

2022 Minnesota Unrelated Business Income Tax (UBIT)

Includes Instructions for Forms M4NP, M4NPI, and M4NPA

Contents

General Information	1–3
Before you File	1
Filing Requirements	1
Due Dates and Extensions	2
Payment Options	2
Amending Your Return	3
Accounting Period	3
Form M4NP Instructions	4–6
Penalty and Interest Worksheet ..	5
Assembling Your Return	6
M4NPI Instructions	7–8
M4NPA Instructions	9–10
Apportionment for Financial Institutions	11
Federal Adjustments	12

*This information is available in
alternate formats.*

Website

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

- Find tax information
- Download forms
- File and pay electronically
- Sign up to receive tax-related updates

Phone

651-297-5199

E-mail

ubi.taxes@state.mn.us

Address

Minnesota Department of Revenue
Mail Station 1257
600 N. Robert St.
St. Paul, MN 55146-1257

Sales Tax Exempt Status

651-296-6181 or 1-800-657-3777

What's New

In January 2023, Minnesota law was updated to recognize the Internal Revenue Code as amended through December 15, 2022. However, some nonconformity adjustments still apply due to retroactive Minnesota modifications enacted in the tax bill. Use Amended Return check-box on the M4NP to calculate any remaining nonconformity adjustments.

Form TPD—Tax Position Disclosure

The new Form TPD can be used by taxpayers and tax return preparers to disclose items or positions that are not otherwise adequately disclosed on a Minnesota tax return to avoid certain penalties. If you file Form TPD, check the box on the front of Form M4NP. See Form TPD for more details.

Reminders

A tax bill signed into law on May 30, 2019:

- Revised the recognition period for the Historic Structure Rehabilitation Tax Credit. Go to page 8 for instructions.
- Changed the net operating loss (NOL) carry forward from 20 years to 15 years and eliminated the two-year carry back. Also limited the NOL deduction to 80% of the taxable net income. Go to the instructions on page 4 and Form M4NP NOL.

Before You File

You Need a Minnesota Tax ID

Your Minnesota Tax ID is the seven-digit number you are assigned when you register with the department. Your organization only needs one Minnesota ID number and one federal employer ID number (FEIN) to use for all tax types (e.g., sales, withholding, lawful gambling, unrelated business income tax, etc.).

You must include your Minnesota ID on your return so that we record your tax filings and payments.

If you do not have a Minnesota ID, you can apply online at www.revenue.state.mn.us or call 651-282-5225 or 1-800-657-3605.

Filing Requirements

Any tax-exempt organization doing business in Minnesota that is required to file one of the federal tax returns listed below is also required to file a Minnesota Form M4NP, *Unrelated Business Income Tax Return*, and pay tax on federal taxable income assignable to Minnesota.

- **Form 990-T** — Exempt organizations with unrelated business income and organizations liable for proxy tax on lobbying and political expenditures
- **Form 1120-C** — Farmers' cooperatives, as defined in IRC section 521
- **Form 1120-H** — Homeowner associations
- **Form 1120-POL** — Political organizations

You must attach a complete copy of your federal return, including all supporting schedules (including all Form 990-T Schedule As), to your Form M4NP. However, copies of federal Form 990 and 990 EZ are not required with the Minnesota Department of Revenue.

Software-Generated Forms

If you use your own software, the information must be in the same format as our forms and schedules. If it is not in the same format, the forms and schedules may be returned to you for correction.

File Electronically

File your return electronically on our website. Go to www.revenue.state.mn.us and log in. Follow the prompts to electronically file your Unrelated Business Income Tax return.

General Information (continued)

Due Dates and Extensions

When is the Return Due?

All filers. The due date for filing Form M4NP and paying tax owed is the same as your federal return. The U.S. postmark date, or date recorded or marked by a designated delivery service, is considered the filing date (postage meter marks are not valid). When the due date falls on a Saturday, Sunday or legal holiday, returns postmarked on the next business day are considered timely. When a return is filed late, the date it is received at the department is treated as the date filed.

1120-H filers and 1120-POL filers. File by the 15th day of the fourth month after the end of the tax year.

990-T filers. File by the 15th day of the fifth month after the end of the tax year.

1120-C filers. File by the 15th day of the ninth month after the end of the tax year.

