

PA SCHEDULE MReconciliation of Federal-Taxable
Income (Loss) to PA-Taxable
Income (Loss)PA-20S/PA-65 M (PT) 05-18 (FI)
PA Department of Revenue

1807010051

2018

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Name as shown on PA-20S/PA-65 Information Return

FEIN

PA Sales Tax License Number

PA Schedule M, Part A. Classifying Federal Income (Loss) for PA Personal Income Tax Purposes

Classify, without adjustment, the federal income (loss) from Schedule K of federal Form 1120S or from Schedule K of federal Form 1065. The entity must allocate or apportion the amounts from the federal categories to the reportable PA PIT classes. The total of the specific federal line items should equal the total of the federal schedule.

Federal Form		Classified for Pennsylvania Personal Income Tax purposes				
Form 1120S, Schedule K line description	(a) Federal Income (loss)	(b) PA Business Income (loss)	(c) Interest Income PA Schedule A	(d) Dividend Income PA Schedule B	(e) Gain (loss) From Sales PA Schedule D	(f) Rent & Royalty Income (loss) PA Schedule E
1 Ordinary income (loss) from trade or business activities						
2 Net income (loss) from rental real estate activities						
3 Other gross rental income (loss)						
4 Interest income						
5 Dividends						
6 Royalty income						
7 Net short-term capital gain (loss)						
8 Net long-term capital gain (loss)						
9 Net gain (loss) from disposal of IRC Section 179 property						
10 Net IRC Section 1231 gain (loss) from Form 4797						
11 Other income (loss)						
12 Total Federal income (loss) by Pennsylvania classification. Total the amounts in each column.						



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PA Schedule M, Part B. Determining PA Reportable Income (Loss) by Classification

The entity may need to prepare a PA Schedule M, Part B, if it must make adjustments to properly determine its reportable classified income (loss) for its PA-20S/PA-65 Information Return. This specific list of adjustments applies to income (loss) from a business or farm and rental/royalty income (loss).
Enter whole dollars only.

	PA Allocated Income (Loss)	Total Rental Income (Loss) or Total Business Income (Loss) Before Apportionment
Section A. Federal Classified Income (Loss). Income class from Part A, Column: <input type="text"/> Enter the initial of Column (b) or (f) only.	1	2
Section B. Itemize income adjustments that increase PA reportable income (reduce the loss).		
a Deferred income relating to advance payments for goods and services	1	2
b Difference in qualified gain (loss) for each business sale of property	3	4
c Gain from business like-kind exchanges, see PA PIT Guide for instructions	5	6
d Gain (loss) on involuntary conversions – IRC Section 1033	7	8
e Income from cancellation of debt that PA treats differently from federal rules	9	10
f Increases in income in the year of change resulting from spread in the year of change associated with IRC Section 481(a) adjustment	11	12
g Income from obligations of other states and organizations that is not exempt for PA purposes	13	14
h Other income adjustments that increase PA-reportable income. Submit statement	15	16
B Total	17	18
Section C. Itemize income adjustments that decrease the PA reportable income (increase the loss).		
a Difference in qualified gain (loss) for each business sale of property	1	2
b Income from obligations of the U.S. government and other organizations that is not taxable for PA purposes.	3	4
c Decreases for previously reported income in prior year resulting from spread associated with IRC Section 481(a)	5	6
d Other income adjustments that decrease PA-reportable income. Submit statement	7	8
C Total	9	10
Section D. Adjusted PA Reportable Income. See PA-20S/PA-65 Schedule M instructions.	1	2
Section E. Itemize those expenses that PA law does not allow that the entity deducted on its federal form. These adjustments increase PA reportable income (reduce the loss).		
a Taxes paid on income. Submit REV-1190	1	2
b Differences in depreciation/amortization taken for PA and federal purposes.	3	4
c Key man life insurance premiums (owners as beneficiaries).	5	6
d Differences in PA treatment of guaranteed payments for capital	7	8
e Differences in depreciation for bonus depreciation (PA law does not allow bonus depreciation.)	9	10
f Expense adjustments to qualify for the PA credits claimed in Part V of the PA-20S/PA-65.	11	12
g Other expenses the entity deducted on its federal return that PA does not allow. Submit statement	13	14
E Total	15	16
Section F. Itemize those expenses that PA law allows that the entity could not deduct on its federal form. These adjustments decrease PA reportable income (increase the loss).		
a 50 percent of business meals and entertainment expenses that the entity could not deduct	1	2
b Sales tax on depreciable assets	3	4
c Differences in depreciation/amortization taken for PA and federal purposes.	5	6
d IRC Section 179 expenses (the maximum for PA purposes is \$25,000)	7	8
e Expenses for employees, including PA S corporation shareholder-employees.	9	10
f Life insurance premiums (PA S corporation or partnership as beneficiary)	11	12
g Expense adjustments to qualify for federal credits	13	14
h Current expensing of Intangible Drilling costs - Schedule I, Line 5	15	16
i Other expenses PA allows that the entity did not deduct on the federal return. Submit statement	17	18
F Total	19	20
Section G. Total Taxable Income (Loss). Add Section D, plus E, minus F.	1	2



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Instructions for PA-20S/PA-65 Schedule M

Reconciliation of Federal-Taxable Income (Loss)
to PA-Taxable Income (Loss)

PA-20S/PA-65 M IN (PT) 05-18

GENERAL INFORMATION

Purpose of Schedule

The purpose of Schedule M is to determine the proper classification of federal income for Pennsylvania purposes and to determine the Pennsylvania business net income (loss) and/or rental/royalty income (loss) according to Pennsylvania personal income tax rules and regulations. All entities file PA-20S/PA-65 Schedule M whether there are adjustments to federal income (loss) amounts or not.

