| STATE | FRANCHISE OR ENTITY TAX | TAX RETURNS | ANNUAL REPORT | FILING FEES |
|---------|--|--|--|---|
| Alabama | Alabama does not require LLCs to pay a tax based on net income unless they have elected to be classified as corporations for federal tax purposes. | LLCs doing business in Alabama must file an annual partnership tax return (Form 65) and if they have nonresident members must also file annual composite tax returns (Form PTE-C) and remit Alabama income tax on behalf of their nonresident members, The composite return must report and be accompanied by the Alabama income tax payment (at the highest marginal rate applicable to individuals, <i>i.e.</i> , 5%) on the nonresident member's distributive share of income from the LLC that is apportioned and allocated to Alabama at the entity level. When the nonresident members file their own Alabama income tax returns, they will receive credit for the income tax paid on their behalf by the LLC. Nonresident <i>individual</i> partners, however, are not required to file their own Alabama income tax return if their only Alabama income is from the LLC. | The annual report filed by the LLC is a PPT, an Alabama Department of Revenue Business Privilege Tax Return. Any new LLCs formed or registering to do business in Alabama have to file an initial business privilege tax return within 2.5 months of the registration date. The business privilege tax is based on the LLC's net worth. The enhanced PPT form does the calculations, but the minimum tax is \$100. | Articles of organization: \$100 and a \$50 minimum probate judge fee; Foreign LLC registration application: \$150. Alabama LLCs have to file the LLC paperwork with the county probate judge and then the judge will send a copy to the Alabama Secretary of State. |

| STATE | FRANCHISE OR ENTITY TAX | TAX RETURNS | ANNUAL REPORT | FILING FEES |
|---------|--|---|--|---|
| Alaska | Alaska does not require LLCs to pay a tax based on net income unless they have elected to be classified as corporations for federal tax purposes. | Domestic and foreign LLCs doing business in Alaska that have one or more corporate partners must file an information return. A copy of the federal form 1065 must be filed with Alaska to meet this requirement. An LLC that has no corporate members is not required to file a return. | LLCs must file a biennial report (every other year) and biennial corporation fee with the Alaska Division of Corporations, Business and Professional Licensing prior to January 2. Alaska LLCs are required to file an initial report with the state within 6 months of formation. Biennial registration fee: \$100 for domestic LLCs; \$200 for foreign LLCs. | Fee for filing Articles of Organization with the Alaska Secretary of State is \$250. Fee for registration of a foreign LLC is \$350. Alaska Business License Application fee is \$50. A separate license is required for each separate line of business the LLC operates. Annual licenses expire on December 31 of the year purchased and biennial licenses expire on December 31 of the year following the year purchased. |
| Arizona | Arizona does not require LLCs to pay a tax based on net income unless they have elected to be classified as corporations for federal tax purposes. | An LLC treated as a partnership for tax purposes, as most are, has no Arizona tax filing. An Arizona LLC that elects to be classified as a corporation for federal income tax purposes must file Arizona Form 165. | No | Articles of organization: \$50; Foreign LLC registration: \$150. Within 60 days after the Commission has approved the filing, the Arizona LLC must publish the Articles of Organization in an Arizona newspaper of in the county of the known place of business for three (3) consecutive publications. A list of acceptable newspapers in each county will accompany the Commission's approval letter. Failure to publish may lead to dissolution of the Arizona LLC. Filing an affidavit of publication is not necessary. |