Organizations with a short taxable year. For all filers, short-year returns are due by the 15th day of the third month following the month in which the short year ends.

Extension of Time to File

All organizations are granted an automatic seven-month extension to file Form M4NP. You are not required to submit a form to Minnesota to receive a filing extension. If you are filing under an extension, be sure to check the "Filing Under an Extension" box in the top part of Form M4NP.

This is a filing extension only, not a payment extension. Any tax not paid in full by the regular due date is subject to penalties and interest (refer to *Extension Payment* below).

Payments

There are four types of payments for Unrelated Business Income Tax — tax return, extension, estimated tax and amended return payments. You can pay electronically, by credit card or by check. (Refer to Payment Options below.)

Note: If you are currently paying electronically using the Automated Clearing House (ACH) credit method, continue to call your bank as usual. If you wish to make payments using the ACH credit method, instructions are available at www.revenue.state.mn.us.

Extension Payment

Your tax is due by the regular due date, even if you are filing under an extension. Any tax not paid by the regular due date is subject to penalties and interest (refer to instructions for lines 24 and 25 on pages 4 and 5).

If you are filing after the regular due date, make an extension payment by the regular due date to avoid penalties and interest.

Estimated Payments

An organization is not required to pay estimated taxes the first year it is subject to tax in Minnesota. If your estimated Unrelated Business Income Tax is more than \$500, you must make quarterly payments based on the total estimated amount. Payments are due the 15th day of the third, sixth, ninth and 12th months of the tax year. Installments for a short tax year are due in equal payments on the 15th day of the third, sixth, ninth and final months of the tax year depending on the number of months in the short tax year. No installments are required for a short tax year of fewer than four months.

Payment Options

If your tax liability for the last 12-month period ending June 30 is \$10,000 or more, or if you are required to pay any Minnesota business tax electronically, you must pay all state taxes electronically. If you do not, we will assess a 5% penalty.

Pay Electronically

Go to www.revenue.state.mn.us and log in. To be timely, you must complete your transaction and receive a confirmation number on or before the due date for that payment. You can cancel a payment up to one business day before the scheduled date, if needed. When paying electronically, you cannot use a foreign bank. If you are using the system for the first time and need a temporary password, call 651-282-5225 or 1-800-657-3605.

Pay by Credit or Debit Card

Go to www.revenue.state.mn.us, and select **Make a Payment**. Select **Credit or Debit Card**. Your payment will be processed by a third-party vendor. The vendor charges a fee for the service.

Pay by Check

If you are not required to pay electronically and want to pay by check, send your check with a personalized payment voucher. Go to www.revenue.state.mn.us and select **Make a Payment**. Select **Check or Money Order**. Print and mail the voucher with a check made payable to Minnesota Department of Revenue. Your check authorizes us to make a one-time electronic fund transfer from your account. You will not receive your canceled check.

General Information (continued)

The required annual payment is the lesser of 100% of the prior year's tax liability or 100% of the current year's tax liability. The required annual payment must be paid in equal installments unless certain exceptions apply or an additional charge for underpayment will be added to your tax (refer to instructions for Schedule M15NP, *Additional Charge for Underpayment of Estimated Tax*).

Tax Return Payment

If there is an amount due on line 30 of Form M4NP, you must make a tax return payment.

There is no penalty if at least 90% of your tax liability is paid by the regular due date (refer to lines 24 and 25 on pages 4 and 5).

Amended Return Payment

If there is an amount due on line 30 of your amended return, you must make an amended return payment.

Amending Your Return

Use Form M4NP if you are amending a return for 2017 or later.

Complete an amended return if your tax liability has changed due to a change in the net operating loss calculation.

If you are amending solely due to the January 2023 Minnesota tax bill, write "Conformity" in red at the top of the Minnesota Form M4NP while checking the Amended Return box.

You must report any change or correction made by the IRS to your federal return within 180 days of the final determination. If you agree with the changes, file an amended M4NP. If you do not agree, send us a letter explaining why the federal changes are incorrect or why they do not change your Minnesota tax. Include a complete copy of your amended federal return or correction notice.

If you do not report the federal changes in the manner or time required, you are subject to a penalty equal to 10% of any additional tax due. If you amend your federal tax return, you must also file a copy with us within 180 days. Failing to report federal tax changes within 180 days increases the period of time during which we may adjust to your Minnesota return.