PA-20S/PA-65 Schedule M, Part A

Part A must be used to classify taxable income (loss) as shown on federal Form 1120S or federal Form 1065 for Pennsylvania personal income tax purposes. The entity must classify federal amounts using Pennsylvania personal income tax rules. Refer to the PA PIT Guide, Chapter 16, Table 16-8, Classifying Federal Schedule K Lines for Pennsylvania Personal Income Tax Purposes.

PA-20S/PA-65 Schedule M, Part B

Part B must be used:

- To reconcile the entity's federal business income (loss) and rental/royalty income (loss) to Pennsylvania income (loss). If the entity is separately allocating income, keeps separate books and records for financial statement purposes, and there are no business transactions between multiple businesses, the "Pennsylvania-Allocated Income (Loss)" column and the "Total Rental Income (Loss) or Total Business Income (Loss) Before Apportionment" column will be completed. If the entity is apportioning its income, complete only the "Total Rental Income (Loss) or Total Business Income (Loss) Before Apportionment" column.

- Rental income must be allocated between inside Pennsylvania and outside Pennsylvania. Apportionment is not allowed.
- The Pennsylvania business activity net income (loss) must be determined on a separate PA-20S/PA-65 Schedule M, Part B from the entity's rental/royalty activity net income (loss).
- The entity should complete the appropriate PA-20S/PA-65 Schedules A, B and D to adjust the federal income to Pennsylvania income. Each of these classes of income represent interest, dividend and gain (Loss) on the sale, exchange or disposition of property. Using PA-20S/PA-65 Schedule M, Part B for the other income classes results in the improper classification of income and reporting errors.

COMPLETING PA SCHEDULE M PART A

Business Name

Enter the complete name of the entity or business as shown on the PA-20S/PA-65 Information Return.

FEIN

Enter the nine-digit federal employer identification number (FEIN) of the entity or business as shown on the PA-20S/PA-65 Information Return.

LINE INSTRUCTIONS

PART A

Classifying Federal Income (Loss) for Pennsylvania Personal Income Tax Purposes

Classify, without adjustment for Pennsylvania personal income tax rules, the federal income (loss) from federal Form 1120S, Schedule K or federal

Form 1065, Schedule K. The entity must classify the amounts from the federal categories to the reportable Pennsylvania personal income tax classes of income. The total of the specific federal line items should equal the total of the federal schedule.

Refer to the PA PIT Guide, Chapter 16, Table 16-8, Classifying Federal Schedule K Lines for Pennsylvania Personal Income Tax Purposes.

For each line in column (a), federal income (loss), analyze the components of the federal amounts. Then classify the federal amounts to the applicable Pennsylvania income class in its entirety or the appropriate portion of each amount, without adjustment for Pennsylvania personal income tax rules. If the entity does not have to classify an income (loss) amount, place that amount in the appropriate column for the Pennsylvania income class. The PA S corporation or partnership will reflect federal and state differences from column (c) through (e) on the corresponding Pennsylvania schedules. Columns (b) and (f) are reported on PA-20S/PA-65 Schedule M, Part B for further adjustment as required.

LINE 1

Ordinary Income (Loss) from Trade or Business Activities

COLUMN (a)

Federal Income (Loss)

Enter the amount of ordinary business income (loss) from the federal Schedule K, Line 1 without any adjustment for Pennsylvania personal income tax purposes.

COLUMN (b)

Pennsylvania Business Income (Loss)

Enter the amount of ordinary business income (loss) from Line 1, Column (a)

received from the operation of the entity's business, profession or farm.

⚠ IMPORTANT: For federal purposes, the entity includes estate/trust income and gambling/lottery winnings in ordinary income. The entity must reclassify such income and subtract it from ordinary income on PA-20S/PA-65 Schedule M, Part B, Section C, Line d. The entity also is required to include estate/trust income on PA-20S/PA-65 Schedule J and gambling/lottery winnings on PA-20S/PA-65 Schedule T. The entity then reports the income on the PA-20S/PA-65 Information Return, Part III in the appropriate class of income. The entity supports this adjustment with a supplemental statement that is submitted with the PA-20S/PA-65 Schedule M. See also instructions for Line 11, Investment Partnerships.

COLUMN (e)

**Gain (Loss) from Sales
PA Schedule D**

Enter the ordinary gain (loss) amount on the disposition of assets from the F1065 or F1120S returns where the proceeds were not reinvested in similar property used in the same kind of business.

