assessed a penalty of \$500.

To avoid penalty and interest charges for delinquent filing of returns, a partnership should verify its tax status and withholding responsibilities before commencing business in Indiana.

Withholding Tax Liabilities of Partnerships

The following instances obligate the partnership to register with the department and become an Indiana withholding agent on behalf of each of the following.

Withholding on Employees

Partnerships making payments of salaries, wages, tips, fees, bonuses, and commissions that are subject to Indiana state and/or county income taxes and are required by the IRC to withhold federal taxes on those types of payments are also required to withhold for Indiana tax purposes.

Withholding on the compensation of nonresident team members of certain professional sports organizations is based on duty days performed in Indiana. Refer to Income Tax Information Bulletin #88 (www.in.gov/dor/3650.htm). If an employee resides in a state that has a reciprocal agreement with Indiana, the employee is exempt from Indiana state income tax but is subject to the relevant county tax. A partnership with an employee withholding liability must register as an Indiana withholding agent. The department assigns an Indiana Taxpayer Identification Number (TID).

The partnership has two options in registering as a withholding agent:

- Register with the department online using INBiz (www.inbiz.in.gov); or
- Visit either the department's downtown Indianapolis office or one of the district offices located throughout the state to use the department's kiosks to register online.

Payments of amounts withheld must be remitted to the department via electronic method by the due date. If a filing and/or payment of the proper amount of tax withheld is not made by the due date, penalty and interest will be added. A person responsible for remitting payments may be personally subject to criminal prosecution if the failure to pay and/or file a withholding return is due to fraud or tax evasion. Effective Jan. 1, 2013, all entities are required to remit withholding statements electronically by using either a third-party vendor or INTax. The INTax application is Indiana's free online tool for managing business tax obligations.

Withholding on Partners

A partnership must withhold state income tax at the appropriate income tax rate on the amount it pays or credits to any of its nonresident partners on the partner's distributive share of the partnership's income derived from Indiana sources regardless of whether distributions of property are made to partner and regardless of what of activities the partners may have in Indiana. All withholding will be remitted into the Corporate account by using the IT-6WTH. If a partnership fails to withhold, it will be assessed a penalty. This penalty is 20% plus interest, in addition to the amount withheld or required to be withheld and paid to the department. If a distribution to nonresident partners is made with property other than money, or a gain is realized without the payment of money, the partnership may not release the property or credit the gain until it has funds sufficient to pay the withholding tax due.

Individual Partners – A partnership must withhold state income tax at the individual income tax rate on the apportioned distributive shares of partnership income (on current-year earnings derived from Indiana sources). It must do this each time it pays or credits any of its nonresident partners and part-year resident individual partners.

The withholding requirement does not apply to individual partners who are residents of reverse credit states and who are of reverse credit states **and** who are subject to and pay income taxes at rates equal to or greater than Indiana's individual income tax rate to the resident states. The relevant reverse credit states are:

- Arizona;
- Oregon; and
- Washington, D.C.

However, the withholding requirement does apply to partners who are residents of California. A partnership must withhold county income tax at the county's relevant tax rate on each Indiana nonresident partner whose principal place of business or employment on January 1 is located in an Indiana county. See Departmental Notice #1 to determine county tax withholding rates. This notice is available at www.in.gov/dor/3618.htm or call our main tax line at (317) 232-0129 for assistance.

Trusts and Estates – A partnership must withhold on the amount it pays or credits for the partner's distributive share derived from Indiana sources for partners that are trusts and estates not domiciled in Indiana. This amount must reflect the ultimate tax liability due Indiana by the respective member or beneficiary because of the partnership's activities.

Note: The withholding provisions do not apply to nonresident partners who are nontaxable trust or estate entities.

A partnership must withhold tax on the amount it pays or credits for the partner's distributive share derived from Indiana sources to a fiduciary. Then the trust or estate must also withhold state income taxes for all its nonresident beneficiaries.

Corporate Partners – Partnerships must withhold AGI tax at the corporate tax rate on the amount it pays or credits for the partner's distributive share derived from Indiana sources to all nonresident corporate partners. This withholding must be an amount reflecting the ultimate Indiana tax liability due by respective partners because of the partnership's activities.

A corporation is subject to AGI tax at the current rate. See page 4 for the current tax rate and instructions on how to compute the rate.

A partnership must withhold and remit the Indiana Financial Institution Tax (FIT) if:

- The partnership conducts the business of a financial institution;
- The partnership has nonresident corporate partners; and
- The partners conduct the business of a financial institution.

FIT must be withheld on the respective nonresident corporate partner's share of partnership income as computed under IC 6-5.5-4. However, if a written declaration that the partner is not subject to the FIT exists, the FIT withholding is not required. Instead, corporate AGI tax must be withheld from the nonresident corporate partner's distributive share of income apportioned to Indiana.

Withholding Amounts on Tiered Partnerships/S Corporations

A partnership must withhold state income tax at the individual income tax rate on the apportioned distributive shares of partnership income (on current-year earnings derived from Indiana sources) paid or credited to another nonresident partnership or nonresident S corporation. It must do this each time it pays or credits any of its nonresident partners or nonresident S corporations.

Note: Partners not domiciled in Indiana must meet annual filing requirements and remit all unpaid tax, penalties, and interest.

Accounting Periods and Methods

The accounting periods for Form IT-65 and the method of accounting adopted must be the same as used for federal income tax purposes.

Composite Withholding Payments

(Form IT-6WTH)

A partnership that files a composite return must withhold Indiana state and/or county income taxes from all nonresident partners into the corporate account using Form IT-6WTH. Payment is due the 15th day of the 4th month following the close of the partnership's tax period. To make additional payments, please contact the Corporate Tax Section at (317) 232-0129 for an additional Form IT-6WTH. Payments for form IT6-WTH also may be made electronically. Check our website for updates. For further information, consult Income Tax Information Bulletin #72 available at www.in.gov/dor/3650.htm and www.in.gov/dor/. The total payments are claimed as a credit on line 9 of Form IT-65.

Extended Filing Due Date

The initial due date for filing is the 15th day of the 4th month following the close of the partnership's tax year. The department accepts the federal extension of time application (Form 7004) or the federal electronic extension. If a taxpayer has an extension, there is no need to contact the department prior to filing the annual return. Returns postmarked within 30 days after the last date indicated on the federal extension form are considered timely filed.

Do not file a separate copy of the federal extension form with the department to request an Indiana extension at the time of requesting the extension. Instead, enclose a copy of the federal extension of time with the state return filing and check the box to question Q on the front of Form IT-65.

If a federal extension is not needed, a partnership can request a separate Indiana extension of time to file by writing to:

Indiana Department of Revenue
Corporate Income Tax
Tax Administration
P.O. Box 7206
Indianapolis, IN 46207-7206

Extensions are applicable to the time for filing the return only and not to any tax liability due. Any payments made after the original due date must include penalty and interest.

Amended Returns

Both the partnership and the partners must file amended Indiana returns within 180 days after the filing of the amended federal return if:

- The partnership files an amended federal return; and
- The change(s) affects the Indiana income or the taxable income reportable by the partners.

An adjustment made by the Internal Revenue Service affecting the reportable Indiana income must be reported to Indiana with an amended partnership return. This must be done within 180 days after the adjustment becomes final. **Check the box at the top of Form IT-65 if filing an amended return.**

Instructions for Completing Form IT-65

Filing Period and Identification

Use Form IT-65 to file:

- A 2016 partnership return for a tax year ending on Dec. 31, 2016;
- A short tax year beginning and ending in 2016; or
- A fiscal year beginning in 2016 and ending in 2017.

For a fiscal or short tax year, fill in both the beginning month, day, and year and the ending month, day, and year at the top of the form.

Identification Section

Check the box at the top of the form if filing an amended return. For a name change, check the box at the top of the return. The copies of amended articles filed with the Indiana Secretary of State must be enclosed.

The federal identification number (FID) shown in the box at the upper-right corner of the return must be accurate. It must also be the same as what's used on the U.S. Return of Partnership Income. Please use the correct legal name of the partnership and its current mailing address. List the name of the county in Indiana where the partnership has a primary business location. Enter "00" (two zeroes) in the county box for an address outside Indiana. *For foreign addresses, please note the following:*

- Enter the name of the city, town, or village in the box labeled City;
- Enter the name of the state or province in the box labeled State; and
- Enter the postal code and the 2-digit country code in the box labeled ZIP Code.

Enter the principal business activity code, from the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), in the designated block of the return. Use the six-digit activity code reported on the federal corporation income tax return. Find a listing of the NAICS codes at www.in.gov/dor/3742.htm.

Questions K through S and Other Fill-in Lines

All partnerships filing an Indiana partnership income tax return must complete the top portion of the form. This includes questions K through S. Check or complete all the boxes that apply to the return:

- K. Indicate the date and place the partnership was organized.
- L. Indicate the partnership's state of commercial domicile.
- M. Indicate the year the initial Indiana return was filed.
- N. Indicate the accounting method used.
- O. Check or complete all boxes that apply to the return. Check the "final return" box only if the partnership is dissolved, liquidated, or has withdrawn from the state. Form BC-100 must be timely filed to close out any sales and withholding accounts. Go to www.in.gov/dor/3731.htm to complete this form online.
- P. Enter the total number of partners in the partnership in field one of question P. Enter in the number of all partners who are nonresidents of Indiana in field two of question P.
- Q. Check the box if the partnership has a valid extension of time or an electronic federal extension of time to file the return. If applicable, enclose a copy of federal Form 7004 when filing the state return.

- R. Check the box if this is a limited liability company electing partnership treatment on the federal return.
- S. Check the box if this partnership is a member of any other partnership.
- T. Check this box if income is reported from disregarded entities. If this box is checked, please enclose a list of the disregarded entities with the return.

Aggregate Partnership Distributive Share Income

Note: Please round all entries to the nearest whole dollar amount. Also, please do not use a comma in dollar amounts of four digits or more. For example, instead of entering “3,455” enter “3455.”

Line 1. Enter the amount from the U.S. partnership return Schedule K:

- Net ordinary business income;
- Net income from real estate activities from Form 8825;
- Other rental income activities;
- Portfolio income and deductions;
- Royalties;
- Capital gains and losses;
- Guaranteed payments; and
- Other income.

The Section 179 deduction and that portion of investment expenses included in federal Schedule K, part of line 12, and line 17 relating to investment portfolio (royalty) income, flowing through to federal Schedule E, may be tentatively deducted. Do not deduct other expenses treated as federal itemized deductions.

Use the Worksheet for Partnership Distributive Share Income, Deductions, and Credits to help you calculate this figure. The income worksheet must be used if this partnership received any distributive income from one of the following:

- An owned partnership interest;
- An estate; or
- A trust.

See instructions on page 17 and worksheet on page 13.

If filing federal Form 1065B by an electing large partnership, use the amounts from line 1 through 8 of Schedule K. Convert distributive share of income items into a Form 1065 Schedule K format. Carry the figures to Form IT-65 and Schedule IN K-1.

