

2016 IA 1065 Partnership Return of Income

Who Must File

Every partnership deriving income/loss from real, tangible, or intangible property owned within Iowa or from a business carried on within Iowa must file. The Iowa partnership form must also be used by syndicates, pools, joint ventures, limited liability companies, and other similar entities required to report activities on a federal partnership return.

Note: Only partnerships with activity (income/loss) from Iowa sources, or which are domiciled in Iowa, are required to file. A non-Iowa partnership should not file only because one or more of its partners are Iowa residents, or because the partnership is registered with the Iowa Secretary of State.

Distribution of Partnership Income

A partnership is not a taxable entity in Iowa, but the members of a partnership are taxed on their individual shares whether actually distributed to them or not. This pass-through income is reportable on the partner's individual, trust, or corporate tax return.

Individual Partners: If the tax year of a partner is different from that of the partnership, the distributable share is to be included in the individual return for the year in which the tax year of the partnership ends. When filing Iowa individual income tax returns, all partners must report all partnership income that is reportable on the partner's federal return on the IA 1040. Modifications may be reported on the "Other adjustments" or "Other income" lines of the IA 1040. In addition, nonresident partners must report all Iowa-source income and adjustments on Iowa form IA 126, Iowa Nonresident and Part-year Resident Credit. Individual income tax filing requirements are available in the IA 1040 instruction booklet. These instructions are available on the Department website (<https://tax.iowa.gov>).

Composite Filing

A partnership may file an Iowa composite individual income tax return and pay any tax due on the behalf of nonresident partners. See form IA 1040C for further information.

Apportionment of Iowa-Source Income

If a partnership's income is from the manufacture or sale of tangible personal

property, the amount of income apportioned to Iowa is to be based on that portion which the gross sales made within the state bears to the total gross sales of the partnership. The sale of tangible property occurs in Iowa if the property is shipped or delivered to a point within Iowa, regardless of the Freight on Board (F.O.B.) point or other conditions of the sale. If the partnership's distribution includes income derived from business other than the manufacture or sale of tangible personal property, it is to be apportioned to Iowa in the ratio to which the Iowa gross receipts bear to the total gross receipts of the partnership. The partnership will provide each partner a copy of the IA Schedule K-1, which will show how the Iowa portion of the partnership income is apportioned to each partner.

Tax Preference Items

If the partnership had tax preference or alternate minimum tax adjustment items, they will be allocated to the partners in the same ratio as net income from the partnership is allocated. The partners may be subject to the Iowa alternate minimum tax on the items of tax preference or adjustments allocated to them.

Fuel Tax Credit

If the partnership does not have a fuel tax refund permit or canceled its refund permit within the first 30 days of the year, a Fuel Tax Credit may be claimed by each partner on his or her individual income tax return (or by a C corporation if it is a partner). If a Fuel Tax Credit is claimed, complete the IA 4136 and include it with the IA 1065. Each partner's share is recorded in Part III of the partner's IA Schedule K-1.

Other Tax Credits

Partners may qualify for various tax credits passed through to them by the partnership. The partnership must complete the appropriate form(s), where applicable, to compute these credits (for example: IA 128; IA 137) and include them with the IA 1065. The partnership is not required to complete an IA 148 Tax Credits Schedule. Each partner's share of Iowa tax credits must be recorded in Part III of the

partner's IA Schedule K-1 including certificate numbers. Partners must complete the IA 148 to claim credits, reporting the partnership in Part IV as the pass-through entity.

Time and Place for Filing

The Iowa partnership return must be filed on or before the last day of the fourth month following the close of the partnership's tax year. For calendar year filers, the due date is May 1, 2017. There is an automatic 6-month extension of time to file after April 30, 2017. No extension request form is required. Mail returns to Income Tax Return Processing, Iowa Department of Revenue, Hoover State Office Building, Des Moines, Iowa 50319-0120. Partners with pass-

through income need to review individual, LLC, trust, or corporate income tax due dates and filing requirements. These instructions are available on the Department website (<https://tax.iowa.gov>)

For Additional Information

Contact Taxpayer Services at 515-281-3114 or 800-367-3388 8 a.m. - 4:15 p.m. CT or email idr@iowa.gov.

Federal Partnership Return

A copy of the federal partnership 1065 return and all other supporting schedules must be included with this form. Do not include federal Schedule K-1.