Mail your amended M4NP with a letter explaining the changes to your federal income tax to:

Minnesota Department of Revenue
Mail Station 1257
600 N. Robert St.
St. Paul MN 55146-1257

Do not send these with your current tax return.

Accounting Period

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

M4NP Unrelated Business Income Tax Return

Complete Schedule M4NPI, *Income Adjustments, Deductions and Credits*, and any other applicable schedules before completing Form M4NP. You must include these schedules with your return.

Completing Your Return

- **If you are filing for a fiscal year**, be sure to enter the beginning and ending dates of the year at the top of Form M4NP. If you are filing a short-taxable year return, you must include the short-year end date.
- **Round amounts to whole dollars**. Drop amounts less than 50 cents and increase amounts 50 cents or more to the next higher dollar.

Amended Return

If you are filing an amended return to report changes to your Minnesota liability, check the “Amended return” box near the top of your amended return. If you amend your federal return, you must also file a copy with us within 180 days (refer to *Amending Your Return* on page 3).

Final Return

If this is your final return, check the “Final return” box in the top part of the return and enter your close date.

Attach an explanation and a copy of merger papers, dissolution date and distribution papers.

NAICS Codes

Enter the six-digit NAICS codes that best describe your business activities (enter at least one). If you file federal Form 990-T, use the same codes that are reported on that form.

If you do not know your NAICS codes, go to www.census.gov/eos/www/naics and search the most recent NAICS list.

Line Instructions

Federal Taxable Income Before Minnesota Subtractions

If you are filing federal form:

- 990-T enter amount from all Form 990-T Schedule As, Part II, line 16
- 1120-C enter amount from line 25c
- 1120-H enter amount from line 17
- 1120-POL enter amount from line 17c

Line 5 — Federal Taxable Income or (Loss) after Subtractions

Total subtractions (line 4 of Form M4NP) cannot be used to create or increase a loss on line 5.

- If line 3 is a gain and the subtractions reported on line 4 are less than line 3, subtract line 4 from line 3. Enter the result on line 5.
- If line 3 is a gain and the subtractions reported on line 4 are greater than line 3, enter zero on line 5.
- If line 3 is a (loss), enter the amount from line 3 on line 5.

Line 7 — Net Operating Loss Deduction

You must limit your net operating loss deduction to 80% (.80) of line 6. A net operating loss incurred in a prior year and not previously used to offset net income may be deducted on line 7. Complete and attach Form M4NP NOL, *Net Operating Loss Deduction*.

Line 12 — Proxy Tax (990-T Filers Only)

If you lobby Minnesota state or local government and pay proxy tax to the IRS, you are subject to Minnesota proxy tax on the amount attributable to Minnesota.

Multiply 9.8% (0.098) by the amount attributable to Minnesota that is included in the amount subject to federal proxy tax. Enter the result on line 12.

Line 16 — Minnesota Nongame Wildlife Fund

You can help preserve Minnesota’s rare and endangered animals and plants by donating to this fund. Your donation will decrease your refund or increase your balance due. For more information, go to the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources website at www.dnr.state.mn.us.

Line 19 — Amount Credited from Your 2021 Return

If your 2020 return showed an overpayment that was to be credited to your 2021 estimated tax, enter that amount on line 19.

Line 20 — 2022 Estimated Tax Payments

Enter the total estimated tax payments made for the year.

Line 21 — 2022 Extension Payment

Enter any payment made by the regular due date of your return.

M4NP Unrelated Business Income Tax Return (continued)

Line 24 — Penalties

To determine the amount of penalties you owe, use the following penalty descriptions to complete the worksheet on page 5. Attach a copy of the worksheet to your return.

Late payment. A penalty is due if you do not pay at least 90% of your total tax by the regular due date. The penalty is 6% of the unpaid tax on line 23. There is no penalty if at least 90% of your total tax is paid by the regular due date, and any remaining balance is paid by the extended due date. You must calculate interest, however, on the remaining balance.

Late filing. If you file after the extended due date and owe tax, you must pay an additional penalty for filing late. The late-filing penalty is 5% of the unpaid tax on line 23.

Balance not paid. An additional penalty of 5% of the unpaid tax is due if the return is filed after the regular due date with a balance due, and that balance is not paid at the time of filing.