Required Indiana State Modifications - Lines 2a through 2f

Lines 2a through 2e. Enter any add-backs here. Enter the name of the add-back, its 3-digit code, and its amount. Use a negative sign for negative amounts (-). Attach additional sheets if necessary.

Adding Back Depreciation Expenses

Several of the discontinued add-backs were created by timing differences between federal and Indiana allowable expenses. Following is an example of how to report a difference.

Example. ABC Company has qualified restaurant equipment. For federal tax purposes, they use the accelerated 15-year recovery period for an asset placed in service in 2009. Since 2009, ABC Company has been adding back the depreciation expense taken for federal purposes that exceeded the amount allowable for Indiana purposes.

The accumulated depreciation on such an asset through 2012 is, therefore, different for federal and state purposes. This difference will remain until the asset is fully depreciated or until the time of its disposition.

So, in this example, the asset was acquired in January 2009 at a purchase price of \$120,000. This normally would have a 25-year recovery period, but IRC Sec. 168 allows for a 15-year recovery period. Tax year 2012 is the last year ABC Company will have reported a qualified restaurant equipment add-back until the end of the 15-year recovery period.

If this asset was sold before being fully depreciated, the catch-up modification would be reflected in the year of the sale. However, if this property is held through 2023 (the 15th year of depreciation), ABC Company will report a negative \$9,600 catch-up add-back on the 2023 state tax return.

The following add-backs and deductions should be entered on lines 2a through 2e:

Add-back for Certain Taxes Deducted from Federal AGI (3-digit code: 100) – The add-back of all state taxes based on or measured by income, levied by any state, deducted on the federal return.

Add-back for Bonus Depreciation (3-digit code: 104) – An amount attributable to bonus depreciation in excess of any regular depreciation that would be allowed if an election under Internal Revenue Code (IRC) Section 168(k) had not been made as applied to property in the year that it was placed into service. Taxpayers that own property for which additional first-year special depreciation for qualified property was allowed in the current taxable year or in an earlier taxable year must add or subtract an amount necessary to make the AGI equal the amount computed without applying any bonus depreciation. The first-year special depreciation includes 50% bonus depreciation. The subsequent depreciation allowance must be calculated on the state’s stepped-up basis until the property is disposed. Enclose a statement to explain the adjustment.

Commissioner’s Directive #19 (www.in.gov/dor/3617.htm) explains the required modification on the allowance of depreciation for state tax purposes.

Add-back for Section 179 Expense Excess (3-digit code: 105) – the partnership share of the IRC Section 179 adjustment claimed for federal tax purposes that exceeds the amount recognized for state tax purposes.

Indiana adopted the former expensing limit provided by the Jobs Creation and Workers Assistance Act of 2002. Indiana has since specified an expensing cap of \$25,000. This modification affects the basis of the property if a higher Section 179 limit was applied. The increase to a \$100,000 deduction was not allowed for purposes of calculating Indiana AGI. However, the beginning \$2,000,000 is allowed for purposes of calculating Indiana AGI. The depreciation allowances in the year of purchase and in later years must be adjusted to reflect the additional first-year depreciation deduction until the property is sold. This first-year depreciation deduction includes the special depreciation allowance for 50% bonus depreciation property.

If a taxpayer placed any IRC Section 179 property in service in the current taxable year or in an earlier taxable year, add or subtract an amount necessary to make the taxpayer's AGI equal to the amount of AGI that would have been computed if an election had not been made for the year in which the property was placed in service to take deductions (as defined in IRC Section 179) in a total amount exceeding \$25,000.

Example: If the IRC Section 179 deduction was elected on business equipment acquired during 2016 costing \$200,000, the capital expensing deduction was \$100,000. Also, it had a remaining basis of \$100,000. An additional 50% bonus depreciation of \$50,000 was elected. This left a basis of \$50,000 for a 5-year Modified Accelerated Cost Recovery System (MACRS) property (half-year convention) depreciation deduction of 20% (\$10,000). The total amount of federal deduction was \$160,000.

For state purposes, the bonus depreciation of \$50,000 was not allowed and must be added back. The IRC Section 179 deduction was capped at \$25,000. So the \$75,000 excess amount must be added back. These adjustments result in a stepped-up basis of \$175,000 for the state return. This is the amount on which the allowable first-year MACRS property depreciation deduction of 20% (\$35,000) for 2015 is figured. This was a total state deduction of \$25,000 more than was already deducted under the General Depreciation System (GDS). The additional depreciation may be excluded in subsequent years from the amounts to be added back when excess IRC Section 179 deduction or bonus depreciation was elected.

Note: If the net amount determined for the net bonus depreciation allowance or excess IRC Section 179 deduction is a negative figure (because of a higher depreciation basis in subsequent years), use a negative sign to denote this. If the taxable income is a loss, this adjustment increases a loss when added back. Enclose a statement to explain the adjustment.

Deduction for Interest on U.S. Government Obligations (3-digit code: 610) – Deduct interest income, less related expenses, from certain obligations of the U.S. government included as income on the federal return. See Income Tax Information Bulletin #19 available at www.in.gov/dor/3650.htm for a list of eligible items.

Add-back for Deferral of Business Indebtedness Discharge and Reacquisition (3-digit code: 107) –

Add back the deduction for deferral of business indebtedness discharge and reacquisition. Enter an amount equal to the amount claimed as a deferral of income arising from business indebtedness discharged in connection with the reacquisition after Dec. 31, 2008, and before Jan. 1, 2011, of an applicable debt instrument (as provided in Section 108(i) of the IRC), for federal income tax purposes. If a deferred amount was added back previously, deduct the amount of deferred income recognized for federal purposes in the current period.

Add-back of OOS Municipal Obligation Interest (3-digit code: 137) – Interest earned from a direct obligation of a state or political subdivision other than Indiana (out of state, or OOS) is taxable by Indiana if the obligation is acquired after Dec. 31, 2011. Interest earned from obligations held or acquired before Jan. 1, 2012, is not subject to Indiana income tax and should not be reported as an add-back.

Note: Interest earned from obligations of Puerto Rico, Guam, Virgin Islands, American Samoa, or Northern Mariana is not included in federal gross income and is exempt under federal law. There is no add-back for interest earned on these obligations. For more information, see Information Bulletin #19 available at www.in.gov/dor/3650.htm.

Line 2f. Enter the total amount of add-backs and subtractions from any additional sheets. If more than five modifications are needed, attach additional sheets detailing them. Total the amounts from the additional sheets and enter the total here (use a negative sign to denote a negative amount).

Line 3. Add lines 1 through 2f.

Indiana Lottery Winnings Annuity Deduction (3-digit code: 629)
If a taxpayer receives proceeds from a winning Hoosier Lottery ticket for a lottery held prior to July 1, 2002, those proceeds may be deducted from the taxpayer's Indiana adjusted gross income. This deduction applies only to prizes won from the Hoosier Lottery Commission; proceeds from other state lotteries or from other gambling sources, such as casinos, are not deductible. In addition, proceeds from winning Hoosier Lottery tickets for lotteries held after June 30, 2002, are not deductible.

Note: Individuals or entities that have purchased Hoosier Lottery prizes from a winning ticket holder for valuable consideration are not eligible for this deduction.

Apportionment of Income

Partnerships deriving income from sources within and outside Indiana and having non-Indiana-domiciled partners or non-unitary corporate partners must complete line 4.

Line 4. Enter the Indiana apportionment percentage if the partnership has any multistate business activities. If apportioning income, enter the Indiana percentage (rounded to two decimal places) from line 9 of Schedule E, Apportionment of Income for Indiana. Do not enter 100%.

Before continuing to lines 5 through 16, complete Schedule IN K-1 for each partner.

Summary of Calculations for Form IT-65

Sales/Use Tax Worksheet - IC 6-2.5-3-2 imposes a use tax on the use, storage, or consumption of tangible personal property in Indiana that was purchased or rented in a retail transaction, wherever located, and sales tax was not paid. This rate is 7%.

Examples of taxable items include:

- Magazine subscriptions;
- Office supplies;
- Electronic components; and
- Rental equipment.

Any property purchased free of tax by use of an exemption certificate may be subject to the use tax. In addition, any property purchased exempt from state out of state and converted to a nonexempt use by the business is subject to the use tax at the time of conversion.

Sales/Use Tax Worksheet

List all purchases made during the tax year from out-of-state companies.

| Column A Description of personal property purchased from out-of-state retailer | Column B Date of Purchase(s) | Column C Purchase Price |
|---|--|-----------------------------------|
| Magazine subscriptions: | | |
| Mail order purchases: | | |
| Internet purchases: | | |
| Other purchases: | | |
| 1. Total purchase price of property subject to the sales/use tax | 1 | |
| 2. Sales/use tax: Multiply line 1 by .07 (7%) | 2 | |
| 3. Sales tax previously paid on the above items (up to 7% per item) | 3 | |
| 4. Total amount due: Subtract line 3 from line 2. Carry to Form IT-65, line 5. If the amount is negative, enter zero and put no entry on line 5 of the form IT-65 | 4 | |

Complete the Sales/Use Tax Worksheet above to compute any sales/use tax liability. For more information about use tax see the department's website available at www.in.gov/dor/, or call (317) 232-0129.

Note: A registered retail sales merchant or out-of-state use tax agent for Indiana must report nonexempt purchases used in the Indiana business. This is reported on Form ST-103, Indiana Annual, or Monthly Sales and Use Tax Voucher. If use tax is not paid by the original due date of the return, interest will be added to the amount due. A 10% penalty or \$5, whichever is greater, is charged on each unpaid use tax liability.

Caution: Do not report totals from Form ST-103 on this worksheet or on Form IT-65.

Line 5. Enter the use tax due from the Sales/Use Tax worksheet.

Line 6. Enter the total tax liability of the nonresident members from line 15F of Schedule Composite (column D plus column E). Enclose Schedule Composite.

Line 7. Add the tax shown on lines 5 and 6.

Line 8. Enter the total amount of pass-through withholding. Enclose Schedule IN K-1 from the paying entity.

Line 9. Enter the total composite withholding payments from Form IT-6WTH. Amounts withheld from nonresident individual partners included in the composite return must be remitted using Form IT-6WTH.

Line 10. Enter any other payments and credits belonging to the partnership. A detailed explanation must be enclosed for any credits claimed on this line.

Line 11. Enter the amount of Economic Development for a Growing Economy (EDGE) credit being claimed from line 19 of Schedule IN-EDGE. Complete Schedule IN-EDGE and enclose it with the return. Otherwise, this credit will be denied.

Line 12. Enter the amount of EDGE-R credit being claimed from line 19 of Schedule IN-EDGE-R. Complete Schedule IN-EDGE-R and enclose it with the return. Otherwise, this credit will be denied.