LINE 2

**Net Income (Loss) from Rental
Real Estate Activities**

COLUMN (a)

Federal Income (Loss)

Enter the amount of net rental real estate income (loss) from federal Schedule K, Line 2 without any adjustment for Pennsylvania personal income tax purposes.

COLUMN (b)

**Pennsylvania Business
Income (Loss)**

Enter the amount of net rental real estate income (loss) from Part A, Line 2, Column (a) that represents business income for Pennsylvania personal income tax purposes.

Refer to the Pennsylvania Personal Income Tax Guide, Chapter 13 to determine if rental income should be classified as Pennsylvania business income.

COLUMN (f)

**Rent & Royalty Income
(Loss) - PA Schedule E**

Enter the amount of net rental real estate income (loss) from Part A, Line 2, Column (a) received from the entity's ownership of rental property.

LINE 3

**Other Gross Rental Income (Loss)
COLUMN (a)**

Federal Income (Loss)

Enter the amount of other gross rental income (loss) from federal Schedule K, Line 3c without any adjustment for Pennsylvania personal income tax purposes.

COLUMN (b)

**Pennsylvania Business
Income (Loss)**

Enter the amount of other gross rental income (loss) from Part A, Line 3, Column (a) that represents business income for Pennsylvania personal income tax purposes.

Refer to the Pennsylvania Personal Income Tax Guide to determine if other net rental income (loss) should be classified as Pennsylvania business income.

COLUMN (f)

**Rent & Royalty Income
(Loss) - PA Schedule E**

Enter the amount of other gross rental income (loss) from Part A, Line 3, Column (a) received from the entity's other rental activities.

LINE 4

Interest Income

COLUMN (a)

Federal Income (Loss)

Enter the amount of interest income from federal Schedule K, Line 5 (federal Form 1065) or Line 4 (federal Form 1120S) without any adjustment for Pennsylvania personal income tax purposes.

COLUMN (b)

**Pennsylvania Business
Income (Loss)**

Enter the amount of interest income from Part A, Line 4, Column (a) re-

ceived from investments and deposits for the purpose of generating working capital and other interest used in the operation of the entity's business, profession or farm.

COLUMN (c)

Interest Income PA Schedule A

Enter the amount of interest income from Part A, Line 4, Column (a) received from the entity's non-business investments and deposits (i.e., long-term investments, savings, set-aside interest for owners, etc.).

COLUMN (f)

**Rent & Royalty Income
(Loss) - PA Schedule E**

Enter the amount of interest income from Part A, Line 4, Column (a) received from investments and deposits for the purpose of maintaining the entity's rental property or activities.

LINE 5

Dividends

COLUMN (a)

Federal Income (Loss)

Enter the amount of dividends from the federal Schedule K, Line 6a (federal Form 1065) or Line 5a (federal Form 1120S) without any adjustment for Pennsylvania personal income tax purposes.

COLUMN (b)

**Pennsylvania Business
Income (Loss)**

Enter the amount of dividends from Part A, Line 5, Column (a) received from investments and deposits for the purpose of generating working capital and other dividend income used in the operation of the entity's business, profession, or farm.

COLUMN (d)

Dividend Income - PA Schedule B

Enter the amount of dividends from Part A, Line 5, Column (a) received from the entity's non-business investments and deposits (i.e. long-term investments, stocks held for investments etc.).

COLUMN (f)**Rent & Royalty Income (Loss) - PA Schedule E**

Enter the amount of dividends from Part A, Line 5, Column (a) received from investments or deposits for the purpose of maintaining the entity's rental property.

LINE 6

Royalty Income**COLUMN (a)****Federal Income (Loss)**

Enter the amount of royalties from the federal 1065 Schedule K, Line 7 or federal 1120S Schedule K, Line 6 without any adjustment for Pennsylvania personal income tax purposes.

COLUMN (b)**Pennsylvania Business Income (Loss)**

Enter the amount of royalties from Part A, Line 6, Column (a) for the amount of royalty income that was used in the entity's operation of the business.

COLUMN (f)**Rent & Royalty Income (Loss) - PA Schedule E**

Enter the amount of royalties from Part A, Line 6, Column (a) for the amount of royalty income that was received for the use of the entity's property.

LINE 7

Net Short-Term Capital Gain (Loss)

Pennsylvania does not distinguish between long-term and short-term gain (loss). Read the instructions to determine if a sale, exchange or disposition is a business transaction in the ordinary course of operating a business, profession, farm or a disposition of property.

COLUMN (a)**Federal Income (Loss)**

Enter the amount of net short-term capital gain (loss) from the federal 1065 Schedule K, Line 8 or federal 1120S Schedule K, Line 7 without any adjustment for Pennsylvania personal income tax purposes.

COLUMN (b)**Pennsylvania Business Income (Loss)**

Enter the amount of net short-term capital gain (loss) from Part A, Line 7, Column (a) received from the entity's sales of business assets/investments used in operating its business, profession or farm.