Completing the Return

Calendar Year or Fiscal Year

If the partnership operates on a fiscal-year basis, enter the beginning and ending dates here, otherwise leave blank. The Iowa partnership return must be made on the same period basis as the partnership accounts are required to be kept for federal tax purposes, even if partners report their incomes on a different year basis.

Part I – Partnership Name and Address

- Enter a contact person's name and phone number. The contact person should be able to answer specific questions about the partnership's operations and accounting practices.
- If the partnership has an FEIN, it must be entered here. If the partnership has applied for but not yet received a number, enter "applied for" and inform the Department of the number once it is obtained. For information on obtaining an FEIN, contact the IRS at 800-829-4933.
- Enter the business code number provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) for the specific industry group corresponding to the partnership's primary business activity available at the IRS website (www.irs.gov)
- Enter the county number of the main Iowa location. Non-Iowa partnerships without an Iowa location should enter 00. A list of county numbers can be found on the Department website (<https://tax.iowa.gov>).

- Enter a one or two word description of the partnership's principal activity.
- Enter the total number of partners and include their corresponding IA Schedule K-1s. Include one for each person who was a partner at any time during the tax year.

Part II – Partnership Information

Check the type of return being filed: Partnership, LLC, or LLP.

Answer the three questions about the partnership's activities. **Note:** If the answer is "No" to all three questions, the partnership is not required to file an IA 1065, unless its commercial domicile is in Iowa. If the answer is "Yes" to any question, or if its commercial domicile is in Iowa, the partnership must file an IA 1065, including the IA Schedule K-1. If the commercial domicile is in Iowa and the answer is "No" to all three questions, enter "zero" in column (b) of the IA Schedule K-1 for each nonresident partner. If the answer to any question was yes, a percentage greater than zero must be entered in column (b) of the IA Schedule K-1 for each nonresident partner.

Part III – Modification of Partnership Income

Line 1: Federal Taxable Income – Net together items of income or loss on the federal Schedule K and those deductions on federal Schedule K that do not qualify as itemized deductions. Enter the net figure on this line.

Line 2: Interest – Enter the total interest and dividends from foreign securities, from securities of state and other political subdivisions, and from regulated investment companies exempt from federal income tax and not exempt from Iowa income taxes.

Line 3: Other Additions – If a partnership is a member of another partnership or the beneficiary of an estate or trust, enter the partnership's distributive share of additions furnished by the other partnership, estate, or trust.

Bonus Depreciation: Depreciation allowed on the Iowa return may vary from the amount allowed on the federal return. Please consult the form IA 4562A to determine if an adjustment is required.

Line 5: Federal Securities Interest – Enter the total interest received from federal securities such as U.S. Treasury bonds, notes, bills, and savings bonds included in taxable income for federal income tax purposes. Include any loss on the sale or exchange of a share from a regulated investment company held for six months or less to the extent the loss was disallowed under section 852(b)(4)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Line 6: Other Reductions – If a partnership is a member of another partnership or the beneficiary of an estate or trust, enter on this line the partnership's distributive share of reductions furnished by the other partnership or estate or trust.

Federal Work Opportunity Tax Credit, Employer Social Security Credit for Tips, and Alcohol and Cellulosic Biofuel Credit: Enter the amount of credits allowable for the tax year to the extent that the credit increased federal partnership income.

Additional Deduction for Wages Paid to Certain Individuals: Qualifying businesses may also take an additional deduction of wages paid to new employees who qualify as persons with disabilities or as ex-offenders.

Line 8: Net Modifications – Subtract line 7 from line 4. This could result in either a positive or negative number.

Part IV – Business Activity Ratio (BAR)

If the partnership is doing business wholly within Iowa, skip lines 1 - 12 and enter 100.00 on line 13. If the partnership is doing business both within and without Iowa, complete all applicable lines. Dividends are net of special deductions. Business income means income which arises from the partnership's unitary trade or business, a part of which is conducted within Iowa. Business income must be apportioned to Iowa by means of the BAR. Investment income may at the taxpayer's election be included in the computation of the BAR. The taxpayer will have elected whether to include investment income in the computation of the BAR for that and all subsequent years. Consequently, that year and for subsequent years total investment income which is determined to be business income will be included in the numerator as follows:

- Accounts receivable interest is to be included in the numerator to the extent allocable to Iowa.
- Other interest, net dividends, capital and ordinary gains, and royalties from intangibles must be included in the numerator if the commercial domicile is in Iowa.
- All investment income that is business income, including capital gains or losses, must be included in the computation of the BAR if the investment income is derived from intangible property that has become an integral part of some business activity occurring regularly in or outside of Iowa. See Iowa Rule 54.2(3) for clarification.
- Capital and ordinary gains or losses, or rent and royalties from real property must be included in the numerator for property located in Iowa.