Line 13. Enter the total amount of credits claimed from Schedule IN-OCC, and enclose Schedule IN-OCC with the return. Otherwise, these credits will be denied. If filing this schedule with Form IT-65, only reflect the credit amounts from Schedule IN K-1s on behalf of the entity's partners who are included on the composite return. Do not include credits from the IN K-1s that belong to partners who are not included on the composite return. Enter the combined pro rata credits on one line of the IN-OCC; do not enter a line for each composite member. The total amount of credit for the members on the composite return cannot exceed the entity's total tax due. In addition, sales and use tax cannot be offset by these nonrefundable credits if included in the total tax due. If an individual income tax return is being filed for a nonresident member included on the Schedule Composite, the nonresident member should use the 4-digit code provided on Schedule IN K-1, not the 3 digit code utilized on the pass-through entity's income tax return.

Line 14. Subtract lines 8 through 13 from line 7. If a balance due remains, proceed to lines 15 through 17.

Line 15. Enter the total interest due.

Caution: Two separate calculations of interest and penalty might be required:

1. Interest is computed on the net amount of the composite tax on line 14 paid after the 15th day of the 4th month following the end of the partnership's taxable year. Interest is calculated from the day following the due date for payment of the composite tax to the actual date the balance is paid with Form IT-65.
2. Interest on use tax is calculated on the amount of use tax on line 14 that is paid after the original due date of Form IT-65 return.

See Departmental Notice #3 available at www.in.gov/dor/3618.htm for the current rate of interest or contact the department by calling (317) 232-0129

Line 16. Enter the total penalty due. The penalty for late payment is 10% of the amount (but not less than \$5) of any composite tax due on line 14 paid after the 15th day of the 4th month following the end of the partnership's taxable year. (See the caution note for line 15.) The penalty is still due on use tax paid after the original due date of the return.

If a return showing no liability on line 7 is filed late, the penalty for failure to file by the due date is \$10 per day the return is past due, up to a maximum of \$250. In addition, a separate \$10 penalty is assessed on each Schedule IN K-1 information return that is filed late.

Note: No penalty is due on composite withholding tax if at least 80% of the withholding tax for the current year, or 100% of the prior year's withholding tax is remitted by the 15th day of the 4th month following the end of the tax year. Penalty is applicable if all remaining tax and interest due is not paid by the extended due date.

Line 17. A penalty of \$500 is assessed to any partnership that fails to file a composite return for all its nonresident partners (PL 211-2007 SEC. 27, 44, 58). If all nonresident partners are not included on the composite return, please remit that penalty here.

Line 18.: If line 14 is greater than zero, add lines 14 – 17 and enclose a separate remittance for the total amount owed for each Form IT-65 filed. Please pay in U.S. funds. If paying by check, make check payable to Indiana Department of Revenue.

Line 19. If the total of lines 8 through 13 exceeds line 7, subtract the total of lines 15 through 17 from line 14. If the result is less than 0, this is the net overpayment. If penalties and interest are due because of a delinquent filing or payment, the overpayment must be reduced by these charges. If the result is a balance due, enter the difference on line 18. An overpayment credit may not be carried over to the following year, so any overpayment amount will be refunded.

Certification of Signatures and Authorization Section

Sign, date, and print the name on the return. If a paid preparer completes the return, authorize the department to discuss the tax return with the preparer by checking the authorization box above the line for the name of the personal representative.

Personal Representative Information

Typically, the department contacts a taxpayer if we have any questions or concerns about the tax return. If the taxpayer wants the department to be able to discuss the tax return with someone else (e.g., the person who prepared it or a designated person), this area must be completed.

First, check the "Yes" box that follows the sentence "I authorize the department to discuss my tax return with my personal representative."

Next, enter:

- The name of the individual designating as a personal representative; and
- The individual's email address.

If this area is completed, the department is authorized to contact the personal representative, instead of the taxpayer, about this tax return. After the return is filed, the department will communicate primarily with the designated personal representative for any matters concerning this return.

Note: The authorization for the department to be in contact with your personal representative may be revoked at any time. To do so, tell us in a signed statement. Include the taxpayer name, Social Security number, and the year of the tax return. Mail the statement to Indiana Department of Revenue, P.O. Box 7206, Indianapolis, IN 46207-7206.

Officer Information

An officer of the organization must sign and date the tax return and enter the officer's name and title. Please enter a daytime telephone number where the department may call if there are any questions about the tax return. Also, enter your email address to be contacted via email.

Paid Preparer Information

Fill out this area if a paid preparer completed this tax return. The paid preparer must sign and date the return. In addition, please enter the following:

- The paid preparer's email address;
- The name of the firm the paid preparer is employed by;
- The paid preparer's PTIN (personal tax identification number). This must be the paid preparer's PTIN; do not enter an FID or Social Security number;
- The paid preparer's complete address.

Note: Complete this area even if the paid preparer is the same individual designated as the personal representative.

Mailing Options

If taxes are owed, please mail the completed return to:

**Indiana Department of Revenue
P.O. Box 7205
Indianapolis, IN 46207-7205**

If taxes are not owed, please mail the completed return to:

**Indiana Department of Revenue
P.O. Box 7147
Indianapolis, IN 46207-7147**

Worksheet for Partnership Distributive Share Income, Deductions and Credits

Use this worksheet to compute the entry for line 1 of Form IT-65 and to assist in computing amounts reported on Schedule IN K-1. Enter the total distributive share of income from each item as reportable on Form 1065, Schedule K. Do not complete Column B and C entry lines unless the partnership received distributive share or tiered income from other entities.

| Distributive Share Amounts: | A. Partnership Income All Sources | B. Distributions from Partnerships/ Estates/Trusts Everywhere | C. Distributions Attributed to Indiana |
|---|--|--|---|
| Partnership's Distributive Share of Items | | | |
| 1. Ordinary business income (loss) | | Enter for line 14B below total distributive share income received by the partnership from all other non-unitary partnerships, estates, and trusts. Enter for line 15B an amount equal to required state modifications for Indiana Adjusted Gross Income (see page 18 instructions). ↓ | Enter for line 14C below, total distributive share income received by the partnership from other partnerships, estates, and trusts that were derived from or allocated to Indiana. Enter for line 15C an amount equal to the Indiana modifications to adjusted gross income attributed to Indiana. ↓ |
| 2. Net rental real estate income (loss) | | | |
| 3. Other net rental income | | | |
| 4. Guaranteed payments | | | |
| 5. Interest Income | | | |
| 6a. Ordinary dividends | | | |
| 7. Royalties | | | |
| 8. Net Short-term capital gain (loss) | | | |
| 9a. Net long-term capital gain (loss) | | | |
| 10. Net IRC Section 1231 gain (loss) | | | |
| 11. Other income (loss) | | | |
| Less allowable deductions for state tax purposes: | | | |
| 12. IRC Section 179 expense deduction 1 | | | |
| 13A. Portion of expenses related to investment portfolio income including investment interest expense and other (federal non-itemized) deductions | | | |
| 13B. Other information from line 20 of federal K-1 related to investment interest and expenses not listed elsewhere | | | |
| 14. Carry total on line 14A to Form IT-65 line 1, on front page of return | 14A | 14B | 14C |
| 15. Total of Indiana state modifications to distributive share income (see line 2, Form IT-65) | | 15B | 15C |
| 16. Net other Indiana adjusted gross income distributions from partnerships, estates, and trusts (add line 14C and 15C) | | | 16C |
| 17. Enter amount of Indiana pass-through credits attributed from other partnerships, estates, and trusts, if any | | | 17C |

Worksheet for Apportioning Partnership Income for Unitary Corporate Partners

Use the worksheet whenever partnership income is being distributed to a corporate partner having a unitary relationship with the partnership. A unitary business relationship means maintaining business activities or operations that are of mutual benefit, dependent upon, or contributory to one another in transacting business between a corporate partner and the partnership. Unity may be established whenever there is unity of operation and use evidenced by centralized management or executive force, centralized purchasing, advertising, accounting, or other controlled interaction between a corporate partner and the partnership.

If a corporate partner and a partnership maintain a unitary business relationship as described above, the partnership distribution shall be distributed to the partner without any apportionment by the partnership. If the partner derives income from sources both within and outside Indiana and is required to apportion its income, the partner's apportionment factor shall include the partner's proportionate share of the apportionment factor of the partnership.

Use the following table to show apportionment factor's values from the partnership assigned to the unitary corporate partner. Partnerships deriving income from sources both within and outside Indiana or having any corporate partners must complete the Apportionment Schedule E.

Enter the partner's pro rata amounts as determined by the partnership entity's completed Apportionment Schedule E. Duplicate this worksheet for each corporate partner. (These amounts are to be included with the corporate partner's own apportionment factor.)

| Apportionment Schedule E: | Receipts Factors |
|----------------------------|------------------|
| Total from Indiana Sources | Line 1A |
| Total from All States | Line 1B |

Instructions for Schedule IN K-1

Enclose a copy of each partner's Schedule IN K-1 with Form IT-65. Also provide a completed copy of Schedule IN K-1 to each partner.

Note: Contact the department for alternative filing options for Schedule IN K-1 at (317) 232-0129. For information on the acceptable electronic data file format, visit the department's website at www.in.gov/dor/3772.htm.

Part 1 – Partner's Identification Section

Complete a separate Schedule IN K-1 to identify each partner. Check the box if filing an amended return.

Line 1. Enter the name of the partner (individual, entity, trust name, etc).

Line 2. Enter the partner's Social Security number if an individual or the partner's federal identification number (FID) if the partner is another entity.

Line 3. Enter the applicable pro rata percentage of the partner's interest in the partnership. The percentage should be adjusted to an annual rate if necessary.

Line 4. Enter the partner's state of residence or commercial domicile.

Line 5. Enter the name of the entity that remitted actual payment of the withholding.

Line 6. Enter the FID of the paying entity.

Line 7. Enter the amount of distributive share. This amount should include all Indiana add-backs and deductions.

Line 8. Enter the amount of Indiana state tax withheld. This amount should only include payments made into the corporate account and withholding amounts passed through by another entity.

Line 9. Enter the amount of Indiana county tax withheld.

Part 2 – Pro Rata Share of Indiana Pass-through Tax Credits from Partnership

If the partnership has available any eligible Indiana credits flowing through to the partners, enter the following:

- Enter the federal ID number from the entity that the credit was awarded to. If the credit is passed through from another entity enter the FID from Schedule IN K-1;
- The credit's certification year;
- For credit codes 820, 839, 849, 857, 858, 860, 1820, 1849, 1858, and 1860 enter the credit's certification or project number (including a PIN if provided by the granting organization);
- The credit's 3- or 4-digit credit code; and
- The pro rata amount of credits allotted to each partner.

A completed IN-OCC credit schedule with Form IT-65 to support the credit distribution for certified credits must be enclosed, otherwise the credits will be denied.

See the descriptive list of pass-through tax credits that may be available to a pass-through entity on page 19. Each credit is assigned a 3- or 4-digit code number. This should be used for identification purposes when reporting and claiming these credits. For more information, see Income Tax Information Bulletin #59 available at www.in.gov/dor/3650.htm.