| _ | | | | |
|------------|--|--|---|---|
| STATE | FRANCHISE OR ENTITY TAX | TAX RETURNS | ANNUAL REPORT | FILING FEES |
| Arkansas | Arkansas does not require LLCs to pay a tax based on net income unless they have elected to be classified as corporations for federal tax purposes. However, LLCs must pay an annual franchise tax of \$150, regardless of the LLC's income tax classification. | An LLC that elects to be classified as a partnership for federal income tax purposes must file an Arkansas return on Form AR1050. | All domestic and foreign Limited Liability Companies file an annual franchise tax report, which serves as the Arkansas annual report. It can be filed on-line or by mail. | Articles of organization, filing fee is \$45 (on-line) or \$50 (paper); Application for certificate of authority by foreign LLC: \$270 (on-line) or \$300 (paper. |
| California | All LLCs classified as partnerships or disregarded entities (sole member) that organize in California, register in California, or conduct business in California are subject to a minimum franchise fee of \$800. In addition to the minimum franchise fee, LLCs are subject to an annual fee based on their total income "from all sources derived from or attributable to this state". Total income means "gross income, as defined in Section 24271, plus the cost of goods sold, paid or incurred in connection with the trade or business of the taxpayer." The gross receipts based on a graduated scale and ranges from \$900 for LLCs with receipts from California between | All LLCs classified as partnerships or disregarded entities that organize in California, register in California, or conduct business in California Form 568 by the 15th day of the 4th month after the close of the LLC's taxable year. In addition, an LLC filing Form 568 which has members who are not residents of California must file FTB 3832, Limited Liability Company Nonresident Members' Consent with Form 568. FTB 3832 is signed by the nonresident individuals and foreign entity members to show their consent to California's jurisdiction to tax their distributive share of income attributable to California sources. The LLC must pay the tax for every | The LLC must file a biennial report on Form LLC-12. The filing fee is \$20 but the late fee is \$250. The LLC must file the first report within 90 days after it is formed. | Articles of organization: \$70; Registration of foreign LLC: \$70; Biennial Report: \$20. |

| | \$250,000 and \$500,000 to \$11,790 for LLCs with California receipts in excess of \$5 million. | nonresident member who did not sign a FTB 3832. | | |
|-------------------------|--|--|---|---|
| STATE | FRANCHISE OR ENTITY TAX | TAX RETURNS | ANNUAL REPORT | FILING FEES |
| Colorado | Colorado does not require LLCs to pay a tax based on net income unless they have elected to be classified as corporations for federal tax purposes. | An LLC taxed as a partnership for federal income tax purposes partnership with nonresident members should file Colorado Form 106. | Annual reports are due within a 3 month period, starting on the first day of the anniversary month of the initial filing with the Secretary of State. The report can be filed 2 months prior and 2 months after the anniversary month before the late fee (\$40 on-line and \$50 paper) applies. | Articles of organization: \$50; Foreign entity authority statement: \$100; Annual report fee: \$10 on-line and \$100 paper. |
| Connecticut | Connecticut does not require LLCs to pay a tax based on net income unless they have elected to be classified as corporations for federal tax purposes. | All LLCs must pay the State Department of Revenue an annual \$250 business entity tax (Form OP- 424) .An LLC treated as a partnership for federal tax purposes must file Form CT- 1065. | Yes | Filing Articles of organization: \$60; Certificate of registration for foreign LLC: \$60; Annual Report: \$10. |
| Delaware | Delaware does not require LLCs to pay tax based on net income unless they have elected to be classified as corporations for federal tax purposes. | A Delaware LLC that is classified as a partnership for federal tax purposes must file a partnership tax return on Delaware Form 300-I if it has any income or loss associated with business in Delaware. | No | Certificate of formation: \$90; Foreign LLC registration application: \$200; Annual fee of \$250 (There is also a \$20 courthouse municipality fee imposed on LLC documents filed with the Secretary of State). |
| District of Columbia | The District of Columbia imposes an unincorporated business franchise tax on LLCs if gross income in DC exceeds \$12,000. In | LLCs that have gross income from District sources exceeding \$12,000 during the year must file returns on Form D-30. The minimum tax is \$250 if DC | Biennial | Domestic Certificate of Organization: \$220; Foreign LLC registration statement: \$220; Biennial report: \$300 (late fee \$100). |

| | addition, D.C. imposes an annual "ballpark fee" on LLCs, regardless of their federal entity classification. The fee is applicable if the LLC has District of Columbia gross receipts of \$5 million or greater in the most recent year. The fee ranges from \$5,500, for a LLC with \$5 million of gross receipts, to a maximum of \$16,500, for a LCC with gross receipts in excess of \$16 million. | gross receipts are less than \$1 million (even if the taxpayer has a loss). The minimum tax is \$1,000 if DC gross receipts are greater than \$1 million. The tax rate is 9.975% on total DC taxable income. | | |
|---------|---|--|---------------|--|
| Florida | Florida does not require LLCs to pay a tax based on net income unless they have elected to be classified as corporations for federal tax purposes. | An LLC, classified as a partnership for Florida and federal income tax purposes, must file Form F-1065 if one or more of its owners is a corporation. In addition, the corporate owner of such an LLC must file a Florida corporate income tax return. | Yes | New registration fee (domestic of foreign): \$100; Annual report fee is \$138.75 (\$538.75 if received after May 1). |
| STATE | FRANCHISE OR ENTITY TAX | TAX RETURNS | ANNUAL REPORT | FILING FEES |
| Georgia | Georgia does not require LLCs to pay a tax based on net income unless they have elected to be classified as corporations for federal tax purposes. | Every LLC which does business or owns property in Georgia or receives income from Georgia sources must file a Georgia tax return (Form 700). Additionally, every partnership or LLC being treated as a partnership, which has partners or members which are domiciled in | Yes | Articles of organization: \$100; Certificate of authority to do business in Georgia (foreign LLC): \$225; Annual registration: \$50. |