Part V – Iowa Net Income

Enter the partnership's Iowa net income for three preceding years.

Signature:

The return must be signed and dated by a partner or member. The return will not be considered valid unless this requirement is met. Also include the signer's title and daytime phone number.

Instructions for IA 1065 Schedule K-1

IA Schedule K-1 shows each partner's share of modifications, all-source income, Iowa apportioned income, and Iowa tax credits. Complete information for each partner in an acceptable format must be provided. Forms IA 1065 and IA Schedule K-1 are provided on our website. **Individual partners:** When completing the individual IA 1040, report the column (a) items. In addition, individual nonresident partners report totals from column (c) on Iowa form IA 126, Iowa Nonresident and Part-year Resident Credit.

Part I: General Information

Partnership/LLC information

Enter name and FEIN of partnership on each IA Schedule K-1.

Partner Information

- Enter name, SSN or FEIN, and address of partner.
- Check either the resident partner or nonresident partner box, based on the partner's current address.
- Check the amended box if the IA Schedule K-1 is part of an amended 1065 return.
- Check the appropriate box for the partner's entity type.
- Enter partner's percentage of ownership in the partnership.
- Enter the partnership's Iowa receipts, as reported on page 1, Part IV, line 12, column A, of the IA 1065.
- Enter the partnership's total receipts, as reported on page 1, Part IV, line 12, column B, of the IA 1065.
*If BAR is 100%, enter the Gross Receipts from line 1a, page 1 of the federal 1065.
- Corporate partners: Include your share of the partnership's Iowa receipts and total receipts in the BAR on the IA 1120.
- Enter the partnership's BAR from page 1, Part IV, line 13, of the IA 1065

Part II: Partner's Pro Rata Share Items:

Column (a), lines 1 through 15(f):

Enter the same amounts as shown on the federal Schedule K-1. These figures are

reportable as part of income/loss on the IA 1040.

Resident shareholders complete column (a) only.

Column (b), lines 1 through 15(f):

For **nonresident** partners only, enter the partnership's single factor Iowa BAR. **The BAR in column (b) must be applied equally to each line item in column (a); no method of separate accounting is allowed.** Please contact the Department for more information on the BAR for investment partnerships.

Column (c), lines 1 through 15(f):

For **nonresident** partners only, multiply the amounts in column (a) by the percentage in column (b) and enter the product in column (c) for each line item. This is the amount apportionable to Iowa. **Nonresidents:** These figures may be reportable on your IA 126 nonresident schedule.

Line 15(f): Show name and amount for each item reported on line 15(f).

Line 16(a): Enter the partner's all-source modifications. This figure is equal to the partnership's all-source modifications multiplied by the partner's ownership percentage. **Individual partners:** If this figure is a positive amount, report it on line 14 of the IA 1040. If this figure is a negative amount, report it on line 24 of the IA 1040.

Line 16(b): For **nonresident** partners only, enter the Iowa BAR.

Line 16(c): For **nonresident** partners only, multiply line 16(a) by the percentage on line 16(b) and enter here. **Nonresident Partners:** If this entry is a positive amount, also enter it on line 14 of the IA 126 form. If this entry is a negative amount, enter it on line 24 of the IA 126 form.

Part III: Partner's Portion of IA Credits/Withholding: If the partnership submitted Iowa withholding for the partner, enter it in the current year amount column on the first line of the schedule. If none, enter zero.

Note: If paying a nonresident an Iowa nonwage payment, Iowa income tax must be withheld at a rate of 5% of the payment amount. The partnership must register with the Iowa Department of Revenue for withholding tax using the Iowa Business Tax Registration form. Nonresidents who prefer to make an Iowa estimated payment instead must file an Iowa Nonresident Request for Release from Withholding form and submit the form with their first estimated payment prior to April 30, 2017. If a partnership is filing an IA 1040C return on behalf of its nonresident partners no withholding or estimated payments are required.