NOTE: The proceeds from the sale must be reinvested back into similar property used in the same kind of business to be classified as working capital.

COLUMN (d)**Dividend Income**

Enter the amount of short-term capital gain distributions taxable as dividends for Pennsylvania personal income tax purposes.

COLUMN (e)**Gain (Loss) From Sales PA Schedule D**

Enter the amount of net short-term capital gain (loss) from Part A, Line 7, Column (a) received from the entity's disposition of land, buildings, investments, and other assets where the proceeds of the transaction were not reinvested in similar property used in the same kind of business.

LINE 8

Net Long-Term Capital Gain (Loss)

Pennsylvania does not distinguish between long-term and short-term gain (loss). Read the instructions for determining if a sale, exchange or disposition is a business transaction in the ordinary course of operating a business, profession, farm or a disposition of property.

COLUMN (a)**Federal Income (Loss)**

Enter the amount of net long-term capital gain (loss) from the federal Form 1065, Schedule K, Line 9a or federal Form 1120S Schedule K, Line 8a without any adjustment for Pennsylvania personal income tax purposes.

COLUMN (b)**Pennsylvania Business Income (Loss)**

Enter the amount of net long-term capital gain (loss) from Part A, Line 8, Column (a) received from the entity's sales of business assets/investments used in operating its business, profession or farm.



NOTE: The proceeds from the sale must be reinvested back into similar property used in the same kind of business to be classified as working capital.

COLUMN (d)**Dividend Income**

Enter the amount of net long-term capital gain distributions taxable as dividends for Pennsylvania personal income tax purposes.

COLUMN (e)**Gain (Loss) From Sales PA Schedule D**

Enter the amount of net long-term capital gain (loss) from Part A, Line 8, Column (a) received from the entity's disposition of land, buildings, investments and other assets where the proceeds of the transaction were not reinvested in similar property used in the same kind of business.

LINE 9

Net Gain (Loss) From Disposal of IRC §179 Property**COLUMN (a)****Federal Income (Loss)**

Enter the amount of net gain (loss) from the disposal of IRC §179 property from the federal Schedule K, Line 20c (federal Form 1065) or 17d (federal Form 1120S) without any adjustment for Pennsylvania personal income tax purposes.

COLUMN (b)**Pennsylvania Business Income (Loss)**

Enter the amount of net gain (loss) from the disposal of IRC §179 property from Part A, Line 9, Column (a) received from the entity's sale of IRC §179 property used in operating its business, profession or farm.



NOTE: The proceeds from the sale must be reinvested back into similar property used in the same kind of business to be classified as working capital.

COLUMN (e)

**Gain (Loss) From Sales
PA Schedule D**

Enter the amount of net gain (loss) from the disposal of IRC §179 property from Part A, Line 9, Column (a) received from the entity's sale of IRC §179 property where the proceeds of the transaction were not reinvested in similar IRC §179 property used in the same kind of business.

LINE 10

**Net IRC Section 1231 Gain
(Loss) From Form 4797**

COLUMN (a)

Federal Income (Loss)

Enter the amount of net IRC §1231 gain (loss) from the federal Schedule K, Line 10 (federal Form 1065) or Line 9 (federal Form 1120S) without any adjustment for Pennsylvania personal income tax purposes.

COLUMN (b)

**Pennsylvania Business Income
(Loss)**

Enter the amount of net IRC §1231 gain (loss) from federal Form 4797 from PA-20S/PA-65 Schedule M, Part A, Line 10, Column (a) received from the entity's sales of business assets/investments used in operating its business, profession or farm.



NOTE: The proceeds from the sale must be reinvested back into similar property used in the same kind of business to be classified as working capital.

COLUMN (e)

**Gain (Loss) From Sales
PA Schedule D**

Enter the amount of net IRC § 1231 gain (loss) from federal Form 4797 from PA-20S/PA-65 Schedule M, Part A, Line 10, Column (a) received from the entity's disposition of land, buildings, investments and other assets where the proceeds of the transaction **were not** reinvested in similar property used in the same kind of business.

LINE 11

Other Income (Loss)

Analyze amounts on this line to determine the proper Pennsylvania income classification. Expenses reported on this line are generally not deductible for Pennsylvania personal income tax purposes.

Investment Partnerships

Investment partnerships, who report income on this line for federal income tax purposes, are required to classify investment income according to Pennsylvania personal income tax rules. Interest, dividends and gains (losses) should not be classified as business income and should be allocated to their respective classes of income. In addition, Pennsylvania does not allow deductions related to investment income. Pennsylvania does not follow the "trader in securities" concept allowed for federal income tax purposes.

COLUMN (a)

Federal Income (Loss)

Enter the amount of other income (loss) from the federal Schedule K, Line 11 (federal Form 1065) or Line 10 (federal Form 1120S) without any adjustment for Pennsylvania personal income tax purposes.

Classify each item of income (loss) for Pennsylvania personal income tax purposes in the applicable columns according to each source and transaction that determined the income (loss). Other business income (loss) is Column (b), other interest income is Column (c), other dividend income is Column (d), other income (loss) from the sale, exchange or disposition of the entity's property is Column (e), and other income (loss) from the use of the entity's rental property or activities is Column (f).