| | 1 | T = | 1 | |
|----------|---|---|---------------|--|
| | | Georgia, must file a Georgia income tax return LLC's are required to withhold 4% from the distributions paid or distributions credited to its nonresident members under Georgia Code Section 48-7-129 | | |
| Hawaii | Hawaii does not require LLCs to pay a tax based on net income unless they have elected to be classified as corporations for federal tax purposes. | Hawaii LLCs and LLCs qualified to do business in Hawaii must file a partnership tax return, Form N-20. | Yes | Articles of organization: \$50; Certificate of authority of foreign LLC: \$50; Annual report: \$15. |
| Idaho | Idaho does not require LLCs to pay a tax based on net income unless they have elected to be classified as corporations for federal tax purposes. | Idaho LLCs that are classified as partnerships for federal income tax purposes must file Idaho partnership tax returns on Form 65. | Yes | Articles of organization: \$100; Foreign LLC registration application: \$100; Annual fee: \$0 (late charge: \$30). |
| STATE | FRANCHISE OR ENTITY TAX | TAX RETURNS | ANNUAL REPORT | FILING FEES |
| Illinois | Illinois does not require LLCs to pay a tax based on net income unless they have elected to be classified as corporations for federal tax purposes. | Illinois LLCs that are classified as partnerships for federal income tax purposes must file Illinois partnership tax returns on Form IL-1065. | Yes | Articles of organization: \$500; Registration of foreign LLC: initial fee of \$175, then Secretary of State will review and determine exact fee required; Annual report: \$250. |
| Indiana | Indiana does not require LLCs to pay a tax based on net income unless they have elected to be classified as corporations for federal tax purposes. | LLCs treated as a partnership for federal tax purposes and conducting business within Indiana must file an annual return on Form IT-65. | Yes, Biennial | Articles of organization: \$90 paper; \$93 on-line; Certificate of authority for foreign LLC to do business in the state: \$90; Biennial report: \$30 (in writing) or \$22.44 (on-line). |
| Iowa | lowa does not require LLCs to pay a tax based on net | Every LLC deriving income/loss from property owned | Yes, Biennial | Articles of organization: \$50; Certificate of |

| | income unless they have elected to be classified as corporations for federal tax purposes. | within lowa or from a business, trade, profession, or occupation carried on within lowa must file a partnership return on Form IA 1065. Only LLCs with activity (income/loss) from lowa sources, or which are domiciled in lowa, are required to file. A non-lowa LLC should not file only because one or more of its partners are lowa residents, or because the partnership is registered with the lowa Secretary of State. | | authority for foreign corporation: \$100; Biennial report: \$45 (paper) or \$30 (on- line). |
|--------|---|---|---------------|--|
| STATE | FRANCHISE OR ENTITY TAX | TAX RETURNS | ANNUAL REPORT | FILING FEES |
| | | | | |
| Kansas | Kansas does not require LLCs to pay a tax based on net income unless they have elected to be classified as corporations for federal tax purposes. However, a domestic or foreign LLC with net capital accounts located or used in Kansas at the end of the preceding taxable year of \$1 million or more is subject to an annual franchise tax at the rate of 0.03125% of the net capital accounts located or used in Kansas (maximum tax \$20,000) and must file Form K-150. | A Kansas LLC must file a partnership return on Form K-65. | Yes | Articles of organization: \$160 (on-line) or \$165 (paper); Certificate of registration for foreign LLC: \$165; Annual report: \$50 (plus \$5.00 for paper filling). |

