

141.206 Filing of returns by pass-through entities -- Withholding requirements on owners of pass-through entities -- Apportionment issues for pass-through entities -- Composite returns.

- (1) As used in this section unless the context requires otherwise:
 - (a) For taxable years beginning after December 31, 2004, and before January 1, 2007, "pass-through entity" means a general partnership not subject to the tax imposed by KRS 141.040, including any publicly traded partnership as defined by Section 7704(b) of the Internal Revenue Code that is treated as a partnership for federal tax purposes under Section 7704(c) of the Internal Revenue Code and its publicly traded partnership affiliates. "Publicly traded partnership affiliates" shall include any limited liability company or limited partnership for which at least eighty percent (80%) of the limited liability company member interests or limited partner interests are owned directly or indirectly by the publicly traded partnership; and
 - (b) For all other taxable years, "pass-through entity" means pass-through entity as defined in KRS 141.010.
- (2) Every pass-through entity doing business in this state shall, on or before the fifteenth day of the fourth month following the close of its annual accounting period, file a copy of its federal tax return with the form prescribed and furnished by the department.
- (3) Pass-through entities shall determine net income in the same manner as in the case of an individual under KRS 141.010(9) to (11) and the adjustment required under Sections 703(a) and 1363(b) of the Internal Revenue Code. Computation of net income under this section and the computation of the partner's, member's, or shareholder's distributive share shall be computed as nearly as practicable identical with those required for federal income tax purposes except to the extent required by differences between this chapter and the federal income tax law and regulations.
- (4) Individuals, estates, trusts, or corporations doing business in this state as a partner, member, or shareholder in a pass-through entity shall be liable for income tax only in their individual, fiduciary, or corporate capacities, and no income tax shall be assessed against the net income of any pass-through entity, except as required for S corporations by KRS 141.040(14).
- (5)
 - (a) Every pass-through entity required to file a return under subsection (2) of this section, except publicly traded partnerships as defined in KRS 141.0401(6)(r), shall withhold Kentucky income tax on the distributive share, whether distributed or undistributed, of each:
 1. Nonresident individual partner, member, or shareholder; and
 2. Corporate partner or member that is doing business in Kentucky only through its ownership interest in a pass-through entity.
 - (b) Withholding shall be at the maximum rate provided in KRS 141.020 or 141.040.
- (6)
 - (a) Effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2011, every pass-through entity required to withhold Kentucky income tax as provided by

subsection (5) of this section shall make a declaration and payment of estimated tax for the taxable year if:

1. For a nonresident individual partner, member, or shareholder, the estimated tax liability can reasonably be expected to exceed five hundred dollars (\$500); or
 2. For a corporate partner or member that is doing business in Kentucky only through its ownership interest in a pass-through entity, the estimated tax liability can reasonably be expected to exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000).
- (b) The declaration and payment of estimated tax shall contain the information and shall be filed as provided in KRS 141.207.
- (7) (a) If a pass-through entity demonstrates to the department that a partner, member, or shareholder has filed an appropriate tax return for the prior year with the department, then the pass-through entity shall not be required to withhold on that partner, member, or shareholder for the current year unless the exemption from withholding has been revoked pursuant to paragraph (b) of this subsection.
- (b) An exemption from withholding shall be considered revoked if the partner, member, or shareholder does not file and pay all taxes due in a timely manner. An exemption so revoked shall be reinstated only with permission of the department. If a partner, member, or shareholder who has been exempted from withholding does not file a return or pay the tax due, the department may require the pass-through entity to pay to the department the amount that should have been withheld, up to the amount of the partner's, member's, or shareholder's ownership interest in the entity. The pass-through entity shall be entitled to recover a payment made pursuant to this paragraph from the partner, member, or shareholder on whose behalf the payment was made.
- (8) In determining the tax under this chapter, a resident individual, estate, or trust that is a partner, member, or shareholder in a pass-through entity shall take into account the partner's, member's, or shareholder's total distributive share of the pass-through entity's items of income, loss, deduction, and credit.
- (9) In determining the tax under this chapter, a nonresident individual, estate, or trust that is a partner, member, or shareholder in a pass-through entity required to file a return under subsection (2) of this section shall take into account:
- (a) 1. If the pass-through entity is doing business only in this state, the partner's, member's, or shareholder's total distributive share of the pass-through entity's items of income, loss, and deduction; or
 2. If the pass-through entity is doing business both within and without this state, the partner's, member's, or shareholder's distributive share of the pass-through entity's items of income, loss, and deduction multiplied by the apportionment fraction of the pass-through entity as prescribed in subsection (12) of this section; and