For all other credits, enter the tax credit name in the first column. For awarded credits, enter the certificate number in the second column. Enter the partner's share of the current year amount in the third column.

2016 IA 1120S Income Tax Return for S Corporations

Who Must File

Every S corporation doing business in Iowa, deriving income from sources within Iowa, or which is domiciled in Iowa, must file an Iowa S corporation return. S corporations, interest charge domestic international sales corporations, and foreign sales corporations should file form IA 1120S. If the S corporation is a financial institution, it must also file form IA 1120F. Note: A non-Iowa S corporation should not file only because one or more of its shareholders are Iowa residents or because the S corporation is registered with the Iowa Secretary of State.

When and Where to File

The IA 1120S is due on or before the last day of the fourth month after the close of the taxable year. If you owe tax per line 11, Part III, an automatic extension of up to six months to file will be granted only if at least 90% of the total tax liability is paid by the due date of the return. The 6 month extension also applies to all filers with zero balance due.

Mail returns to: Corporation Tax Return Processing, Iowa Department of Revenue, PO Box 10468, Des Moines IA 50306-0468.

Composite Filing

An S corporation may file an Iowa composite individual income tax return and pay any tax due on behalf of nonresident shareholders. See form IA 1040C for further information.

Fuel Tax Credit

If the S corporation does not have a fuel tax refund permit or canceled its refund permit

within the first 30 days of the year, a Fuel Tax Credit may be claimed by each shareholder on his or her individual income tax return. If a Fuel Tax Credit is claimed, complete the IA 4136 and include it with the IA 1120S. Each shareholder's portion is recorded in Part III of the shareholder's IA Schedule K-1.

Other Tax Credits

Shareholders may qualify for various tax credits passed through to them by the S corporation. The S corporation must complete the appropriate form(s), where applicable, to compute these credits (for example: IA 128; IA 137) and include them with the IA 1120S. The S corporation is not required to complete an IA 148 Tax Credits Schedule. Each shareholder's portion of Iowa tax credits must be recorded in Part III of the shareholder's IA Schedule K-1, including certificate numbers. Shareholders must complete an IA 148 Tax Credits Schedule to claim credits reporting the S corporation in Part IV as the pass-through entity.

Amended Returns

If an amended federal return was filed for a prior period, the taxpayer must file an amended Iowa return. Use the IA 1120S to file and check the "Amended Return" box. The IA 1120S cannot be used for sales tax or withholding credits/refunds.

For Additional Information

Contact Taxpayer Services at 515-281-3114 or 800-367-3388 8 a.m. - 4:15 p.m. CT or email idr@iowa.gov

Completing the Return

Fiscal year or short period filers: Enter the beginning and ending dates here. Calendar year filers may leave this section blank.

Part I: Corporation Name and Address

Enter the business code number provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) for the specific industry group corresponding to the S corporation's primary business activity available on the IRS website (www.irs.gov).

Enter the Iowa county number of the commercial domicile or principle place of business. Enter 00 if the S corporation does not have a physical

location in Iowa. A list of county numbers can be found on the Department website (<https://tax.iowa.gov>).

Enter the total number of shareholders. If this is a first or final return, check all boxes that apply to the S corporation. If you checked "other," enter a short one or two word description.

Part III: Modification of Corporation Income

This schedule is to show those modifications or adjustments to federal Schedule K income as required by chapter 53 of the Iowa

Administrative Code and to show the total modified net income from the S corporation.

Line 1: Federal Net Income – Net together items of income or loss on the federal Schedule K and those deductions on the federal Schedule K that do not qualify as itemized deductions. Enter that net figure on this line.

Line 2: Interest and Dividends Exempt from Federal Tax – Enter the amount of interest and dividends from foreign securities, from securities of state and other political subdivisions, and from regulated investment companies exempt from federal income tax.

Line 3: Other Additions – Depreciation allowed on the Iowa return may vary from the amount allowed on the federal return. Please consult form IA 4562A to determine if an adjustment is required.

Line 5: 50% of Federal Tax – Enter 50% of federal income tax paid or accrued, including federal tax paid on built-in gains or passive investment income.

Line 6: Federal Securities Interest – Enter the amount of interest and dividends from federal securities as shown on the federal return.

Line 7: Other Reductions – Enter total of other reductions from your federal income which are not taxable for Iowa purposes and include a schedule. Examples of this include the Work Opportunity Credit Wage Reduction, Employer Social Security Credit for Tips, and Alcohol & Cellulosic Biofuel Credits to the extent that the credit increased federal S corporation income.