Note: The 3-digit codes utilized on behalf of each partner on Schedule IN-OCC towards composite tax should be reflected as 4-digit codes on Part 2 of Schedule IN K-1. Any pro rata portion of the partner's credit above the 4-digit amount previously utilized towards composite tax should be reported on Part 2 of Schedule IN K-1 as a 3-digit code and the remaining amount reflected in the amount claimed column.

Example: Company A used \$400 of the partner's \$700 total Hoosier Business Investment Credit to offset his tax liability on the composite filing. The partner has \$300 remaining credit. The IN K-1 will breakdown the credit as follows:

| Credit Name | 3- or 4- Digit Code | Amount |
|--|---------------------|--------|
| Hoosier Business Investment Credit – Composite | 1820 | \$400 |
| Hoosier Business Investment Credit | 820 | \$300 |

If the partner has other taxable Indiana-source income, Form IT-40PNR, reporting all Indiana-source income (including the income taxed on the composite return) should be filed. When completing the IN-OCC, the partner will be able to use up to \$700 of the HBI credit, using the amount associated with the 4-digit number first. For example, if the total state tax liability is \$500, "HBI 1820 \$400" will be listed on Schedule IN-OCC, and the remaining amount is then reported as needed as "HBI 820 \$100." A 3-digit code 820 in the amount of \$200 remaining will be available to carryforward.

Credits reported on Part 2 of Schedule IN K-1 that are used to offset tax liabilities will be reported on the following lines on Form IT-65:

- Any credits not requiring an IN EDGE, IN EDGE-R, or IN-OCC schedule will be reported on line 10;
- EDGE credit code 839 will be reported on line 11;
- EDGE-R credit code 857 will be reported on line 12; and
- IN-OCC credit codes 820, 849, 858, 860, 1820, 1849, 1858, 1860 will be reported on line 13.

Part 3 – Distributive Share Amount

Complete lines 1 through 14 for the partner. Also provide the partner with a Schedule IN K-1 showing the partner's share of income, credits, and modifications. If filing federal Form 1065-B, convert taxable income distributions to federal Form 1065 Schedule K-1 format.

Line 1 through line 13b. For full-year Indiana resident partners, complete these lines as shown on the federal Schedule K-1, Form 1065 or Form 8865.

For most corporate partners and all nonresident individual partners, the federal Schedule K-1 amounts should be multiplied by the apportionment percentage calculated on Schedule E. See the instructions beginning on page 17. Enter the apportioned amounts on lines 1 through 13b. If any entries on lines 2 – 10 represent nonbusiness income to the partnership, these amounts are allocated to the appropriate state.

Line 6, Ordinary dividends, corresponds to line 6a on the federal K-1. Line 9, Net long-term capital gain (loss), corresponds to line 9a on the federal K-1.

On line 13a or 13b, include investment interest expenses attributed to royalty income. Also include all other federal deductions. However, do not include those deductions treated as itemized deductions. Do not report any other type of investment interest expense, itemized deduction, or carryover loss on this line.

Note: If the partnership has received any distributions from other entities having income previously apportioned to Indiana, use the following methodology below to report distributive share income for Schedule IN K-1.

Alternative Completion of Schedule IN K-1 Information for Part 3

An alternative application of Schedule IN K-1 must be used for the following:

- Members who are nonresident individuals;
- Corporate partners; and
- Other partnerships if they had income from outside Indiana.

Use the following method to complete Schedule IN K-1 when the partnership had any apportioned income from outside Indiana or is otherwise required to complete the Indiana apportionment schedule.

Modify each required Schedule IN K-1 line by recalculating the pro rata share of total partnership income reported on line 1 of Form IT-65. Include all required Indiana modifications to AGI. Use the pro rata amount from line 14A on the Worksheet for Partnership Distributive Share Income, Deductions, and Credits by following these steps:

Step 1. Deduct from the above pro rata share the respective pro rata amount of line 14B and line 15B of the worksheet.

Step 2. Multiply the result by the Indiana apportionment percent reported on line 4 of Form IT-65. This can also be found on line 9 of Schedule E. This amount should reflect the partner's proportionate share of this partnership's activity in Indiana.

Step 3. Add to the above amount the pro rata share of any other (entity) source income this partnership received that was previously apportioned or allocated as distributive share income derived from Indiana. This can be found on line 16C of the worksheet. The result is the modified Indiana partnership income from Indiana sources.

It should be reported on the appropriate lines of Schedule IN K-1 of nonresident individuals, corporations, and partnerships for AGI purposes.

Also use the Worksheet for Attributing Partnership Income to Unitary Corporate Partners to compile additional information for reporting distributive share income. Certain corporate partners require these additional income figures from the partnership to properly report distributive share incomes and to compute Indiana state income tax liabilities as a result of the partnership's activity in Indiana.

Part 4 – State Modifications

Lines 15 – 23. Enter the Indiana modifications from the front of Form IT-65, lines 2a through 2e (and any additional sheets) as percentage applied. In the case of nonresident individuals, enter them as apportioned. List the pro rata share amount of each modification on the appropriate line. (Use a negative sign to denote negative amounts.)

Line 24. Enter the total distributive share of modifications. Add lines 15 through 23. Use a negative sign to denote negative amounts. Carry this total to column B of Schedule Composite.

Instructions for Schedule E, Apportionment of Income for Indiana

Complete the apportionment of income schedule whenever the corporation:

- Has income derived from sources both within and outside Indiana; and
- Has any nonresident shareholders.

The apportionment percentage determines the Indiana net income of the nonresident individual partners, trusts, and estates that pass through as a result of the partnership's activities everywhere.

Note: Interstate transportation companies should consult Schedule E-7 for details concerning apportionment of income. This schedule is available at www.in.gov/dor/4879.htm.

Part I – Apportionment of Adjusted Gross Income

Sales/Receipts: The sales factor is a fraction. The numerator is the total receipts of the taxpayer in Indiana during the tax year. The denominator is the total receipts of the taxpayer in all jurisdictions during the tax year.

The numerator of the receipts factor must include the following:

- All sales made in Indiana;
- All sales made from Indiana to the U.S. government for years beginning prior to Jan. 1, 2016;
- All sales made from Indiana to a state not having jurisdiction to tax the activities of the seller (throwback sales);
- All receipts from sales of business property in Indiana; and
- All interest, dividend, or other intangible income earned in Indiana.

The numerator also contains intangible income attributed to Indiana, including interest from consumer and commercial loans, installment sales contracts, and credit and debit cards as prescribed under IC 6-3-2-2.2.

Total receipts include gross sales of real and tangible personal property less returns and allowances. Sales of tangible personal property are in Indiana if the property is delivered or shipped to a purchaser within Indiana regardless of the f.o.b. point or other conditions of sale. For tax years beginning on or after Jan. 1, 2016, Indiana no longer requires the inclusion of "throwback" sales in the numerator of the receipts factor.

Sales or receipts not specifically attributed above shall be attributed as follows:

- (1) Gross receipts from the sale, rental, or lease of real property are in Indiana if the real property is located in Indiana;
- (2) Gross receipts from the rental, lease, or licensing of the use of tangible personal property are in Indiana if the property is in Indiana. If property was both within and outside Indiana during the tax year, the gross receipts are considered in Indiana to the extent the property was used in Indiana;
- (3) Gross receipts from intangible personal property are in Indiana if the taxpayer has economic presence in Indiana and such property has not acquired business situs elsewhere.

Interest income and other receipts from loans or installment sales contracts that are primarily secured by or deal with real or tangible personal property are attributed to Indiana if the security or sale property is located in Indiana; consumer loans not secured by real or tangible personal property are attributed to Indiana if the loan is made to an Indiana resident; and commercial loans and installment obligations not secured by real or tangible personal property are attributed to Indiana if the proceeds of the loan are applied in Indiana.

Interest income, merchant discounts, travel and entertainment credit card receivables, and credit card holder's fees are attributed to the state where the card charges and fees are regularly billed.

Receipts from the performance of fiduciary and other services are attributed to the state where the benefits of the services are consumed. Receipts from the issuance of traveler's checks, money orders, or United States savings bonds are attributed to the state where those items are purchased.

Receipts from investments are attributed to Indiana if the taxpayer's commercial domicile is in Indiana.

- (4) Gross receipts from the performance of services are in Indiana if the income-producing activity is in Indiana. If such activities are conducted partly within and partly outside Indiana, a portion of the gross receipts from the activity shall be attributed to Indiana based on the ratio the direct costs incurred in Indiana bear to the total direct costs of the activity, unless the activities are otherwise directly attributed to Indiana according to IC 6-3-2-2.2 or IC 6-3-2-2(f).

Sales to the United States Government: The United States government is the purchaser when it makes direct payment to the seller. A sale to the United States government of tangible personal property is in Indiana if it is shipped from an office, a store, a warehouse, or another place of storage in Indiana. See the previous rules for sales other than tangible personal property if such sales are made to the United States government.

Other Gross Receipts: On line 6, report other gross business receipts not included elsewhere.

On line 7, report direct premiums and annuity considerations received during the taxable year for insurance upon property or risks in Indiana. The terms *direct premiums and annuity considerations* mean the gross premiums received from direct business as reported in the corporation's annual statement filed with the Department of Insurance.

Total Receipts: Complete all lines as indicated. Add all the receipts in Column A (lines 1A through 7A), and enter the total on line 8A. In addition, enter the total receipts from all jurisdictions on line 8B.

Apportionment of Income for Indiana

Divide line 8A by line 8B. Multiply by 100 to arrive at a percentage rounded to the nearest second decimal place. This is the Indiana apportionment percentage; carry it to the apportionment entry line on the return, line 16d on Form IT-65.

Part II - Business/Other Income Questionnaire

Complete all applicable questions in this section. If income is apportioned, enclose the completed Schedule E, Apportionment of Income, with Form IT-65.

The completed Schedule E, Apportionment of Income, must be enclosed with the return.

Instructions for Schedule Composite

Any partnership that has partners who are nonresidents of Indiana must file a composite return and include all its nonresident partners. A partnership will be assessed a penalty of \$500 if it fails to file a composite return that includes all nonresident partners that have positive, distributive shares of income.

The composite return must be filed with and have the same due date as the partnership return. If the IRS allows the partnership an extension to file its tax return, the due date for its Indiana return is automatically extended for the same period, plus 30 days.

Filing Requirements for Schedule Composite

The following limitations and conditions apply to each partner included as a member in the composite return:

- (a) No deduction is permitted for carryover of net operating losses or capital losses;
- (b) No personal exemption is permitted;
- (c) No deduction is allowed for charitable contributions allowed or allowable pursuant to IRC Section 170;
- (d) No credit is permitted for taxes paid to other states;
- (e) No credit carryovers are permitted; (except for those on Schedule IN-OCC); and
- (f) All other credits that flow through to partners on a pro rata basis are limited to the partner's state income tax liability. See the list of Pass-through Tax Credits.