COLUMN (e)

**Gain (Loss) from Sales
PA Schedule D**

Enter Section 1256 income (loss) from the federal 1065 Schedule K, Line 11 or federal 1120S Schedule K, Line 10 without any adjustment for Pennsylvania personal income tax purposes.

LINE 12

**Total Federal Income (Loss) by
Pennsylvania Classification**

Total the amounts in columns a through f.

**COMPLETING
PA SCHEDULE M PART B**

Business Name

Enter the complete name of the entity or business as shown on the PA-20S/PA-65 Information Return.

FEIN

Enter the nine-digit federal employer identification number (FEIN) of the entity or business as shown on the PA-20S/PA-65 Information Return.

LINE INSTRUCTIONS

PART B

Specific instructions for most of the lines are provided. Lines that are not discussed are self-explanatory.

**Determining Pennsylvania-
Reportable Income (Loss)
by Classification**

Use PA-20S/PA-65, Schedule M, Part B to reconcile the entity's federal business income (loss) and/or rental/royalty income (loss) to Pennsylvania income (loss). If the entity is separately allocating income, keeps separate books and records for financial statement purposes, and there are no business transactions between multiple businesses, the "PA-Allocated Income (Loss)" Column and the "Total Rental Income (Loss) or Total Business Income (Loss) Before Apportionment" Column will be completed.

For the business class of income if the entity is apportioning its income, complete only the "Total Rental Income (Loss) or Total Business Income (Loss) Before Apportionment" Column.

SECTION A

**Federal Classification
Income (Loss)**

Enter the Pennsylvania-classified net income (loss) from Part A, Column (b),

or enter the Pennsylvania-classified net rental income (loss) from Part A, Column (f). The Pennsylvania business activity net income (loss) must be determined on a separate PA-20S/PA-65 Schedule M, Part B from the entity's rental/royalty activity net income (loss).

IMPORTANT: Part B, Section A, Box 2 must show total worldwide rental income. Rental income cannot be apportioned.

SECTION B

Itemize Income Adjustments that Increase Pennsylvania-Reportable Income (Reduce the Loss from the Federal Form)

LINE a

Deferred Income Relating to Advance Payments for Goods and Services

Pennsylvania personal income tax requires income to be taxed in the year of receipt. Pennsylvania does not allow the deferral of income related to advanced payments for goods and services as allowed under IRC §451 and Internal Revenue Procedure 2004-34. Items reported on this line must be reversed in Section C, Line d the following tax year.

LINE b

Difference in Qualified Gain (Loss) for each Business Sale of Property

A qualified gain (loss) for each business sale of property is a disposition of land, buildings, investments, and other assets where the proceeds of the transaction were reinvested in similar property used in the same kind of business

The amount reported on this line is when Pennsylvania gain is higher than the federal gain or the Pennsylvania loss is less than the federal loss.

LINE c

Gain from Business Like-Kind Exchanges

A "like-kind exchange" refers to property that has been exchanged for similar property. For example: a taxpayer

exchanged land in Pennsylvania for land in Florida. Under the Internal Revenue Code (IRC) a gain (loss) is not recognized and is deferred until the like-kind property is sold.

Pennsylvania tax law contains no such provision, the difference between the basis of the old property and the current market value of the property received in exchange is the taxable gain and reported on this line.

LINE d

Gain (Loss) on Involuntary Conversions – IRC Section 1033

Effective September 11, 2016, Section 1033 of the Internal Revenue Code shall be applicable to the personal income tax. This federal provision allows a taxpayer to acquire replacement property and make an election to defer recognition of gain following an involuntary conversion, for example when the original property is destroyed by fire or natural disaster.

However prior to September 11, 2016, Pennsylvania does not follow the federal treatment for involuntary conversion allowed under IRC § 1033. Gain must be recognized in the year of the conversion.

LINE e

Income from Cancellation of Debt that Pennsylvania Treats Differently from Federal Rules

The department published several bulletins which discuss the taxability of cancellation of debt. To determine taxability, refer to PIT Bulletins 2009-04, 2009-05 and 2009-06 on the department's website.

LINE f

Increases in Income in the Year of Change Resulting from Spread in the Year of Change Associated with IRC Section 481(a) Adjustment

Accounting change must be taken in the year it is adjusted.

LINE g

Income from Obligations of Other States and Organizations that Is Not Exempt for PA Purposes

Interest on obligations of other states and territories, their political subdivisions and instrumentalities is taxable for Pennsylvania personal income tax purposes.

LINE h

Other Taxable Income for Pennsylvania Purposes the Entity Does Not Report for Federal Purposes. Submit Statement.

Include other kinds of income that are taxable for Pennsylvania purposes but the entity does not report for federal purposes. Include passive or at-risk-loss carryover amounts deducted on federal Form 8825. Pennsylvania does not allow carryover of losses. Loss from a pass through entity is included on this line in determining net profits for personal income tax purposes. The pass through loss should be added to business income and reported on PA-20S/PA-65 Information Return, Part I, Line 1b. Submit an itemized statement describing each income.