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

Understatement of tax. If you understate your tax by more than 10% or \$10,000, whichever is more, the penalty is 20% of the underpayment.

Intentional evasion of tax. If you intentionally do not file a return to evade paying tax, or if you file a false or fraudulent return, the penalty is 50% of the tax due.

Negligent or intentional disregard. If you are negligent or intentionally disregard the law or rules (but without intent to defraud), the penalty is 10% of any additional tax assessed.

Extended delinquency. If you do not file a return within 30 days of a written demand from the department, a penalty of 5% of the tax, or \$100, whichever is greater, is added to the tax.

Note: It is a gross misdemeanor to knowingly not file a return or pay a tax when required. If you willfully attempt to evade or defeat a tax or tax law, the action becomes a felony. It is a felony to knowingly file a false or fraudulent return; or to knowingly help someone prepare, or advise someone on how to prepare, a false or fraudulent return.

Line 25 — Interest

You must pay interest on the unpaid tax, plus penalty, from the regular due date until the total is paid. Complete the worksheet on this page to determine line 25.

The interest rate for calendar year 2023 is 5%. Check our website to determine the interest rate for other years.

Worksheet to Determine Lines 24 and 25

If you are paying your tax after the regular due date, you must include appropriate penalties and interest with your payment. Complete the worksheet below using the instructions for lines 24 and 25 beginning on page 4. Attach a copy of this worksheet to your return.

- 1 Tax not paid by the regular filing due date
- 2 Late payment penalty*. Multiply step 1 by 6% (.06)
- 3 Late filing penalty. If you are filing your return after the extended due date, multiply step 1 by 5% (.05)
- 4 Extended delinquency. If your return is filed after the regular due date with a balance due, multiply step 1 by 5% (.05), or \$100, whichever is greater.
- 5 Electronic payment. If you are required to pay electronically and you do not, multiply your payment amount by 5% (.05) ..
- 6 Penalties. Add steps 2 through 5, and enter the result here and on Form M4NP, line 24.
- 7 Number of days the tax is late**
- 8 Enter the applicable interest rate. For 2023, the rate is 5% (.05)
- 9 Multiply step 7 by step 8.
- 10 Divide step 9 by 365 (carry to five decimal places).
- 11 Interest. Multiply the sum of steps 1 and 6 by step 10. Enter the result here and on line 25 of Form M4NP.

* If you paid at least 90% of your total tax by the regular due date and any remaining balance by the extended due date, you will not be charged a late payment penalty.

** If the days fall in more than one calendar year, determine steps 7–11 separately for each year.

Line 26 — Additional Charge for Underpayment of Estimated Tax

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

If your tax on Form M4NP, line 15 (less any credits on line 18), is more than \$500, use Schedule M15NP, Additional Charge for Underpayment of Estimated Tax, to figure the additional charge or to show that you qualify for an exception. Attach Schedule M15NP to your return.

M4NPI Income Adjustments, Deductions, and Credits

Additions

Include any additions you received as a partner in a partnership (include Schedule KPC with your return).

Line 1 — Additions due to federal changes not adopted by Minnesota

Enter the amount of any other additions to federal taxable income that you were unable to claim on your federal return due to federal changes not adopted by Minnesota. Provide an explanation on the space provided.

Subtractions

Include any subtractions you received as a partner in a partnership (include Schedule KPC with your return).

Line 2

a. Advertising

Enter revenues from a newspaper published by a section 501(c)(4) organization.

b. Lawful Gambling Expenditures

Certain lawful gambling expenditures are not allowed on the federal return. Enter the amount of expenditures noted in Minnesota Statute 349 that you did not claim on your federal return.

c. Charitable Contributions

Enter the amount of charitable contributions you reported on federal Form 990-T, Part I, line 4.

d. Subtractions due to federal changes not adopted by Minnesota

Enter the amount of any subtractions to federal taxable income that you were not able to claim on your federal return due to federal changes not adopted by Minnesota. Provide an explanation on the space provided.

e. Other Subtractions

If other subtractions enacted into law apply to you for the tax year, enter the amount on line 2d. Provide an explanation on the space provided.

Deductions

Include any deductions you received as a partner in a partnership (include Schedule KPC with your return).

Line 3

a. Federal Specific and Special Deductions

Enter the specific or special deduction you took on your federal return.

b. Other Deductions

If other deductions enacted into law apply to you for the tax year, enter the amount on line 3b. Provide an explanation on the space provided.