Line 9: Net Modifications – Subtract line 8 from line 4. This can result in either a positive or a negative amount.

Line 11: Tax on Built-in Gains or Passive Investment Income – S corporations that are subject to tax on built-in gains under section 1374 of the Internal Revenue Code or passive investment income under section 1375 of the Internal Revenue Code are subject to Iowa corporation income tax on this income to the extent received from business carried on in this state or from sources in this state.

The starting point for computing the Iowa tax on built-in gains or passive investment income is the amount of built-in gains or passive

investment income subject to federal tax after considering the federal income limitation.

For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2014, no adjustment is made to the preceding amounts for 50% of federal income tax and/or Iowa corporation income tax deducted in computing the federal built-in gains tax. The allocation and apportionment rules of Iowa Administrative Code Chapter 701-54 apply if the S corporation is carrying on business within and without the State of Iowa.

Any net operating loss carryforward arising in a taxable year for which the corporation was a C corporation is allowed as a deduction against the net recognized built-in gains or passive investment income of the S corporation for the taxable year. For purposes of determining the amount of any such loss which may be carried to any of the 15 subsequent taxable years (20 years for tax years beginning after August 5, 1997) after the year of the net operating loss, the amount of the net recognized built-in gain or passive investment income is treated as taxable income. The amount of Iowa taxable built-in gains or passive investment income is subject to tax at the same rates as C corporation income (6%, 8%, 10%, 12%).

Under \$25,000, multiply by 6%.

\$25,000 to \$100,000, multiply by 8% and subtract \$500

\$100,000 to \$250,000, multiply by 10% and subtract \$2,500.

Over \$250,000, multiply by 12% and subtract \$7,500.

Except for estimated and other advance tax payments, and any credit carryforward under Iowa Code section 422.33 arising in a taxable year for which the corporation was a C corporation, no credits are allowed against the built-in gains or passive investment income tax. Pay online on the Department website (<https://tax.iowa.gov>), or make checks payable to Treasurer, State of Iowa.

Refund Requests

If a refund is due because estimated payments exceed the tax due, you must request a refund by **separate letter**. Send to Iowa Department of Revenue, PO Box 10456, Des Moines IA 50306-0456.

Part IV: Business Activity Ratio (BAR)

If an S corporation is doing business wholly within Iowa, skip lines 1-12 and enter 100.00 on line 13.

If the S corporation is doing business both within and without Iowa, complete all applicable lines.

Dividends are net of special deductions.

Business income means income which arises from the S corporation's unitary trade or business, a part of which is conducted within Iowa. Business income must be apportioned to Iowa by means of the BAR. Investment income may at the taxpayer's election be included in the computation of the BAR. The taxpayer will have elected whether to include investment income in the computation of the BAR for that and all subsequent years. Consequently, that year and for subsequent years total investment income which is determined to be business income will be included in the numerator as follows:

Accounts receivable interest is to be included in the numerator to the extent allocable to Iowa.

Other interest, net dividends, capital and ordinary gains, and royalties from intangibles must be included in the numerator if the commercial domicile is in Iowa.

All investment income that is business income, including capital gains or losses, must be included in the computation of the BAR if the investment income is derived from intangible

property that has become an integral part of some business activity occurring regularly in or outside of Iowa. See Iowa Administrative Code 54.2(3) for clarification.

Capital and ordinary gains or losses, or rent and royalties from real property must be included in the numerator if the property is located in Iowa.

For a taxpayer first apportioning income, the inclusion of investment income determined to be business income in the BAR of that year's initial return will be binding on all subsequent years' returns. The election to include business investment income in the BAR can later be changed only with permission of the Director of the Iowa Department of Revenue.

Part V: Information from Prior Period Iowa Return

Enter the requested information from the Iowa return for previous tax period.

Federal S Corporation Return

A copy of the federal corporation return, form 1120S, and all other supporting schedules, (not including the federal Schedule K-1) must be included with this form.

Signature

The corporation return must be signed by the president or other duly authorized officer. The return will not be considered valid unless this requirement is met.

Instructions for IA 1120S Schedule K-1

Shareholder's Share of Income & Deductions, & Modifications

The Iowa 1120S Schedule K-1 shows each shareholder's share of modifications, all-source income, Iowa apportioned income, and Iowa tax credits. You must provide complete information for each shareholder in an acceptable format. Forms IA 1120S and IA 1120S Schedule K-1 are provided on our website.