SECTION B

Total

Total Lines a through h as follows:

Pennsylvania Allocated Income (Loss) Column

Add Boxes 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13 and 15. Enter the result in Part B, Section B, Box 17.

Total Rental Income (Loss) or Total Business Income (Loss) Before Apportionment Column

Add Boxes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16. Enter the result in Part B, Section B, Box 18.

SECTION C

Itemize Income Adjustments that Decrease the Pennsylvania Reportable Income. (Increase the Loss from the Federal Form)

LINE a

Difference in Qualified Gain (Loss) for each Business Sale

A qualified gain (loss) for each business sale of property is a disposition of land, buildings, investments, and other assets where the proceeds of the transaction were reinvested in similar property used in the same kind of business.

This line represents a decrease in reportable income as the Pennsylvania gain is less than the federal gain or the Pennsylvania loss is higher than the federal loss.

LINE b

Income from Obligations of the U.S. Government and Other Organizations that Is Not Taxable for PA Purposes

Interest on obligations issued by or on behalf of the U.S. government is not subject to Pennsylvania personal income tax.

See REV-1643, Tax-Exempt Obligations for Pennsylvania Personal Income Tax Purposes, for a complete listing of obligations exempt from Pennsylvania personal income tax on the department's website.

LINE c

Decreases for Previously Reported Income In Prior Year Resulting from Spread Associated with IRC Section 481(a)

The amount reported on this line is the federal spread from the 481 adjustment. The entire amount should be reported in the year of the change for Pennsylvania purposes. If you did not report the entire adjustment in the year of the change for Pennsylvania purposes, **do not** decrease Pennsylvania reportable income.

LINE d

Other Pennsylvania Nontaxable Income the Entity Reported for Federal Purposes. Submit Statement.

Include other kinds of income that are not taxable for Pennsylvania purposes

but the entity had to report for federal purposes.

Income from a pass through entity is included on this line to determine net profits for personal income tax purposes.

Pass through income should be deducted from business income and reported on PA-20S/PA-65 Information Return, Part I, Line 1b. If an itemized statement is not submitted describing each income item, the income item may be denied.

If the entity reported an adjustment in Section B, Line a in the previous tax year, then an adjustment must be reported on Line d reversing that.

SECTION C

Total

Total Lines a through d as follows:

Pennsylvania Allocated Income (Loss) Column

Add Boxes 1, 3, 5 and 7. Enter the result in Part B, Section C, Box 9.

Total Rental Income (Loss) or Total Business Income (Loss) Before Apportionment Column

Add Boxes 2, 4, 6 and 8. Enter the result in Part B, Section C, Box 10.

SECTION D

Adjusted Pennsylvania-Reportable Income

Pennsylvania Allocated Income (Loss) Column

Add Box 1 in Section A and Box 17 in Section B. From this result, subtract Box 9 in Section C. Enter the result in Part B, Section D, Box 1.

Total Rental Income (Loss) or Total Business Income (Loss) Before Apportionment Column

Add Box 2 in Section A and Box 18 in Section B. From this result, subtract Box 10 in Section C. Enter the result in Part B, Section D, Box 2.

SECTION E

Itemize Those Expenses that Pennsylvania Law Does Not Allow that the Entity Deducted on its Federal Form

These adjustments increase Pennsylvania reportable income (reduce the loss from the federal form). The entity should refer to the Pennsylvania Personal Income Tax Guide for Pennsylvania rules governing the expenses it may deduct for federal purposes, but may not deduct to determine its income (loss) for Pennsylvania.

LINE a

Taxes Paid on Income Submit REV-1190

Use this line to report non Pennsylvania taxes paid on income.

The Philadelphia Business Income and Receipts Tax includes two components:

- Gross receipts tax based on revenue; and
- Net income tax based on net income.


Pennsylvania personal income tax law does not allow deductions for taxes based on net income. Only the gross receipts portion of the Philadelphia Business Income and Receipts Tax is deductible for Pennsylvania personal income taxes. You may not take a deduction for the net income tax portion.

The following are not deductible for Pennsylvania personal income tax and should be included on this line:

- Taxes based on net income;
- Taxes paid to other states or foreign countries based on income;
- Estate taxes and inheritance, legacy, succession and gift taxes; or
- Assessments for betterment and improvements.

The following are deductible for Pennsylvania personal income tax and should not be included on this line:

- Taxes based on gross receipts;
- Other federal, state and local taxes are allowable deductions.

 **NOTE:** The entity submitting REV-1190 must include the entity name, FEIN and tax year on the form.

LINE b**Differences in Depreciation/Amortization taken for Pennsylvania and Federal Purposes**

Include amount in years where there is a federal bonus depreciation expense. Pennsylvania does not allow bonus depreciation.

Act 52 of 2013, allows a taxpayer to amortize the intangible drilling and development costs it incurs. The election must be taken by the person (entity) that incurs the costs. Include in the amount of the adjustment the amortization the entity incurs for intangible drilling costs.