Credits Against Tax

Credits against tax are nonrefundable and are limited to your tax liability. Include any credits you received as a partner in a partnership (include Schedule KPC with your return).

Line 4

a. Employer Transit Pass Credit

If you purchase transit passes to sell or give to your employees, you may be eligible for this credit. The credit is 30% of the difference between the price you paid for the passes and the price charged employees. Complete and attach Schedule ETP, *Employer Transit Pass Credit*.

b. SEED Capital Investment Credit

If you invest in a qualified business in Breckenridge, Dilworth, East Grand Forks, Moorhead or Ortonville, and the business has been certified by the Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development as qualifying for the SEED capital investment program, you may qualify for this credit. The credit is equal to 45% of the amount invested in a qualified business, up to \$112,500 per year. The credit may be carried forward for up to four years.

c. Owners of Agricultural Assets

If you are an owner of agricultural assets and sell or rent agricultural assets to a beginning farmer, you may be eligible for this credit.

d. Other Credits Against Tax

If other credits against tax enacted into law apply to you for the tax year, enter the amount on line 4d. Provide an explanation on the space provided.

M4NPI Income Adjustments, Deductions, and Credits (continued)

Refundable Credits

Include any credits you received as a partner in a partnership (include Schedule KPC with your return).

Line 5

a. Historic Structure Rehabilitation Credit

To qualify for this credit, you must be eligible for the federal Historic Rehabilitation Credit for improving a certified historic structure located in Minnesota and have your application approved by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) of the Minnesota Historical Society. For details, go to www.mnhs.org/shpo.

On line 5a, enter the NPS project number from the credit certificate you received from SHPO and:

- If your credit application was submitted to SHPO on or before December 31, 2017, report the credit amount shown on your credit certificate.
- If your credit application was submitted to the SHPO after December 31, 2017, report one-fifth of the credit amount shown on your credit certificate.

Include the credit certificate when you file your return.

b. Other Refundable Credits

If other refundable credits enacted into law apply to you for the tax year, enter the amount on line 5b. Provide an explanation on the space provided.

M4NPA Apportionment Calculation

Complete Schedule M4NPA if you conduct business both in and outside Minnesota.

Single-Sales Factor Apportionment

Minnesota uses the single sales factor apportionment method.

Financial institutions, read Apportionment for Financial Institutions on page 11.

Nonapportionable Income

Line 2

Nonbusiness income is income that cannot be apportioned because of the United States Constitution. Nonbusiness income is allocated by assignment based on the type of property that gives rise to the income. Nonapportionable income must be reduced by the expenses incurred to generate the nonapportionable income.

Frequently used assignment rules are:

- Income or gains from tangible property not employed in the trade or business is allocated to the state in which the property is located.
- To determine the gain or loss on the sale of a partnership's interest not employed in the trade or business, divide the original cost of the partnership's tangible property in Minnesota by the original cost of all tangible property of the partnership. (Tangible property includes real estate, inventory and equipment.) If you do not have these numbers, contact the partnership. If more than 50% of the partnership's assets are intangibles, the gain/loss is allocated to Minnesota using the partnership's prior year's sales factor.

Other assignment rules are in M.S. 290.17, subd. 2. Income not assigned in any particular manner is allocated by assignment to the taxpayer's state of domicile.

Business income is all income except nonbusiness income. Business income is subject to apportionment.

Sales

Line 4 — Sales or Receipts

Enter your sales in Minnesota for the tax year in column A and your total sales in column B.

Determining Minnesota Sales

Real Property

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

Tangible Personal Property

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

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

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

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

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

The extent of use is determined as follows:

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

Intangible Property

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

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

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

M4NPA Apportionment Calculation (continued)

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

Services

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

Receipts from services provided to an organization may only be attributed to a state in which it has a fixed place of doing business.

If you cannot determine where the service was received, or if it was received in a state where the organization does not have a fixed place of business, use the location of the office of the customer from which the service was ordered.

If you cannot determine the ordering office, use the office location to which the service was billed.

Line 5 — Unitary Businesses

Column A must be the total of all business activities attributable to Minnesota. Column B must include the total values of all business activities conducted within and outside of Minnesota.

