

# H.F. 871

#### As amended by H0871DE1

Subject C-option tax

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#### **Overview**

H.F. 871 would allow a pass-through entity (partnership, LLC, or S corporation) to elect to be taxed as a C corporation under the state's corporate franchise tax. Unlike individuals who are owners of a pass-through business who pay their share of a business's taxes under the individual income tax, a C corporation pays the corporate franchise tax at the entity level. Under federal tax rules, taxes paid by a business at the entity level are deductible as a business expense, while taxes paid by a business at the individual level are subject to the federal cap on the state and local tax deduction. The cap on this deduction, enacted by Congress in 2017, is \$10,000 and will expire in 2026.

# Summary

#### **Section Description**

#### 1 Election to file as a C corporation.

- Paragraph (a) allows a qualifying entity to file and pay tax as a C corporation. The election would require the entity's tax to be calculated under the corporate franchise tax and would be binding for four years (unless revoked).
- Paragraph (b) defines a "qualifying entity" as a pass-through entity (that is, a partnership, LLC, or S corporation) and a "C-option corporation" as a qualifying entity that has elected to be taxed as a C corporation.
- Paragraph (c) only allows persons holding more than 50 percent ownership to make the election, which is then binding on all persons with an ownership interest.
- Paragraph (d) imposes a rate of 9.85 percent on a qualifying entity's taxable income.
- Paragraph (e) requires a partner's (or member's or shareholder's) adjusted basis in the qualifying entity to be determined as if the election to pay tax as a C-option corporation is not made.

#### **Section Description**

- Paragraph (f) allows the commissioner to prescribe the content, format, and manner of a C-option corporation's return.
- Paragraph (g) prohibits a qualifying entity from having a partnership, LLC, or corporation as a member or partner.

Effective date: Taxable years beginning after December 31, 2019.

## 2 Income of partners, members, or shareholders.

Allows a subtraction for an individual for an amount of the tax paid by a C-option corporation. An individual that is a partner, member, or shareholder of a qualifying entity may claim the subtraction, which is equal to the amount of the partner's, member's, or shareholder's pro rata share of the entity's Minnesota-apportioned income.

Effective date: Taxable years beginning after December 31, 2019.

#### 3 Schedules of rates for individuals, estates, and trusts.

Amends the rules for computing a nonresident's tax by subtracting the amount of the subtraction in section 2 from the nonresident's numerator and denominator in the fraction by which the nonresident's tax liability is multiplied.

Effective date: Taxable years beginning after December 31, 2019.

#### 4 Definitions; alternative minimum tax.

Includes the subtraction in section 2 in the list of subtractions that may be taken when calculating alternative minimum taxable income under the individual AMT.

Effective date: Taxable years beginning after December 31, 2019.

### 5 Withholding by partnerships.

Exempts a partnership from the withholding rules if it has elected to be taxed as a Coption corporation.

Effective date: Taxable years beginning after December 31, 2019.

#### 6 Withholding by S corporations.

Exempts an S corporation from the withholding rules if it has elected to be taxed as a C-option corporation.

Effective date: Taxable years beginning after December 31, 2019.



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