The partnership filing a composite return is liable for the tax shown on the return. It is also liable for any additional tax, interest, and penalty as a result of a subsequent audit or examination. Any refund of state or county tax as a result of filing a composite return will be remitted directly to the partnership. The partnership should send a copy of the general Indiana filing requirements to each nonresident partner.

Instructions for Completing Schedule Composite

Indicate the name of each nonresident partner. Subject to the limitations and conditions specified in the filing requirements, separately compute the state tax liabilities and credits on the composite return attributable to each nonresident partner. To verify a county's tax rate, visit the department website at www.in.gov/dor/ or call (317) 232-0129 for assistance.

Note: The name of all nonresident individuals of reverse credit agreement states who are subject to and pay income taxes at rates equal to or greater than Indiana's individual income tax rate to the resident states must be listed on the Schedule Composite, but with the amount of withholding tax/credit for these shareholders listed as zero. Indiana state withholding is required on California resident partners because they must be included in the Indiana composite return.

Column A. Enter the apportioned distributive income attributed to Indiana from Schedule IN K-1.

Column B. Enter the Indiana modifications from Schedule IN K-1.

Column C. The amount of adjusted gross income for each partner is the apportioned distributive income plus the Indiana modifications (column A + column B).

Column D. Multiply the adjusted gross income by the tax rate that corresponds to the appropriate entity type. If the tax is being assessed on a pass-through entity included on the composite, the tax rate used will be the individual income tax rate.

Column E. If a nonresident individual has their principal place of business or employment in an Indiana county on January 1, the county tax is calculated. Multiply column C by the applicable nonresident county tax rate. Use the county income tax chart as directed on Form IT-40PNR to verify the county's tax rate.

Column F. The amount of tax liability for each nonresident partner is the state tax plus county tax (column D + column E).

Note: A federal Schedule K-1 for each partner is not required to be enclosed but must be made available for inspection upon request by the department.

If any questions, contact the department at (317) 232-0129.

Pass-through Tax Credits

Each partner is allowed a pro rata share of the income tax credits available to the partnership. Each partner's share of an available credit is reported on Schedule IN K-1, Part 2. It must be supported by enclosing the properly completed tax credit schedule or form with the partnership's return.

Note: Enterprise zone credits and most other tax liability credits may not be applied against the partnership's withholding, composite, or use tax liabilities on Form IT-65.

Caution: A taxpayer cannot be granted more than one of the following credits for the same project:

- Community Revitalization Enhancement District Credit;
- Enterprise Zone Investment Cost Credit;
- Hoosier Business Investment Credit;
- Industrial Recovery Credit; and
- Venture Capital Investment Credit.

Apply this restriction first when figuring allowable credits. See Commissioner's Directive #29 at www.in.gov/dor/3617.htm for more information.

Order of Credit Application

If claiming more than one credit, first use the credits that cannot be carried over and applied against the state AGI in another year. Next, use the credits that can be carried over for a limited number of years and applied against the state AGI. If one or more credits are available, apply the credits in the order that the credits would expire. Finally, use the credits that can be carried over and applied against the state AGI in another year.

Example:

Assume a taxpayer has a neighborhood assistance credit for which no carryover is available, a Hoosier business investment credit that can be carried forward until 2019, a school scholarship credit that can be carried forward to 2023, a second Hoosier business investment credit that can be carried forward until 2024, and a community revitalization enhancement district credit with an indefinite carryforward. The taxpayer would apply the credits in the following order until the credit is exhausted or the taxpayer's liability is reduced to zero, whichever comes first:

- Neighborhood assistance credit
- Hoosier business investment credit expiring in 2019
- School scholarship credit expiring in 2023
- Hoosier business investment credit expiring in 2024
- Community revitalization enhancement district credit

For more information about Indiana tax credits, see Income Tax Information Bulletin #59 available at www.in.gov/dor/3650.htm.

The following credits have been assigned a three-digit code for identification purposes. Use the code when reporting and claiming any of these credits. Refer to Income Tax Information Bulletin #59 available at www.in.gov/dor/3650.htm for more information.

Airport Development Zone Employment Expense Credit 800

This credit has been repealed. However, any previously approved yet unused credit is available to be claimed.

Airport Development Zone Investment Cost Credit 801

This credit has been repealed. However, any previously approved yet unused credit is available to be claimed.

Airport Development Zone Loan Interest Credit 802

This credit has been repealed. However, any previously approved yet unused credit is available to be claimed.

Blended Biodiesel Credits 803

This credit has been repealed. However, any previously approved yet unused credit is available to be claimed.

Coal Gasification Technology Investment Tax Credit 806

A credit is available for a qualified investment in an integrated coal gasification power plant or a fluidized bed combustion technology that serves Indiana gas utility and electric utility consumers. This can include an investment in a facility located in Indiana that converts coal into synthesis gas that can be used as a substitute for natural gas.

An application for certification must be filed with the IEDC. If the credit is assigned, it must be approved by the utility regulatory commission and taken in 10 annual installments. The amount of credit for a coal gasification power plant is 10% of the first \$500 million invested and 5 % for any amount over that. The amount of credit for a fluidized bed combustion technology is 7% of the first \$500 million invested and 3% for any amount over that.

For more information, contact the Indiana Economic Development Corporation at One North Capitol, Suite 700, Indianapolis, IN 46204 or visit the website at iedc.in.gov. For more information, see Income Tax Information Bulletin #99 available at www.in.gov/dor/3650.htm.

Community Revitalization Enhancement District Credit 808

A state and local income tax liability credit is available for a qualified investment for the redevelopment or rehabilitation of property within a community revitalization enhancement district. To be eligible for the credit, the intended expenditure plan must be approved by the IEDC before the expenditure is made. The credit is equal to 25% of the IEDC-approved qualified investment made by

the taxpayer during the tax year. The department has the authority to disallow any credit if the taxpayer:

- Ceases existing operations;
- Substantially reduces its operations within the district or elsewhere in Indiana; or
- Reduces other Indiana operations to relocate them into the district.

The taxpayer can assign the credit to a lessee who remains subject to the same requirements. The assignment must be in writing. Any consideration may not exceed the value of the part of the credit assigned. Both parties must report the assignment on state income tax returns for the year of assignment.

Enclose the certification from the IEDC, otherwise the credit will be denied.

Contact the Indiana Economic Development Corporation at One North Capitol, Suite 700, Indianapolis, IN, 46204, or visit the website at iedc.in.gov for more information about this credit.

Economic Development for a Growing Economy (EDGE) Credit

This credit is for businesses that conduct certain activities designed to foster job creation in Indiana. It is a refundable tax liability credit.

Note: Schedule IN-EDGE must be completed and enclosed with the return. Otherwise the credit will be denied. A PIN must be obtained from the IEDC.

Claim this credit on line 11 of the return.

Contact the Indiana Economic Development Corporation at One North Capitol, Suite 700, Indianapolis, IN 46204, for eligibility requirements. Visit www.iedc.in.gov for additional information.

EDGE-R Credit

This credit is for businesses that conduct certain activities designed to foster job retention in Indiana. It is a refundable tax liability credit. The aggregate amount of credits awarded for projects to retain existing jobs in Indiana is capped at \$10 million per year.

Note: Schedule IN-EDGE-R must be completed and enclosed with the return. Otherwise, the credit will be denied. A PIN must be obtained from the IEDC.

Claim this credit on line 12 of the return.

Contact the Indiana Economic Development Corporation at One North Capitol, Suite 700, Indianapolis, IN 46204, for eligibility requirements. Visit www.iedc.in.gov for additional information.

Employer Health Benefit Plan Tax Credit 842

Per IC 6-3.1-31-14 this credit will not be awarded for tax years that begin after Dec. 31, 2011. However, they can be carried forward to tax years beginning prior to Jan. 1, 2016.

Enterprise Zone Employment Expense Tax Credit 812

This credit is available for employers based on qualified investments made within Indiana. It is the lesser of 10% of qualifying wages or \$1,500 per qualified employee, up to the amount of tax liability on income derived from an active enterprise zone. Enclose the completed Schedule EZ 2 with Form IT-65 return to claim this credit.

See Indiana Schedule EZ Parts 1, 2, and 3 available at www.in.gov/dor/3515.htm for more information.

Enterprise Zone Loan Interest Tax Credit 814

This credit can be for up to 5% of the interest received from all qualified loans made during a tax year for use in an active Indiana enterprise zone.

See Information Bulletin #66 available at www.in.gov/dor/3650.htm and Indiana Schedule LIC available at www.in.gov/dor/3515.htm for more information about how to calculate this credit. Enclose the completed enterprise zone Schedule LIC with Form IT-65 return. For more information, contact the Indiana Economic Development Corporation, One North Capitol, Suite 700, Indianapolis, IN, 46204. Call IEDC at (317) 232-8800 or visit www.iedc.in.gov.

Enclose the certification from the IEDC, otherwise the credit will be denied.

Ethanol Production Tax Credit 815

This credit has been repealed. However, any previously approved yet unused credit is available to be claimed.

Headquarters Relocation Tax Credit 818

A credit is available to certain businesses. A business is eligible if it:

- Has an annual worldwide revenue of \$50 million;
- Has at least 75 Indiana employees; and
- Relocates its corporate headquarters to Indiana.

Effective July 1, 2013, "corporate headquarters" includes:

- The principal offices of a division or similar subdivision of an eligible business; and
- A research and development center of an eligible business.

The credit can be as much as 50% of the cost incurred to relocate the headquarters.

For more information, including limitations and the application process, get Information Bulletin #97 at www.in.gov/dor/3650.htm. This credit is administered by the IEDC. Contact IEDC at One North Capitol, Suite 700, Indianapolis, IN 46204. Visit website www.iedc.in.gov or call (317) 232-8800. A copy of the certificate from the IEDC verifying the amount of tax credit for the taxable year must be submitted to the department, otherwise the credit will be denied.

Historic Building Rehabilitation Tax Credit 819

This credit has been repealed. However, any previously approved yet unused credit is available to be claimed.

Hoosier Business Investment Tax Credit 820

This credit is for qualified investments, including costs associated with the following:

- Constructing special-purpose buildings and foundations;
- Making onsite infrastructure improvements;
- Modernizing existing equipment;
- Purchasing equipment used to make motion pictures or audio production;
- Purchasing or constructing new equipment directly related to expanding the workforce in Indiana;
- Retooling existing machinery and equipment;
- Constructing or modernizing transportation or logistical distribution facilities;
- Improving the transportation of goods via highway, rail, air, or water; and
- Improving warehousing and logistical capabilities.

It does not include property that can be readily moved out of Indiana.

This credit is administered by the IEDC at One North Capitol, Suite 700, Indianapolis, IN, 46204. Visit www.iedc.in.gov or call (317) 233-3638 for more information. Also, see Information Bulletin #95 available at www.in.gov/dor/3650.htm.