| Kentucky | Kentucy does not require LLCs to pay a tax based on net income unless they have elected to be classified as corporations for federal tax purposes. However, for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2009, every LLC required to file a return shall withhold Kentucky income tax at the maximum rate provided in KY tax regulations on the distributive share income, whether distributed or undistributed, of each: (i) nonresident individual (includes a nonresident estate or trust) member; and (ii) corporate member that is doing business in Kentucky only through its ownership interest in the LLC. | LLCs treated as partnerships for federal tax purposes must file a Kentucky Partnership Income Return (Form 765). | Yes | Articles of organization: \$40; Certificate of authority for foreign LLCs: \$90; Annual report: \$15. |
|------------|--|---|---------------|---|
| STATE | FRANCHISE OR ENTITY TAX | TAX RETURNS | ANNUAL REPORT | FILING FEES |
| Louisianna | Louisiana does not require LLCs to pay a tax based on net income unless they have elected to be classified as corporations for federal tax purposes. | An LLC is not required to file a return if all members are natural persons who are residents of the State of Louisiana. Other LLCs doing business in Louisiana or deriving any income from sources in Louisiana, must file an information return on Form IT-565. If | Yes | Articles of organization: \$75; Certificate of authority for foreign LLCs: \$125; Annual fee: \$25. |

| | | the partnership has income that is derived from sources partly within and partly outside the State of Louisiana, Form IT-565B must be filed with Form IT-565. | | |
|----------|--|---|--|--|
| Maine | Apart from certain financial institutions, Maine does not require LLCs to pay a tax based on net income unless they have elected to be classified as corporations for federal tax purposes. | LLCs that are classified as partnerships for federal tax purposes and that do business in Maine and that had: a) one or more owners that were not individuals, estates, or trusts; or b) one or more owners that were nonresident individuals, estates or trusts must file Form 1065ME. | Yes | Certificate of Formation: \$175; Statement of Foreign Qualification: \$250; Annual report: \$85. |
| STATE | FRANCHISE OR ENTITY TAX | TAX RETURNS | ANNUAL REPORT | FILING FEES |
| Maryland | Maryland does not require LLCs to pay a tax based on net income unless they have elected to be classified as corporations for federal tax purposes. However, if a LLC has a nonresident member and any nonresident taxable income, then the LLC is subject to Maryland income tax on the nonresident taxable income, which is the sum of the nonresident members' distributive shares of | A Maryland LLC must file a partnership tax return on Maryland Form 510. Every Maryland LLC must file the form even if it has no income or the LLC is inactive. LLCs formed in other states must file a Form 510 if they have income in Maryland but a foreign LLC that operates in Maryland but is not subject to the Maryland income tax law is not required to file, although a | No annual report in the usual sense but there is an annual personal property tax return. | Articles of organization: \$100; Foreign LLC registration application: \$100; Annual fee: No franchise fee but \$300 annual personal property tax. |

| | allocable to Maryland. The tax rates are 6.75% for nonresident individual members and 8.25% for nonresident entity members (corporations or other entities not registered to do business in Maryland). | income allocable to Maryland may be filed for record purposes. | | |
|---------------|--|---|---------------|--|
| STATE | FRANCHISE OR ENTITY TAX | TAX RETURNS | ANNUAL REPORT | FILING FEES |
| | | | | |
| Massachusetts | Massachusetts generally does not require LLCs to pay a tax based on net income unless they have elected to be classified as corporations for federal tax purposes. However, a LLC is required to determine which of its members are non-residents and to ascertain how those members will comply with their Mass filing obligation. A LLC must withhold Mass tax on the distributive share of any member that does not certify to the LLC that the member will be meeting its tax obligation in some other manner. | A LLC must file a Mass return (Form 3) if the LLC meets has a usual place of business in Mass or receives federal gross income of more than \$100 during the tax year that is subject to Mass taxation. | Yes | Certificate of organization: \$500; Annual report for domestic LLCs: \$500; Foreign LLC registration application: \$500; Annual report for foreign LLC: \$500. |
| Michigan | Effective January 1, 2012, the Michigan Business Tax ("MBT") was replaced by a | LLCs are not required to file returns under the new CIT regime. | Yes | Articles of organization: \$50; Application for certificate of authority for foreign LLC: \$50; |