- (b) The partner's, member's, or shareholder's total distributive share of credits of the pass-through entity.
- (10) A corporation that is subject to tax under KRS 141.040 and is a partner or member in a pass-through entity shall take into account the corporation's distributive share of the pass-through entity's items of income, loss, and deduction and:
 - (a) For taxable years beginning prior to January 1, 2007, the items of income, loss, and deduction, when applicable, shall be multiplied by the apportionment fraction of the pass-through entity as prescribed in subsection (12) of this section; or
 - (b) For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2007:
 - 1. A corporation that owns an interest in a limited liability pass-through entity or that owns an interest in a general partnership organized or formed as a general partnership after January 1, 2006, shall include the proportionate share of the sales, property, and payroll of the limited liability pass-through entity or general partnership in computing its own apportionment factor;
 - 2. A corporation that owns an interest in a general partnership organized or formed on or before January 1, 2006, shall follow the provisions of paragraph (a) of this subsection; and
 - (c) Credits from the partnership.
- (11)
 - (a) If a pass-through entity is doing business both within and without this state, the pass-through entity shall compute and furnish to each partner, member, or shareholder the numerator and denominator of each factor of the apportionment fraction determined in accordance with subsection (12) of this section.
 - (b) For purposes of determining an apportionment fraction under paragraph (a) of this subsection, if the pass-through entity is:
 - 1. Doing business both within and without this state; and
 - 2. A partner or member in another pass-through entity;then the pass-through entity shall be deemed to own the pro rata share of the property owned or leased by the other pass-through entity, and shall also include its pro rata share of the other pass-through entity's payroll and sales.
 - (c) The phrases "a partner or member in another pass-through entity" and "doing business both within and without this state" shall extend to each level of multiple-tiered pass-through entities.
 - (d) The attribution to the pass-through entity of the pro rata share of property, payroll and sales from its role as a partner or member in another pass-through entity will also apply when determining the pass-through entity's ultimate apportionment factor for property, payroll and sales as required under subsection (12) of this section.
- (12) A pass-through entity doing business within and without the state shall compute an apportionment fraction, the numerator of which is the property factor, representing

twenty-five percent (25%) of the fraction, plus the payroll factor, representing twenty-five percent (25%) of the fraction, plus the sales factor, representing fifty percent (50%) of the fraction, with each factor determined in the same manner as provided in KRS 141.120(8), and the denominator of which is four (4), reduced by the number of factors, if any, having no denominator, provided that if the sales factor has no denominator, then the denominator shall be reduced by two (2).

- (13) Resident individuals, estates, or trusts that are partners in a partnership, members of a limited liability company electing partnership tax treatment for federal income tax purposes, owners of single member limited liability companies, or shareholders in an S corporation which does not do business in this state are subject to tax under KRS 141.020 on federal net income, gain, deduction, or loss passed through the partnership, limited liability company, or S corporation.
- (14) An S corporation election made in accordance with Section 1362 of the Internal Revenue Code for federal tax purposes is a binding election for Kentucky tax purposes.
- (15)
 - (a) Nonresident individuals shall not be taxable on investment income distributed by a qualified investment partnership. For purposes of this subsection, a "qualified investment partnership" means a pass-through entity that, during the taxable year, holds only investments that produce income that would not be taxable to a nonresident individual if held or owned individually.
 - (b) A qualified investment partnership shall be subject to all other provisions relating to a pass-through entity under this section and shall not be subject to the tax imposed under KRS 141.040 or 141.0401.
- (16)
 - (a)
 - 1. A pass-through entity may file a composite income tax return on behalf of electing nonresident individual partners, members, or shareholders.
 - 2. The pass-through entity shall report and pay on the composite income tax return income tax at the highest marginal rate provided in this chapter on any portion of the partners', members', or shareholders' pro rata or distributive shares of income of the pass-through entity from doing business in this state or deriving income from sources within this state. Payments made pursuant to subsection (6) of this section shall be credited against any tax due.
 - 3. The pass-through entity filing a composite return shall still make estimated tax payments if required to do so by subsection (6) of this section, and shall remain subject to any penalty provided by KRS 131.180 or 141.990 for any declaration underpayment or any installment not paid on time.
 - 4. The partners', members', or shareholders' pro rata or distributive share of income shall include all items of income or deduction used to compute adjusted gross income on the Kentucky return that is passed through to the partner, member, or shareholder by the pass-through entity, including but not limited to interest, dividend, capital gains and losses, guaranteed payments, and rents.

- (b) A nonresident individual partner, member, or shareholder whose only source of income within this state is distributive share income from one (1) or more pass-through entities may elect to be included in a composite return filed pursuant to this section.
- (c) A nonresident individual partner, member, or shareholder that has been included in a composite return may file an individual income tax return and shall receive credit for tax paid on the partner's behalf by the pass-through entity.
- (d) A pass-through entity shall deliver to the department a return upon a form prescribed by the department showing the total amounts paid or credited to its electing nonresident individual partners, members, or shareholders, the amount paid in accordance with this subsection, and any other information the department may require. A pass-through entity shall furnish to its nonresident partner, member, or shareholder annually, but not later than the fifteenth day of the fourth month after the end of its taxable year, a record of the amount of tax paid on behalf of the partner, member, or shareholder on a form prescribed by the department.

Effective: June 4, 2010

History: Amended 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 2, sec. 4, effective June 4, 2010. -- Amended 2006 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 2, sec. 9, effective June 28, 2006. -- Amended 2005 Ky. Acts ch. 85, sec. 489, effective June 20, 2005; and ch. 168, sec. 17, effective March 18, 2005. -- Amended 2002 Ky. Acts ch. 230, sec. 8, effective July 15, 2002. -- Amended 1988 Ky. Acts ch. 332, sec. 2. -- Created 1954 Ky. Acts ch. 79, sec. 17, effective June 17, 1954.

Legislative Research Commission Note (6/28/2006). 2006 (1st Extra Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 2, sec. 73, provides that "unless a provision of this Act specifically applies to an earlier tax year, the provisions of this Act shall apply to taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2007."

Legislative Research Commission Note (3/18/2005). 2005 Ky. Acts ch. 168, sec. 165, provides that this section shall apply to tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2005.

Legislative Research Commission Note (3/18/2005). 2005 Ky. Acts chs. 11, 85, 95, 97, 98, 99, 123, and 181 instruct the Reviser of Statutes to correct statutory references to agencies and officers whose names have been changed in 2005 legislation confirming the reorganization of the executive branch. Such a correction has been made in this section.