A unitary business exists whenever there is a unity of ownership, operation and use. Unity is also presumed when business activities or operations are of mutual benefit to, dependent upon or contributory to one another, either individually or as a group. A business is unitary if there is functional integration, centralized management and economies of scale. (M.S. 290.17, subd. 4)

Unitary Businesses Only — Sales of Non-filing Entities

All sales of a unitary business attributable to Minnesota must be included on the group's combined return. On line 5 of the Form M4NPA, enter all sales of the unitary business attributable to Minnesota that are not included on line 4. (M.S. 290.17, subd. 4[h])

Line 7 — Minnesota Apportionment Factor

Divide column 6a by column 6b and carry the result to six decimal places. Enter the result on line 7. This is your sales factor.

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

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

Line 9 — Minnesota Nonapportionable Income

Enter the income included on line 2 of Schedule M4NPA that is assigned to Minnesota.

Apportionment for Financial Institutions

In general, a financial institution is any national or state bank, bank holding company, savings and loan, or any other corporation that does business that a bank or other financial institution would be authorized to do.

Financial institutions complete Form M4NPA the same way that other nonprofit organizations would, with the exception of sales.

Line 4 — Sales or Receipts Factor

Financial institutions use a receipts factor instead of a sales factor.

Include the gross income from activities in the ordinary course of business, including income from securities and money market instruments.

The following is considered Minnesota income:

- Interest income from loans secured by real or tangible personal property located in Minnesota
- Interest on consumer loans not secured by real or tangible personal property if the borrower is a Minnesota resident
- Interest on commercial loans not secured by real or tangible personal property if the proceeds are applied in Minnesota
- Merchant discount income if the merchant is located in Minnesota
- Receipts from travelers checks if purchased in Minnesota
- Receipts from credit cards if regularly billed in Minnesota
- Receipts for regulated financial institutions from securities, based on the ratio of total deposits from Minnesota to total deposits in and outside Minnesota
- Receipts for nonregulated financial institutions from securities, based on the ratio of gross business income from Minnesota to total gross business income
- Receipts from secondary market assets treated in the same way as securities
- Receipts from the performance of services received in Minnesota

Federal Adjustments for Tax-Exempt Organizations for Tax Year 2022

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

- Taxpayer Certainty and Disaster Tax Relief (TCDTR) Act of 2019
- Setting Every Community Up for Retirement Enhancement (SECURE) Act of 2019
- Families First Coronavirus Response Act (FFCRA) of 2020
- Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act of 2020
- Taxpayer Certainty and Disaster Tax Relief (TCDTR20) Act of 2020
- COVID-related Tax Relief Act (COVIDTRA) of 2020
- American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) of 2021

These acts contain changes that may affect tax-exempt organizations for tax year 2022. A bill signed into law on July 1, 2021 conforms Minnesota law to certain provisions from these federal acts. Because Minnesota has not adopted certain federal changes, adjustments may be required to correctly determine your Minnesota taxable income. Use the following instructions to calculate nonconformity adjustments relating to the TCDTR, SECURE, FFCRA, CARES Act, TCDTR20, COVIDTRA, and ARPA.

How to Report the Federal Adjustments

If any of the federal provisions that are included in the TCDTR, SECURE, FFCRA, CARES Act, TCDTR20, COVIDTRA, and ARPA affect the amount of taxable income reported on your 2022 federal Forms 1120-H, 1120-C, 1120-POL or 990-T, you must make an adjustment to income on your 2022 Minnesota return. To determine the adjustment amount, compute your federal taxable income based on 2018 IRC. Report the difference between this amount and the amount allowed on your federal return as an adjustment to income.

Subtotal all nonconformity adjustments (positive and negative) calculated from the provisions applicable to the tax-exempt organization. If the net of all adjustments results in an increase of your federal taxable income (FTI), enter the net adjustment as a positive number on line 1 of Form M4NPI. If the net of all adjustments results in a reduction of your FTI, enter the net adjustment as a positive number on line 2d of Form M4NPI. For purposes of calculating adjustments, use any federal regulation or ruling issued by the IRS prior to the passage of the TCDTR, SECURE, FFCRA, CARES Act, TCDTR20, COVIDTRA, and ARPA which governs the referenced provisions.

To report the differences for Minnesota tax purposes, you must attach to your Form M4NP a list of the federal provisions affecting your taxable income by act and section number and show how you calculated each adjustment amount.