For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2014, Pennsylvania allows the option of amortizing IDCs over a ten-year period or taking up to one-third of the cost in the first year and amortizing the remainder over ten years beginning in the tax year the costs are incurred.

LINE c**Key Man Life Insurance Premiums (Owners as Beneficiaries)**

If the owners are the beneficiaries, Pennsylvania does not allow the deduction of life insurance premiums.

LINE d**Differences in Pennsylvania Treatment of Guaranteed Payments for Capital**

Please refer to Chapter 16 in the Pennsylvania Personal Income Tax Guide, Page 12, 4c.

LINE e**Differences in Depreciation for Bonus Depreciation**

Pennsylvania law does not allow bonus depreciation. Therefore, reduce the entity's depreciation expense by the difference after subtracting the allowable Pennsylvania depreciation expense using the generally accepted method the entity elected from its federal bonus depreciation. Alternatively, subtract the entire amount of bonus depreciation and claim the Pennsylvania-

allowable depreciation expense Section F, Line c.

LINE f**Expense Adjustments to Qualify for the Pennsylvania Credits Claimed in Part V of the PA-20S/PA-65**

Pennsylvania does not allow the deduction of certain expenses used to qualify for the Neighborhood Assistance Program and the Educational Improvement tax credits. If the expenses were deducted in calculating federal-taxable income, the amount should be reported as a reduction in expenses on line f. Do not reduce Pennsylvania-taxable income by amounts paid to qualify for the credit.

LINE g**Other Expenses the Entity Deducted On Its Federal Return That Pennsylvania Does Not Allow. Submit Statement.**

Include other kinds of expenses that are not deductible for Pennsylvania purposes but the entity had to report for federal purposes. Submit an itemized statement describing each income item.

SECTION E**Total**

Total Lines a through g as follows:

Pennsylvania Allocated Income (Loss) Column

Add Boxes 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11 and 13. Enter the result in Part B, Section E, Box 15.

Total Rental Income (Loss) or Total Business Income (Loss) Before Apportionment Column

Add Boxes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14. Enter the result in Part B, Section E, Box 16.

SECTION F**Itemize Those Expenses that Pennsylvania Law Allows that the Entity Could Not Deduct on its Federal Form**

These adjustments decrease Pennsylvania-reportable income (increase the

loss from the federal form). The entity should refer to the Pennsylvania Personal Income Tax Guide for instructions for the Pennsylvania rules governing the expenses it may not deduct for federal purposes, but can deduct in determining its income (loss) for Pennsylvania.

LINE a**Fifty Percent of Business Meals and Entertainment Expenses that the Entity Could Not Deduct**

Pennsylvania allows 100 percent of customary and reasonable amounts expensed on business meals and entertainment as opposed to the federal limit of 50 percent.

The 50 percent disallowed for federal purposes is taken as an expense on PA-20S/PA-65, Schedule M, Section F, Line a. This adjustment decreases Pennsylvania-reportable income.

LINE b**Sales Tax on Depreciable Assets**

Pennsylvania allows the immediate expensing of sales tax paid on depreciable assets.

Federal law requires the sales tax to be added to the basis of the depreciable asset. If the sales tax is deducted on this line, **do not** add it to depreciable basis for Pennsylvania personal income tax purposes.

LINE c**Differences in Depreciation/Amortization Taken for Pennsylvania and Federal Purposes**

Include amount when Pennsylvania depreciation expense is greater than federal depreciation expense due to allowances of federal bonus depreciation expenses and excess IRC §179 deductions in previous years.

Act 52 of 2013, allows a taxpayer to amortize the intangible drilling costs it incurs. The election must be taken by the person (entity) that incurs the costs. Include in the amount of the adjustment the amortization the entity incurs for intangible drilling and development costs.

For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2014, Pennsylvania permits the option of amortizing IDCs over a ten-year period or taking up to one-third of the cost in the initial year and amortizing the remainder over ten years beginning in the tax year the costs are incurred. In addition to the amount of depreciation expense reported as a result of any bonus depreciation or excess IRC §179 deductions for federal purposes, enter the total amount reported from Schedule I, Part C, Line 8.

LINE d


Section 179 Expense - The maximum for Pennsylvania purposes is \$25,000

Partnerships

Partnerships do not reduce the ordinary business income on federal Form 1065, Schedule K, Line 1 by Section 179 deduction on Line 12. The Pennsylvania deduction is taken when federal Form 1065, Schedule K, Line 1 is transferred to PA-20S/PA-65 Schedule M, Part B, Section A. The PA allowable Section 179 depreciation is reported in Part B, Section F, Line d.

PA S Corporations

PA S corporations do not reduce the ordinary business income on federal Form 1120S, Schedule K, Line 1 by IRC §179 deduction on Line 11. The Pennsylvania deduction is taken when federal Form 1120S, Schedule K, Line 1 is transferred to PA-20S/PA-65 Schedule M, Part B, Section A. The PA allowable Section 179 depreciation is reported in Part B, Section F, Line d.