| | Corporate Income | | | Annual Report: \$25 |
|------------------|--|---|-------------------|--|
| | Tax ("CIT"). The | | | , απισαι ποροιί. ψεσ |
| | CIT applies only to | | | |
| | C corporations; | | | |
| | pass-through | | | |
| | income from LLCs | | | |
| | will be taxed only at | | | |
| | the member level | | | |
| | (6% for C | | | |
| | corporation | | | |
| | members and 4.35% | | | |
| | for individual | | | |
| | members). | | | |
| | Therefore, double | | | |
| | taxation of LLCs | | | |
| | was eliminated as | | | |
| | they are not subject | | | |
| | to the CIT at the | | | |
| | entity level. Under | | | |
| | the MBT regime, | | | |
| | LLCs were first | | | |
| | taxed under MBT | | | |
| | and then taxed a | | | |
| | second time at the | | | |
| | individual level on | | | |
| | their share of | | | |
| | Michigan business | | | |
| | income. | | | |
| Î. | | | | |
| STATE | EDANCHISE OR | TAV DETUDNE | ANNUAL DEPORT | EII INC EEES |
| STATE | FRANCHISE OR | TAX RETURNS | ANNUAL REPORT | FILING FEES |
| STATE | FRANCHISE OR ENTITY TAX | TAX RETURNS | ANNUAL REPORT | FILING FEES |
| | ENTITY TAX | | ANNUAL REPORT Yes | |
| STATE Minnesota | ENTITY TAX Minnesota generally | All LLCs that file a | | Articles of |
| | ENTITY TAX Minnesota generally does not impose its | | | |
| | Minnesota generally does not impose its income tax on LLCs | All LLCs that file a federal Form 1065 or Form 1065-B and | | Articles of organization: \$135; Certificate of |
| | ENTITY TAX Minnesota generally does not impose its | All LLCs that file a federal Form 1065 or Form 1065-B and have Minnesota | | Articles of organization: \$135; Certificate of registration for |
| | Minnesota generally does not impose its income tax on LLCs unless they have elected to be | All LLCs that file a federal Form 1065 or Form 1065-B and | | Articles of organization: \$135; Certificate of registration for foreign LLC: \$185; |
| | Minnesota generally does not impose its income tax on LLCs unless they have elected to be classified as | All LLCs that file a federal Form 1065 or Form 1065-B and have Minnesota gross income must | | Articles of organization: \$135; Certificate of registration for |
| | Minnesota generally does not impose its income tax on LLCs unless they have elected to be | All LLCs that file a federal Form 1065 or Form 1065-B and have Minnesota gross income must file Minnesota Form | | Articles of organization: \$135; Certificate of registration for foreign LLC: \$185; Annual Report: No |
| | Minnesota generally does not impose its income tax on LLCs unless they have elected to be classified as corporations for | All LLCs that file a federal Form 1065 or Form 1065-B and have Minnesota gross income must file Minnesota Form | | Articles of organization: \$135; Certificate of registration for foreign LLC: \$185; Annual Report: No |
| | Minnesota generally does not impose its income tax on LLCs unless they have elected to be classified as corporations for federal tax | All LLCs that file a federal Form 1065 or Form 1065-B and have Minnesota gross income must file Minnesota Form | | Articles of organization: \$135; Certificate of registration for foreign LLC: \$185; Annual Report: No |
| | Minnesota generally does not impose its income tax on LLCs unless they have elected to be classified as corporations for federal tax purposes. However, an LLC is subject to a minimum fee if the | All LLCs that file a federal Form 1065 or Form 1065-B and have Minnesota gross income must file Minnesota Form | | Articles of organization: \$135; Certificate of registration for foreign LLC: \$185; Annual Report: No |
| | Minnesota generally does not impose its income tax on LLCs unless they have elected to be classified as corporations for federal tax purposes. However, an LLC is subject to | All LLCs that file a federal Form 1065 or Form 1065-B and have Minnesota gross income must file Minnesota Form | | Articles of organization: \$135; Certificate of registration for foreign LLC: \$185; Annual Report: No |
| | Minnesota generally does not impose its income tax on LLCs unless they have elected to be classified as corporations for federal tax purposes. However, an LLC is subject to a minimum fee if the sum of its Minnesota source property, | All LLCs that file a federal Form 1065 or Form 1065-B and have Minnesota gross income must file Minnesota Form | | Articles of organization: \$135; Certificate of registration for foreign LLC: \$185; Annual Report: No |
| | Minnesota generally does not impose its income tax on LLCs unless they have elected to be classified as corporations for federal tax purposes. However, an LLC is subject to a minimum fee if the sum of its Minnesota source property, payroll and sales or | All LLCs that file a federal Form 1065 or Form 1065-B and have Minnesota gross income must file Minnesota Form | | Articles of organization: \$135; Certificate of registration for foreign LLC: \$185; Annual Report: No |
| | Minnesota generally does not impose its income tax on LLCs unless they have elected to be classified as corporations for federal tax purposes. However, an LLC is subject to a minimum fee if the sum of its Minnesota source property, payroll and sales or receipts is at least | All LLCs that file a federal Form 1065 or Form 1065-B and have Minnesota gross income must file Minnesota Form | | Articles of organization: \$135; Certificate of registration for foreign LLC: \$185; Annual Report: No |
| | Minnesota generally does not impose its income tax on LLCs unless they have elected to be classified as corporations for federal tax purposes. However, an LLC is subject to a minimum fee if the sum of its Minnesota source property, payroll and sales or receipts is at least \$500,000 (other | All LLCs that file a federal Form 1065 or Form 1065-B and have Minnesota gross income must file Minnesota Form | | Articles of organization: \$135; Certificate of registration for foreign LLC: \$185; Annual Report: No |
| | Minnesota generally does not impose its income tax on LLCs unless they have elected to be classified as corporations for federal tax purposes. However, an LLC is subject to a minimum fee if the sum of its Minnesota source property, payroll and sales or receipts is at least \$500,000 (other than an LLC that | All LLCs that file a federal Form 1065 or Form 1065-B and have Minnesota gross income must file Minnesota Form | | Articles of organization: \$135; Certificate of registration for foreign LLC: \$185; Annual Report: No |
| | Minnesota generally does not impose its income tax on LLCs unless they have elected to be classified as corporations for federal tax purposes. However, an LLC is subject to a minimum fee if the sum of its Minnesota source property, payroll and sales or receipts is at least \$500,000 (other than an LLC that derives over 80 | All LLCs that file a federal Form 1065 or Form 1065-B and have Minnesota gross income must file Minnesota Form | | Articles of organization: \$135; Certificate of registration for foreign LLC: \$185; Annual Report: No |
| | Minnesota generally does not impose its income tax on LLCs unless they have elected to be classified as corporations for federal tax purposes. However, an LLC is subject to a minimum fee if the sum of its Minnesota source property, payroll and sales or receipts is at least \$500,000 (other than an LLC that derives over 80 percent of its income | All LLCs that file a federal Form 1065 or Form 1065-B and have Minnesota gross income must file Minnesota Form | | Articles of organization: \$135; Certificate of registration for foreign LLC: \$185; Annual Report: No |
| | Minnesota generally does not impose its income tax on LLCs unless they have elected to be classified as corporations for federal tax purposes. However, an LLC is subject to a minimum fee if the sum of its Minnesota source property, payroll and sales or receipts is at least \$500,000 (other than an LLC that derives over 80 percent of its income from farming). The | All LLCs that file a federal Form 1065 or Form 1065-B and have Minnesota gross income must file Minnesota Form | | Articles of organization: \$135; Certificate of registration for foreign LLC: \$185; Annual Report: No |
| | Minnesota generally does not impose its income tax on LLCs unless they have elected to be classified as corporations for federal tax purposes. However, an LLC is subject to a minimum fee if the sum of its Minnesota source property, payroll and sales or receipts is at least \$500,000 (other than an LLC that derives over 80 percent of its income from farming). The maximum fee | All LLCs that file a federal Form 1065 or Form 1065-B and have Minnesota gross income must file Minnesota Form | | Articles of organization: \$135; Certificate of registration for foreign LLC: \$185; Annual Report: No |
| | Minnesota generally does not impose its income tax on LLCs unless they have elected to be classified as corporations for federal tax purposes. However, an LLC is subject to a minimum fee if the sum of its Minnesota source property, payroll and sales or receipts is at least \$500,000 (other than an LLC that derives over 80 percent of its income from farming). The maximum fee imposed on an LLC | All LLCs that file a federal Form 1065 or Form 1065-B and have Minnesota gross income must file Minnesota Form | | Articles of organization: \$135; Certificate of registration for foreign LLC: \$185; Annual Report: No |
| | Minnesota generally does not impose its income tax on LLCs unless they have elected to be classified as corporations for federal tax purposes. However, an LLC is subject to a minimum fee if the sum of its Minnesota source property, payroll and sales or receipts is at least \$500,000 (other than an LLC that derives over 80 percent of its income from farming). The maximum fee | All LLCs that file a federal Form 1065 or Form 1065-B and have Minnesota gross income must file Minnesota Form | | Articles of organization: \$135; Certificate of registration for foreign LLC: \$185; Annual Report: No |