Submit a copy of the IEDC certificate verifying the amount of tax credit for the taxable year with the return, otherwise the credit will be denied. This credit must be claimed on Schedule IN-OCC.

Indiana Research Expense Tax Credit 822

Indiana has a research expense credit that is similar to the federal credit (Form 6765) for increasing research activities for qualifying expenses paid in carrying on a trade or business in Indiana. Compute the credit using Schedule IT-20REC. To claim a portion of a prior-year Indiana Research Expense Credit, please include Schedule IT-20REC from the prior year being utilized along with a statement reflecting the utilization of the prior-year credit up to this point.

Schedule IT-20 REC, available at www.in.gov/dor/4879.htm, must be completed and enclosed with the return to claim this credit; otherwise, the credit will be denied. For more information, visit the department's website at www.in.gov/dor/.

Individual Development Account Tax Credit 823

A credit is available for contributions made to a community development corporation participating in an Individual Development Account (IDA) program. The IDA program is designed to assist qualifying low-income residents in accumulating savings and building personal finance skills. The organization must have an approved program number from the Indiana Housing and Community Development Authority (IHCDA) for a contribution to qualify for preapproval. The credit is equal to 50% of the contribution, which must be between \$100 and \$50,000.

Applications for the credit are filed through the IHCDA by using Form IDA-10/20. An approved Form IDA-20 must be enclosed with the return if claiming this credit, otherwise the credit will be denied. To request more information about this credit, contact the Indiana Housing and Community Development Authority at 30 S. Meridian St., Suite 1000, Indianapolis, IN 46204 or call (317) 232-7777.

Industrial Recovery Credit 824

This credit is based on a taxpayer's qualified investment in a vacant industrial facility located in a designated industrial recovery site. The IEDC must approve the application for credit and the plan for rehabilitation. A lessee of property in an industrial recovery site may be assigned tax credits based on the owner's or developer's qualified investment within the designated industrial recovery site. Effective July 1, 2013, an industrial facility does not have to be vacant for at least one year to qualify.

This credit is administered by the IEDC. Contact IEDC at One North Capitol, Suite 700, Indianapolis, IN 46204. Visit website www.iedc.in.gov or call (317) 232-8800. A copy of the certificate from the IEDC verifying the amount of tax credit for the taxable year must be submitted to the department, otherwise the credit will be denied.

Military Base Investment Cost Credit 826

This credit has been repealed. However, any previously approved yet unused credit is available to be claimed.

Military Base Recovery Credit 827

This credit has been repealed. However, any previously approved yet unused credit is available to be claimed.

Natural Gas Commercial Vehicle Credit 858

A credit is available for the purchase of vehicles powered with natural gas (CNG or LNG). It applies only to vehicles weighing more than 33,000 pounds and purchased from an Indiana dealer. It is effective Jan. 1, 2014, through Dec. 31, 2016. The amount of the credit is the amount of the difference between the price of the qualified vehicle and the price of a similarly equipped vehicle that is powered by a gasoline or diesel engine multiplied by 50%. The credit is the lesser of this result or \$15,000, whichever is smaller.

To be eligible for the credit, a dealer or purchaser must complete the Commercial Natural Gas Vehicle Credit form (Form NGV-C), available at www.in.gov/dor/5051.htm, and submit it to the department. Otherwise, the credit will be denied. The approved credit must be reported on Schedule IN-OCC, available at www.in.gov/dor/5506.htm. For more information about this credit, see Income Tax Information Bulletin #109 available at www.in.gov/dor/3650.htm.

Neighborhood Assistance Tax Credit 828

If a contribution is made to the Neighborhood Assistance Program (NAP) or activities were engaged in to upgrade areas in Indiana, a credit for this assistance may be available. Effective July 1, 2014, contributions to organizations that provide services to individuals who are ex-offenders are also eligible for this credit. Contact the Indiana Housing and Community Development Authority, Neighborhood Assistance Program, 30 S. Meridian St., Suite 1000, Indianapolis, IN 46204, for more information. Call (317) 232-7777 within Indianapolis or (800) 872-0371 outside of Indianapolis.

Enclose approval Form NC-20 with the return, otherwise the credit will be denied. For more information, see Information Bulletin #22 available at www.in.gov/dor/3650.htm.

New Employer Credit 850

This credit has been repealed. However, any previously approved yet unused credit is available to be claimed.

Riverboat Building Credit 832

This credit has been repealed. However, any previously approved yet unused credit is available to be claimed.

School Scholarship Credit 849

A credit is available for contributions to school scholarship programs. A taxpayer that makes a qualifying contribution to a scholarship granting organization (SGO) is entitled to a credit against the state tax liability in the taxable year in which the contribution is made. The amount of a taxpayer's credit is equal to 50% of the amount of the contribution made to the SGO for a school scholarship program. Effective Jan. 1, 2013, this credit can now be carried forward for nine years after the unused credit year.

Note: Credits that apply to taxable years beginning before Jan. 1, 2013, may not be carried forward.

To qualify for the credit, the taxpayer must:

- Make a contribution to a scholarship granting organization that is certified by the Department of Education under IC 20-51;
- Make the contribution directly to the SGO;
- Designate in writing to the SGO that the contribution is to be used solely for a school scholarship program or have written confirmation from the SGO that the contribution will be used solely for a school scholarship program.

Although there are no limits on the size of a qualifying contribution to an SGO, the entire tax credit program has a limit of \$9.5 million in credits per state fiscal year (July 1 – June 30).

Enclose Schedule IN-OCC to claim this credit, otherwise the credit will be denied.

Small Employer Qualified Wellness Program Credit 843

Per IC 6-3.1-31.2-11, this credit will not be awarded for tax years that begin after Dec. 31, 2011. However, it can be carried forward to tax years beginning prior to Jan. 1, 2016.

Venture Capital Investment Tax Credit 835

A taxpayer who provides qualified investment capital to a Qualified Indiana Business may be eligible for this credit. Per IC 6-3.1-24-8, for calendar years beginning after Dec. 31, 2010, the maximum credit available to a qualified business is \$1 million. The carryforward provision is limited to five years.

Note: Certification for this credit must be obtained from the Indiana Economic Development Corporation, Development Finance Office, VCI Credit Program, One North Capitol, Suite 700, Indianapolis, IN 46204. Apply online through the IEDC's website at www.iedc.in.gov or call them at (317) 232-8800.

A copy of the certificate and proof that the investment capital was provided to the qualified business within two years after the certification of the investment plan must be enclosed with the tax return, otherwise the credit will be denied.

Reminders

1. Complete the partnership's identification section.
2. If the partnership's name has changed, check the box at the top of the return. Enclose with the return copies of the articles of amendment filed with the Indiana Secretary of State.
3. List the name of the Indiana county; enter "00" (two zeroes) in the county box to indicate an out-of-state business operation.
4. Partnerships filing on a fiscal-year basis must enter tax year beginning and ending dates.
5. A composite return listing all non-resident shareholders must be filed on Schedule Composite.
6. Enclose Schedule E-Appportionment of Income, if applicable.
7. Enclose the first five pages of the U.S. Partnership Return of Income, Form 1065 or Form 1065 B, and Schedule M-3.

INtax

Reduce the burden of managing sales and withholding tax obligations by using INtax, Indiana's free online business tax filing program. INtax puts the business owner in control of the tax accounts.

INtax features include:

- File and pay any time of day;
- Schedule future payments;
- Check account balances instantly;
- Manage multiple businesses under one profile;
- Review transaction history and receipt confirmation;
- Establish multiple users and set access rights by user; and
- Correspond directly and confidentially with the department.

To take advantage of this free service, visit www.in.gov/dor/3963.htm.

The department's website provides access to forms, information bulletins and directives, tax publications, email, and various filing options. Visit www.in.gov/dor/ to access all of this.

Additional Information

Utility Receipts Tax

A Utility Receipts Tax is imposed at the rate of 1.4 % of the taxable receipts from the retail sale of utility services. Use Form URT-1 (Utility Receipts Tax Return) for this tax. Gross receipts are defined as the value received for the retail sale of utility services. The utility services subject to tax include:

- Electric energy;
- Natural gas;
- Water;
- Steam;
- Sewage; and
- Telecommunications.

If there are more than \$1,000 in gross receipts from the sale of utility services, Form URT-1 may need to be filed, in addition to Form IT-65. Refer to Commissioner's Directive #18 available at www.in.gov/dor/3617.htm.

Utility Services Use Tax

An excise tax known as the utility services use tax is imposed on the retail consumption of utility services in Indiana where the utility receipts tax is not paid by the utility providing the service. This tax is imposed at the rate of 1.4%.

A taxpayer might be liable for this tax if utility services from outside Indiana (or anywhere if for resale) and become the end user in Indiana of any part of the purchase. The person who consumes the utility service is liable for the utility services use tax. The tax is based on the price of the purchase. Unless the seller of the utility service is registered with the department to collect the utility services use tax on the taxpayer's behalf, remit this tax on Form USU-103. For more information, see Commissioner's Directive #32 available at www.in.gov/dor/3617.htm.

How to Register as a Withholding Agent

A partnership with any employee for which withholding tax reporting is required as previously described is required to register as an Indiana withholding agent. The department assigns an Indiana TID. This TID consists of:

- A 10-digit number exclusive to the taxpayer; and
- A 3-digit number for the location being registered.

The partnership has two options:

- The partnership can register with the department online using INBiz (www.inbiz.in.gov); or
- The second option is to visit either the department's downtown Indianapolis office or one of the district offices located throughout the state to use the department's kiosks to register online.

Note: All businesses must electronically file and remit sales and/or withholding taxes. Businesses can file and remit withholding taxes through INtax (www.intax.in.gov) or a third-party vendor; they can also use INtax to file and remit sales tax.

Employee Withholding Payment

Form WH-1 – Amounts withheld from employees should be included in the remittance with Form WH-1.

Form WH-3 – The withholding agent must complete and file an annual Withholding Tax Reconciliation Return, Form WH-3. This must be filed by the end of the first month following the close of the tax period for employee withholding accounts. The agent must include the following:

- The Indiana taxpayer identification number (TID);
- The partnership's name; and
- The calendar year.

Form WH-3 is the taxpayer's return for the reporting period and is used to reconcile the monthly or annual WH-1s and to report the actual amounts due for the period. When remitting this form, the business must also remit the supporting W-2s, 1099s, etc. Effective

Jan. 1, 2013, the way in which the WH-3 is submitted depends on the number of statements filed in a year. Follow these guidelines:

- If filing **fewer than 25** statements for the entire tax year, paper copies of the withholding forms (WH-1, WH-3, W-2s, W-2Gs, and 1099s) can be filed. You can also submit them via the state's online INtax application (www.intax.in.gov) or use a third-party vendor to electronically submit them.
- If filing **more than 25 but fewer than 3,500** statements, all of withholding forms must be filed electronically. Either use the state's online INtax application (www.intax.in.gov) or a third-party vendor to electronically file.
- If filing **more than 3,500** statements, either have a third-party vendor submit the withholding forms or file using bulk upload. For more information, see the department's *Bulk Upload Guide* available at www.in.gov/dor/files/bulk-upload-guide.pdf.