Individual shareholders: When completing your individual IA 1040, report the column (a) items. In addition, individual nonresident shareholders report amounts from column (c) on form IA 126, "Iowa Nonresident and Part-year Resident Credit." If the S corporation does

business within and without Iowa, the BAR in column (b) must be provided to each Iowa resident shareholder for purposes of computing the S Corporation Apportionment Credit, form IA 134, if they elect that option.

Part I: Corporation Information

Enter name and FEIN of S corporation on each IA Schedule K-1 form.

Shareholder Information

- Enter name, SSN, or FEIN, and address of each shareholder.
- Check either the resident shareholder or nonresident shareholder box, based on the shareholder's current address.

- Check the amended box if the Schedule K-1 is part of an amended 1120S return.
 - Check the appropriate box for the shareholder's entity type.
 - Enter shareholder's percentage of ownership in the S corporation. Carry this percentage to 6 decimal places if needed.
 - Enter the S corporation's Iowa receipts, as reported on page 1, Part IV, line 12, column A of the IA 1120S*.
 - Enter the S corporation's total receipts, as reported on page 1, Part IV, line 12, column B of the IA 1120S*.
- * If BAR is 100%, enter the Gross Receipts from line 1a, page 1 of the federal 1120S.
- Enter the S corporation's BAR from page 1, Part IV, line 13 of the IA 1120S

Part II: Shareholder's Pro Rata Share Items

Column (a), lines 1 through 14(f):

Enter the same amounts as shown on the federal Schedule K-1. These figures are reportable as part of income/loss on your IA 1040.

Resident shareholders complete column (a) only.

Column (b), lines 1 through 14(f):

For **nonresident** shareholders only, enter the S corporation's single factor Iowa Business Activity Ratio (BAR). **The BAR in column (b) must be applied equally to each line item in column (a); no method of separate accounting is allowed.** Please contact the Department for more information on the BAR for investment S corporations.

Column (c), lines 1 through 14(f):

For **nonresident** shareholders only, multiply the amounts in column (a) by the percentage in column (b) and enter the product in column (c) for each line item. This is the amount apportionable to Iowa. **Nonresidents:** These figures may be reportable on your IA 126 nonresident schedule.

Line 14(f): Show name and amount for each item reported on line 14(f).

Line 15(a): Enter the shareholder's all-source modifications. This figure is equal to the S corporation's all-source modifications multiplied by the shareholder's ownership percentage.

Individual shareholders: If this figure is a positive amount, report it on line 14 of your IA 1040. If this figure is a negative amount, report it on line 24 of your IA 1040.

Line 15(b): For **nonresident** shareholders only, enter the Iowa BAR.

Line 15(c): For **nonresident** shareholders only, multiply line 15(a) by the percentage on line 15(b) and enter here. **Nonresident**

Shareholders: If this entry is a positive amount, also enter it on line 14 of your IA 126 form. If this entry is a negative amount, enter it on line 24 of your IA 126 form.

Part III: Shareholder's Portion of IA Credits/Withholding

If the S corporation submitted **Iowa withholding** for the shareholder, enter it in the current year amount column on the first line of the schedule. If none, enter zero.

Note: If paying a nonresident an Iowa nonwage payment, Iowa income tax must be withheld at a rate of 5% of the payment amount. The S corporation must register with the Iowa Department of Revenue for withholding tax using the Iowa Business Tax Registration form. Nonresidents who prefer to make an Iowa estimated payment instead must file an Iowa Nonresident Request for Release from Withholding form and submit the form with their first estimated payment prior to April 30, 2017. If an S corporation is filing an IA 1040C return on behalf of its nonresident shareholders no withholding or estimated payments are required.

Franchise Tax Credit

If the shareholder is eligible to claim the Franchise Tax Credit, you must include the following information with the IA Schedule K-1 to allow shareholders to complete Form IA 147:

- The modified federal income from Part III, Line 10 of the 1120S
- The financial institution's total tax liability, line 15 of the 1120F
- The financial institution's tax credit claims, line 16 of the 1120F
- The shareholder's ownership percentage

For all other credits, enter the tax credit name in the first column. For awarded credits, enter your certificate number in the second column. Enter the shareholder's share of the current year amount in the third column.