| | require LLCs to pay a tax based on net income unless they have elected to be classified as corporations for federal tax purposes. | or foreign, deriving income from property owned within Mississippi must file Form 84-105. In the event the individual members fail to report and pay the taxes imposed by Mississippi, the LLC shall be jointly and severally liable for said tax liability and shall be assessed accordingly. However, the LLC shall not be liable if the LLC withholds five percent (5%) of the net gain or profit of the LLC from Mississippi sources for the tax year and remits the same to the Commissioner of Revenue. | | formation: \$50; Certificate of registration for foreign LLC: \$250; Annual fee: None for domestic LLC; \$250 for foreign LLC. |
|----------|---|---|---------------|--|
| STATE | FRANCHISE OR ENTITY TAX | TAX RETURNS | ANNUAL REPORT | FILING FEES |
| Missouri | Missouri does not require LLCs to pay a tax based on net income unless they have elected to be classified as corporations for federal tax purposes. | Form MO-1065 must be filed, if the LLC has a member that is a Missouri resident or any income derived from Missouri sources. In addition, every LLC treated as a partnership for federal tax purposes must file Form MO-1NR and withhold income tax on income allocable to nonresident members, unless the nonresident members meet one of the following exceptions: (1) the nonresident | No | Certificate of LLC: \$105, domestic and foreign (\$50 on-line, domestic only); Annual fee: None |