How to Fill Out Form WH-3 – On Form WH-3, the withholding agent enters the total annual amount of state and county income taxes or other taxes withheld from employees receiving income subject to Indiana withholding. These amounts must match what is listed on federal Form W-2. The amount of county tax withheld during the year is separated according to the amounts withheld for each county.

If the withholding agent has overpaid the withholding liability for the year, it is entitled to a refund. Enter the amount to be refunded on Form WH-3. Also, provide an explanation.

If the withholding agent has underpaid the payroll withholding liability for the year, the agent does not submit the payment with Form WH-3. Instead, it completes Form WH-1U. **This is included with the WH-3 packet if filing fewer than 25 statements per year and still receive paper coupons.** The withholding agent submits the payment under separate cover and must indicate the Indiana TID and the period to which the payment should be applied. **If filing more than 25 statements per year or filing fewer than 25 but filed electronically last year, payment must be made for underpaid liabilities via INtax.**

Partner's Liability and Filing Requirements

A partner's share of profit or loss from a partnership is included in the partner's calculation of federal AGI. It is generally subject to the same rules for arriving at Indiana AGI. Thus, a partner's distributive share, before any modifications required by Indiana statutes, is the same ratio and amount as determined under IRC Section 704 and its prescribed regulations. The partners include shares of all partnership income, whether distributed or undistributed, on their separate entity or individual Indiana income or franchise tax returns. Each partner's distributive share of income is adjusted by modifications provided for in IC 6-3-1-3.5(a) or (b).

Individual Partners

Residents – A resident partner reports the entire distributive share of partnership income (loss) as adjusted, no matter where the partnership's business is located or in which state(s) it does business. Form IT-40 (Indiana Individual Income Tax Return) should be completed by each partner.

Nonresidents – The nonresident individual partner will be included on Schedule Composite and have amounts withheld on the distributive share of income. Schedule IN K-1 will be used to replace a WH-18 since the withholding is paid into the corporate account by using an IT-6WTH. The partner must claim credit on an IT-40PNR return by enclosing Schedule IN K-1 for amounts withheld by the partnership from the partner's distributive share of income. Nonresident partners are exempt from filing individual income tax returns if all Indiana income is reported on the composite return schedule. Nonresident partners with other Indiana-source income or who wish to benefit from other deductions or credits not available on a composite return should file Form IT-40PNR.

A part-year nonresident partner must file Form IT-40PNR to report:

- The total amount of income (loss) received while residing in Indiana;
- That part of Indiana source income received while a nonresident; and
- Apportioned Indiana income (loss), as modified, received by a nonresident of Indiana.

Note: Passive losses may not exceed the limits imposed by IRC Section 469. Also, losses may not exceed the partner's investment. See IRC Section 704.

Corporate Partners

Corporate partners that are nonresidents will be included on the Schedule Composite and have amounts withheld on the distributive share of income. Schedule IN K-1 will be used to replace a WH-18 since the withholding is paid into the corporate account by using an IT-6WTH. The partner must claim credit for withholding by enclosing state Form IN K-1 with one of the following:

- Form FIT-20;
- Form IT-20;
- Form IT-20S;
- Form IT-20NP;
- Form IT-41; or
- Form IT-65.

All distributions are fully taxable for AGI tax purposes. Taxable partnership income (loss) includes pro rata Indiana modifications. However, losses may not exceed the limits imposed by IRC Section 704.

Corporate partners doing business within and outside Indiana must also determine taxable AGI from Indiana sources through the use of the allocation and apportionment provisions contained in IC 6-3-2-2(b)-(h). These generally follow the Uniform Division of Income for Tax Purposes Act. Thus, a multistate corporation must first determine what part of its AGI, which includes all partnership income, constitutes business income and what part is nonbusiness income. The relationship between the corporate partner and the partnership controls whether the income is classified as income derived from a unitary partnership or derived from a nonunitary partnership.

Use the worksheet on page 13 for Attributing Partnership Income for Unitary Corporate Partners to compute the portion of partnership income subject to tax under the Adjusted Gross Income Tax Act.

Basis of Partner's Interest in Partnership

For Indiana income tax purposes, the basis of the partnership interest is generally the same as its basis for federal income tax purposes. Adjustments to income and loss under the Indiana Adjusted Gross Income Tax Act (for the addback of income taxes and the deduction from income for U.S. government obligations) are limited to current reporting. However, they may also affect the basis of the partner's interest.

Indiana Partnership Income for Individuals

Examples: Taxpayer A is a resident of Indiana, and Taxpayer B is a nonresident of Indiana. Each has a 50% interest in ABC Company, an Indiana partnership doing business both within Indiana and outside Indiana.

ABC Company has income from operations of \$530,000 and expenses of \$500,000. Of these expenses, \$35,000 is an expense for state income tax. Taxpayers A and B each received a guaranteed payment of \$10,000.

Computations for ABC Company for a Taxable Period:

| | |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| Income from operations | \$530,000 |
| Expenses | - 500,000 |
| Add-back modifications | <u>+ 35,000</u> |
| Partnership income | \$65,000 |

Using the single-factor apportionment formula for periods beginning after Dec. 31, 2010, under IC 6-3-2-2(b), ABC Company determines its apportionment percentage as follows:

| | |
|---|------------------|
| Indiana sales/receipts | 5000.00 |
| Divided by everywhere sales/receipts | <u>/41667.00</u> |
| Equals | .1200 |
| Multiplied by 100 | <u>x 100</u> |
| Equals Indiana apportionment percentage | 12.00% |

Computations for Taxpayers A and B:

Taxpayer A, as a resident of Indiana, must report his own entire share of partnership income to Indiana regardless of whether the partnership apportions its income. As a general rule, if Taxpayer A pays tax to another state (on a portion of partnership income), he can take a credit on his individual return.

Indiana adjusted partnership income for Taxpayer A is computed as follows:

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| Guaranteed payment | \$10,000 |
| Distributive share (50% x \$65,000) | <u>+ 32,500</u> |
| Indiana adjusted distributive share of income | \$42,500 |

Taxpayer B, as a nonresident of Indiana, reports only her own share of partnership income and guaranteed payment apportioned to Indiana. As a general rule, if Taxpayer B is required to pay tax to another state on a portion of her income from ABC Company, she cannot take a credit on her Indiana return but must claim it from her state of residence.

Indiana adjusted partnership income for Taxpayer B is computed as follows:

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Guaranteed payment | \$10,000 |
| Distributive share (50% x 65,000) | <u>+ 32,500</u> |
| Total partnership share of income | \$42,500 |
| Multiply by apportionment percentage | <u>x 12%</u> |
| Apportioned Indiana distributive share of income | \$5,100 |

Indiana Department of Revenue
Indiana Partnership Return
for Calendar Year Ending December 31, 2016

2016

or Other Tax Year Beginning [] [] 2016 and Ending [] [] []

Check box if amended.

Check box if name changed.

Name of Partnership

Federal Identification Number

[]

[]

Number and Street

IN County or 00 for O.O.S.

Principal Business Activity Code

[]

[]

[]

City

State

ZIP Code

[]

[]

[]

Telephone Number

K. Date of organization

In the State of

L. State of commercial domicile

M. Year of initial Indiana return

[]

[] [] []

[]

[]

[]

N. Accounting method: Cash Accrual Other

O. Check all boxes that apply to entity: Initial Return Final Return In Bankruptcy Composite Return

P. Enter total number of partners: [] Enter number of nonresident partners: []

Q. I have on file a valid extension of time to file my return (federal Form 7004 or an electronic extension of time). Y

R. This is a limited liability company electing partnership treatment on the federal return. Y

S. This partnership is a member of another partnership(s). Y T. This entity reports income from disregarded entities. Y

Round all entries

Aggregate Partnership Distributive Share Income (see worksheet)

1. Total net income (loss) from U.S. partnership return, Form 1065 Schedule K, lines 1 through 11 less line 12, and a portion of line 13 related to investment income (see instructions); use minus sign for negative amounts _____

1 [] .00

2. a. Enter name of addback or deduction (see instructions) [] Code No. []

2a [] .00

b. Enter name of addback or deduction [] Code No. []

2b [] .00

c. Enter name of addback or deduction [] Code No. []

2c [] .00

d. Enter name of addback or deduction [] Code No. []

2d [] .00

e. Enter name of addback or deduction [] Code No. []

2e [] .00

f. Enter the total amount of addbacks and deductions from any additional sheets (use a minus sign for negative amount) _____

2f [] .00

3. Total partnership income, as adjusted (add lines 1 through 2f) _____

3 [] .00

4. Enter percentage for Indiana apportioned adjusted gross income from IT-65 Schedule E line 9, if applicable _____

4 [] %

Summary of Calculations

5. Sales/use tax due on purchases subject to use tax from Sales/Use Tax worksheet (from page 16) _____

5 [] .00

6. Total composite tax from completed Schedule Composite (15F). Attach schedule _____

6 [] .00



| | | | |
|--|----|--|-----|
| 7. Total tax (add lines 5 and 6). Caution: If line 7 is zero, see line 16 late file penalty _____ | 7 | | .00 |
| 8. Total amount of pass-through withholding (enclose IN K-1 from the paying entity) _____ | 8 | | .00 |
| 9. Total composite withholding IT-6WTH payments (see instructions) _____ | 9 | | .00 |
| 10. Other payments/credits (enclose documentation) _____ | 10 | | .00 |
| 11. EDGE credit. Enter the total EDGE credit amount claimed (line 19 on Schedule IN-EDGE) _____ | 11 | | .00 |
| 12. EDGE-R credit. Enter the total EDGE-R credit amount claimed (line 19 on Schedule IN-EDGE-R) _____ | 12 | | .00 |
| 13. Certified Credits. Enter the total of certified credits claimed from Schedule IN-OCC and enclose this schedule with your return. _____ | 13 | | .00 |
| 14. Subtotal (line 7 minus lines 8-13). If total is greater than zero, proceed to lines 15-17 _____ | 14 | | .00 |
| 15. Interest: Enter total interest due; see instructions (contact the department for current interest rate) _____ | 15 | | .00 |
| 16. Penalty: If paying late, enter 10% of line 14. If line 7 is zero, enter \$10 per day filed past the due date; see instructions _____ | 16 | | .00 |
| 17. Penalty: If failing to include all nonresident partners on composite return, enter \$500; see instructions _____ | 17 | | .00 |
| 18. Total Amount Due (add lines 14-17). If less than zero, enter on line 19. Make payment in U.S. funds _____ | 18 | | .00 |
| 19. Overpayment and Refund Amount (add lines 8-13, and then subtract lines 7, 15, 16, and 17). No carryforward allowed. _____ | 19 | | .00 |

Certification of Signatures and Authorization Section

Under penalties of perjury, I declare I have examined this return, including all accompanying schedules and statements, and to the best of my knowledge and belief it is true, correct, and complete.