 **NOTE:** Pennsylvania tax law allows IRC §179 property deduction on a limited basis. They are allowable with respect to the entity and each owner only to the extent allowable under the Internal Revenue Code in effect on January 1, 1997. For example the aggregated dollar limitation is \$25,000 less the amount by which the cost of IRC §179 property placed in service during the taxable year exceeds \$200,000. Federal increases enacted after 1997 are disregarded for personal income tax purposes.

LINE e

Expenses for Employees Including PA S Corporation Shareholder-Employees

Include federal nondeductible expenses that are deductible for Pennsylvania such as health insurance for PA S corporation shareholder-employees.

If shareholder health insurance expense is included on Schedule M, Part A, Line 1 a (federal income (loss)) then it cannot be deducted on Schedule M, Part B, Section F, Line e.

Also, for Pennsylvania personal income tax purposes, if the health plan is non-discriminatory, regardless of the percentage of the shareholder, it is not included in the shareholder wages and is deductible for the S corporation.

For Pennsylvania personal income tax purposes, if the health plan is discriminatory, regardless of the percentage of the shareholder, it is included in the shareholder wages and is deductible for the S corporation.

Non-discriminatory plans include all employees.

Discriminatory plans include only some employees and the health package is enhanced.

LINE f

Life Insurance Premiums (PA S Corporation or Partnership as Beneficiary)

Pennsylvania allows the deductions of premiums. However, if the entity is deducting life insurance premiums for which it is a beneficiary for Pennsylvania purposes, the proceeds are taxable for Pennsylvania personal income tax purposes.

Pennsylvania does not allow an expense deduction for life insurance premiums if the life insurance proceeds are to be used to fund a buy or sell arrangement or merely free up funds to buy out a decedent's interest. The proceeds are not taxable at the owner's level.

If the exclusive purpose of the policy is to keep the business going, including

insurance policies to secure business loans, the insurance premiums are deductible and the proceeds are taxable.

Include the proceeds in ordinary income when determining net income or loss from the operation of the activities of the entity.

LINE g

Expense Adjustments to Qualify for Federal Credits

If the entity has taken certain credits against federal-taxable income then certain expenses are not deductible in calculating federal-taxable income. Those expenses are allowable in calculating Pennsylvania-taxable income.

LINE h

Current Expensing of Intangible Drilling Cost

For tax years beginning after Dec. 31, 2013, recovery of the intangible drilling and development costs includes an option to elect to currently expense up to one-third of the total amount of the eligible costs. The election is made by including the amount on this line. A shareholder, partner or member may not make the election on behalf of an S corporation, partnership or limited liability company.

Enter the total amount reported from Schedule I, Part B, Line 5.

LINE i

Other Expenses Pennsylvania Allows that the Entity Did Not Deduct on its Federal Return. Submit Statement.

Include other kinds of expenses the entity could not deduct on its federal return but Pennsylvania law allows.

If an itemized statement is not submitted, describing each expense item, the expense item may be denied.

Pennsylvania personal income law does not allow deductions for charitable contributions. Refer to the Pennsylvania Personal Income Tax Guide, Chapter 11.

For expenses for intangible drilling costs refer to the Personal Income Tax Guide, Chapter 23, Natural Resources.

For intangible drilling costs incurred in tax years beginning after Dec. 31, 2013, refer to Personal Income Tax Informational Notice 2013-04, intangible drilling and development costs.

SECTION F

Total

Total Lines a through d as follows:

Pennsylvania Allocated Income (Loss) Column

Add Boxes 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15 and 17. Enter the result in Part B, Section F, Box 19.

Total Rental Income (Loss) or Total Business Income (Loss) Before Apportionment Column

Add Boxes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18. Enter the result in Part B, Section F, Box 20.

SECTION G

Total Taxable Income (Loss)

Pennsylvania Allocated Income (Loss) Column

Add Box 1 in Section D and Box 15 in Section E. From this result, subtract Box 19 in Section F. Enter the result in Part B, Section G, Box 1.

If selecting Column (b) on PA-20S/PA-65, Schedule M, Part B, Section A, enter the result on the PA-20S/PA-65 Information Return, Part II, Line 2e.

If selecting Column (f) on PA-20S/PA-65, Schedule M, Part B, Section A, enter the result on the PA-20S/PA-65 Information Return, Part III, Line 6b. If a loss, fill in the oval.

Total Rental Income (Loss) or Total Business Income (Loss) Before Apportionment Column

Add Box 2 in Section D and Box 16 in Section E. From this result, subtract Box 20 in Section F.

Enter the result in Part B, Section G, Box 2.

If selecting Column (b) on PA-20S/PA-65, Schedule M, Part B, Section A, enter the result on the PA-20S/PA-65 Information Return, Part I, Line 1a.

If selecting Column (f) on PA-20S/PA-65, Schedule M, Part B, Section A, enter on the PA-20S/PA-65 Information Return, Part III, Line 6a, the difference between Line 2 and Line 1 from Part B, Section G.