| | | member, not otherwise required to file a return, elects to have the Missouri income tax due paid as part of the LLC's composite return; or (2) the nonresident member, not otherwise required to file a return, had Missouri assignable federal adjusted gross income from the partnership of less than twelve hundred (\$1,200) dollars. A nonresident member can request the partnership be exempt from withholding by filing Form MO-3NR. | | |
|----------|--|--|----------------|--|
| STATE | FRANCHISE OR ENTITY TAX | TAX RETURNS | ANNUAL REPORT | FILING FEES |
| | | | | |
| Montana | Montana does not require LLCs to pay a tax based on net income unless they have elected to be classified as corporations for federal tax purposes. | A LLC that is engaged in business in Montana has to file an annual partnership tax return (Form PR-1), include a complete copy of the federal Form 1065 and all federal Schedule(s) K-1. | Yes | Articles of organization: \$70; Foreign LLC registration application: \$70; Annual report fee: \$15. |
| Nebraska | Nebraska does not | Nebraska Form | Yes (biennial) | Articles of |

| STATE Nevada | FRANCHISE OR ENTITY TAX Nevada does not require LLCs to pay a tax based on net income partnership classification is | partnership from withholding and remitting the tax on the partner's behalf. TAX RETURNS LLCs doing business within the state must obtain a business license. The business | ANNUAL REPORT Yes | FILING FEES Articles of organization: \$75; Registration of foreign LLC: \$75; Annual report: \$125 |
|---------------------|--|---|-------------------|---|
| | | credits to its members, Form 1065N must be filed regardless of where the partnership income is earned or the residence of the members. A copy of the federal 1065 and supporting schedules, as filed with the IRS, must be attached to this 1065N. In addition, LLCs must withhold and remit Nebraska income tax for each nonresident individual member who does not complete a Nebraska Form 12N. The rate for withholding is 6.84% of the nonresident member's share of LLC income from Nebraska sources. Nonresident members who sign the Form 12N agree to file a Nebraska income tax return and pay all taxes due directly to the Department of Revenue. This relieves the | | organization for three successive weeks in some legal newspaper of general circulation, near the designated office of the LLC. The notice of organization must show the name of the LLC, the street address of the designated office and the general nature of the business to be transacted. Newspaper fees for publishing legal notices vary considerably. The Daily Reporter in Lancaster County is one of the least expensive with a flat rate of \$32. |