Paid Preparer's _____
 Email Address _____

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>I authorize the Department to discuss my return with my personal representative (see instructions).</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N Date _____</p> <p>Personal Representative's Name (please print)</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Email Address _____</p> <p>Signature of Corporate Officer _____</p> <p>Print or Type Name of Corporate Officer</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Title</p> <p>_____</p> <p>If you owe tax, please mail your return to IN Department of Revenue, PO Box 7205, Indianapolis, IN 46207-7205.</p> | <p>Paid Preparer: Firm's Name (or yours if self-employed)</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Paid Preparer's Name</p> <p>_____</p> <p>PTIN _____</p> <p>Telephone Number _____</p> <p>Address _____</p> <p>City _____</p> <p>State _____ Zip Code+4 _____</p> <p>Paid Preparer's Signature _____</p> <p>Date _____</p> <p>If you do not owe any tax, mail it to IN Department of Revenue, PO Box 7147, Indianapolis, IN 46207-7147.</p> |
|---|---|

**Shareholder's/Partner's Share of Indiana Adjusted Gross
 Income, Deductions, Modifications, and Credits**

Tax Year Beginning 2016 and Ending

Name of S Corporation/Partnership Federal Identification Number

Distributions - Provide IN K-1 to each shareholder/partner. Enclose IN K-1 with IT-20S/IT-65 return. For information on the acceptable electronic data file format, visit the department's website at www.in.gov/dor/3772.htm. Pro rata amounts for lines 1 through 23 of any nonresident shareholder/partner must be multiplied by the Indiana apportionment percent, if applicable, from IT-20S/IT-65, line 4.

Part 1 – Shareholder/Partner's Identification Section

1. Shareholder/Partner Name Check if amended

2. Shareholder/Partner Federal ID or Social Security Number

3. Shareholder/Partner Federal Pro Rata Percentage . %

4. Shareholder/Partner State of Residence or Commercial Domicile

5. Payer's Name

6. Payer's Federal ID

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|----------------------|-----|
| 7. Amount of Distribution _____ | 7 | <input type="text"/> | .00 |
| 8. IN State Tax Withheld _____ | 8 | <input type="text"/> | .00 |
| 9. IN County Tax Withheld _____ | 9 | <input type="text"/> | .00 |

Part 2 - Pro Rata Share of Indiana Pass-through Tax Credits from S Corporation/Partnership

| | Column A IT-20S/IT65 Federal ID# if Credit Is from IN K-1 | Column B Certification Year | Column C Certification/Project Number | Column D Tax Credit Code | Column E Amount Claimed |
|----|---|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> .00 |
| 2. | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> .00 |
| 3. | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> .00 |
| 4. | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> .00 |
| 5. | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> .00 |

Continued on next page

Part 3 - Distributive Share Amount (use apportioned figures for nonresident shareholders/partners)

| | | | |
|---|-----|--|-----|
| 1. Ordinary business income (loss) _____ | 1 | | .00 |
| 2. Net rental real estate income (loss) _____ | 2 | | .00 |
| 3. Other net rental income (loss) _____ | 3 | | .00 |
| 4. Guaranteed payments (for IT-65 filers only; if filing IT-20S, skip to line 5) _____ | 4 | | .00 |
| 5. Interest income _____ | 5 | | .00 |
| 6. Ordinary dividends _____ | 6 | | .00 |
| 7. Royalties _____ | 7 | | .00 |
| 8. Net short-term capital gain (loss) _____ | 8 | | .00 |
| 9. Net long-term capital gain (loss) _____ | 9 | | .00 |
| 10. Net IRC Section 1231 gain (loss) _____ | 10 | | .00 |
| 11. Other income (loss) _____ | 11 | | .00 |
| 12. IRC Section 179 expense deduction _____ | 12 | | .00 |
| 13. a. Portion of expenses related to investment portfolio income, including investment interest expense and other (federal nonitemized) deductions _____ | 13a | | .00 |
| b. Other information from line 20 of federal K-1 related to investment interest and expenses not listed elsewhere _____ | 13b | | .00 |
| 14. Total pro rata distributions (add lines 1 through 11; subtract lines 12, 13a, and 13b when applicable) _____ | 14 | | .00 |

Part 4 - State Modifications Add or subtract the following. Designate the distributive share amount of each modification for Indiana adjusted gross income from line 2 on the front of Form IT-20S/IT-65. For nonresidents, apply apportioned figures. (Use a minus sign to denote negative amounts.)

| | | | |
|---|----|--|-----|
| 15. State income taxes deducted _____ | 15 | | .00 |
| 16. Net bonus depreciation allowance _____ | 16 | | .00 |
| 17. Excess IRC Section 179 deduction _____ | 17 | | .00 |
| 18. Interest on U.S. obligations _____ | 18 | | .00 |
| 19. Addback/Deduction _____ Code No. <input type="text"/> | 19 | | .00 |
| 20. Addback/Deduction _____ Code No. <input type="text"/> | 20 | | .00 |
| 21. Addback/Deduction _____ Code No. <input type="text"/> | 21 | | .00 |
| 22. Addback/Deduction _____ Code No. <input type="text"/> | 22 | | .00 |
| 23. Addback/Deduction _____ Code No. <input type="text"/> | 23 | | .00 |
| 24. Total distributive share of modifications (add lines 15 through 23 and carry total to Column B on Schedule Composite) _____ | 24 | | .00 |



Indiana Department of Revenue
Apportionment of Income for Indiana

for Tax Year Beginning 2016 and Ending

Name as shown on return

Federal Identification Number

Each filing entity having income from sources both within and outside Indiana must complete an apportionment schedule except financial institutions and certain insurance companies that use a single receipts factor. Interstate transportation entities must use Schedule E-7. Combined unitary filers must use the apportioning method (relative formula percentage) as outlined in Information Bulletin #12 and Tax Policy Directive #6. Omit cents; percents should be rounded two decimal places; read apportionment instructions.

Part I - Indiana Apportionment of Adjusted Gross Income

Sales/Receipts (less returns and allowances)

Include all non-exempt apportioned gross business income. Do not use non-unitary partnership income of previously apportioned income that must be separately reported as allocated income.

| | Column A Total Within Indiana | Column B Total Within and Outside Indiana | Column C Indiana Percentage |
|---|------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| Sales delivered or shipped to Indiana: | | | |
| 1. Shipped from within Indiana | <input type="text"/> .00 | | |
| 2. Shipped from outside Indiana | <input type="text"/> .00 | | |
| Sales shipped from Indiana to: | | | |
| 3. The United States government | <input type="text"/> .00 | | |
| 4. Purchasers in a state where the taxpayer is not subject to income tax (under P.L. 86-272) (for years beginning prior to Jan. 1, 2016 only) | <input type="text"/> .00 | | |
| Other | | | |
| 5. Interest & other receipts from extending credit attributed to Indiana | <input type="text"/> .00 | | |
| 6. Other gross business receipts not previously apportioned | <input type="text"/> .00 | | |
| 7. Direct premiums and annuities received for insurance upon property or risks in Indiana | <input type="text"/> .00 | | |
| 8. Total Receipts: Add column A receipts lines on 1A through 7A and enter in line 8A. Enter all receipts on line 8B | 8A <input type="text"/> .00 | 8B <input type="text"/> .00 | |
| Apportionment of income for Indiana: | | | |
| 9. Apportionment Percentage: Divide line 8A by line 8B (insert as percent, not decimal) | | | <input type="text"/> % |



Part II - Business/Other Income Questionnaire

1. List all business locations where the taxpayer has operations or partnership interests and indicate type of activities. This section must be completed - attach additional sheets if necessary.

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| City | State | Nature of Business Activity |
| <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| Accepts Orders? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | Registered to Do Business? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | Files Returns in State? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| Property in State Leased? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | Property in State Owned? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | |

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| City | State | Nature of Business Activity |
| <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| Accepts Orders? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | Registered to Do Business? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | Files Returns in State? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| Property in State Leased? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | Property in State Owned? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | |

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| City | State | Nature of Business Activity |
| <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| Accepts Orders? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | Registered to Do Business? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | Files Returns in State? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| Property in State Leased? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | Property in State Owned? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | |

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| City | State | Nature of Business Activity |
| <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| Accepts Orders? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | Registered to Do Business? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | Files Returns in State? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| Property in State Leased? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | Property in State Owned? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | |

2. Briefly describe the nature of Indiana business activities, including the exact title and principal business activity of any partnership in which the taxpayer has an interest:

3. Indicate any partnership in which you have a unitary or general partnership relationship:

4. Briefly describe the nature of activities of sales personnel operating and soliciting business in Indiana:

5. Do Indiana receipts for line 3A include all sales shipped from Indiana to (1) the U.S. government; or (2) locations where this taxpayer's only activity in the state of the purchaser consists of the mere solicitation of orders? If no, please explain. Yes No

6. List the source of any directly allocated income from partnerships, estates, and trusts not in the taxpayer's apportioned tax base:



Schedule Composite

State Form 49188
(R15 / 8-16)

Indiana Department of Revenue

| | |
|----------------|-------------------------------|
| Name of Entity | Federal Identification Number |
|----------------|-------------------------------|

Entity's Composite Indiana Adjusted Gross Income Tax Return

Entity's Tax Year **2016** or Other Year Beginning 2016 and Ending

See instructions. Enclose with Form IT-20S, IT-65, or IT-41. Use additional sheets if necessary.

| | Enter Pro Rata Share | | Composite Adjusted Gross Income Tax | | | Total Tax |
|--|---|---|-------------------------------------|--|--|--------------------------------------|
| | A | B | C | D | E | F |
| | Apportioned distributive income attributed to Indiana from IN K-1, line 14, or IT-41 IN-K1, line 18 | Indiana modifications from IN K-1, line 24, or IT-41 IN-K1, line 26 | Adjusted gross income (Add A + B) | State tax multiply C x current tax rate (cannot be less than zero) | County tax multiply C by nonresident county tax rate (if applicable) | Enter entity's tax liability (D + E) |
| Name | | | | | | |
| 1. | | | | | | |
| 2. | | | | | | |
| 3. | | | | | | |
| 4. | | | | | | |
| 5. | | | | | | |
| 6. | | | | | | |
| 7. | | | | | | |
| 8. | | | | | | |
| 9. | | | | | | |
| 10. | | | | | | |
| 11. | | | | | | |
| 12. | | | | | | |
| 13. Subtotals for columns D, E, and F | | | | | | |
| 14. Carryover totals from additional sheets | | | | | | |
| 15. Total tax (13F + 14F)..... | | | | | | |
| Carry total tax and credits from 15F to Summary of Calculations. | | | | Enter total tax on line 14 of Form IT-20S, line 6 of Form IT-65, or line 11 of Form IT-41. | | |



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INDIANA

A State that Works