| | corporate income | application and then | | |
|------------------|--|---|---------------|---|
| New Hampshire | tax. LLCs are included in the definition of "business organizations" that are subject to the NH business enterprise tax (BET) and the business profits tax (BPT). BET is payable if the gross business receipts exceeded \$150,000 or the "enterprise value tax base" exceeded \$75,000. The enterprise value tax base is the sum of all compensation paid or accrued, interest paid or accrued, interest paid or accrued, and dividends paid by the business enterprise, adjusted for special deductions and apportionment. BPT is payable if gross business income was greater than \$50,000. | \$200 annually. An LLC must file Form BET only if BET is payable (rate is 0.75% of the enterprise value tax base); an LLC files Form NH-1065 to report and pay BPT only if the LLC's gross income is greater than \$50,000; and DP-80, if the LLC has business activities both within and outside the state. LLCs must make estimated tax payments unless the annual estimated tax payment for each individual is less than \$200. The BPT rate is 8.5%. | Yes | Certificate of formation: \$100; Foreign LLC registration application: \$100; Annual report: \$100. |
| STATE | FRANCHISE OR ENTITY TAX | TAX RETURNS | ANNUAL REPORT | FILING FEES |
| | ENIIIYIAX | | | |
| New Jersey | LLCs are not subject to tax on net income at the entity level if they are treated as partnerships for federal tax purposes. An LLC with two or more members is subject to an annual filing fee of \$150 per owner, up to a maximum of \$250,000. LLCs that are investment clubs and LLCs with no New Jersey source income are | An LLC must file Form NJ-1065. In addition, LLCs must remit Gross Income Tax payments on behalf of nonresident individual members and out-of-State corporate members on taxable income whether the income is distributed or not. The rate is 6.37% for nonresident individual members and 9% for out-of- state corporate | Yes | Certificate of formation: \$75; Registration as foreign LLC: \$75; Annual Report \$50. |

| STATE | not subject to the filing fee. FRANCHISE OR | members (unless they maintain a regular place of business in NJ) of the portion of net income allocated to New Jersey for nonresident corporate partners. | ANNUAL REPORT | FILING FEES |
|------------|---|---|---------------|---|
| | ENTITY TAX | | | |
| New Mexico | New Mexico does not require LLCs to pay a tax based on net income unless they have elected to be classified as corporations for federal tax purposes. | LLCs must submit a Form PTE information return if it is registered to do business in New Mexico, transacts business in, into or from the state, or derives any income from property or employment within the state does business in the state and has not chosen to report as a C corporation for federal income tax purposes. In addition, a LLC must deduct and withhold from each non- resident members share of net income an amount equal to 4.9% of the member's share of net income, if it does not hold a tax agreement signed by the member. The agreement, PTE-TA Non- Resident Owner Income Tax Agreement, makes the non-resident owner responsible for filing a return and paying the tax. Beginning in 2011 the LLC must remit | No | Articles of organization: \$50; Registration as foreign LLC; \$100; Annual fee: None. |

| | | quarterly withholding from the net income of the nonresident members. The withholding must be reported on Form RPD-41355, Quarterly Pass-Through Entity Withholding Tax Return, due on or before the 25th day of the month following the close of the calendar quarter in which the net income was earned. | | |
|----------|---|---|----------------|--|
| STATE | FRANCHISE OR ENTITY TAX | TAX RETURNS | ANNUAL REPORT | FILING FEES |
| New York | New York State does not require LLCs to pay a tax based on net income unless they have elected to be classified as corporations for federal tax purposes. However, domestic and foreign LLCs with New York source income are subject to an annual filing fee. The minimum fee is \$25 and the maximum fee, for New York source income over \$25 million, is \$4,500. Also New York City collects an Unincorporated Business Tax (UBT) on the business income of every LLC carried on, wholly or partly, in New York City. The portion of its business done outside New York | An LLC must file Form IT-204 if it has NY source income or at least one individual member who is a NY resident. Any domestic or foreign LLC that is required to file a IT-204 must also complete and file Form IT-204-LL to pay the annual fee (\$25 to \$4,500). Every LLC with NY source income must also file Form IT- 2658 and pay estimated state income tax on behalf of members who ate nonresident individuals or C corporations. | Yes (Biennial) | Articles of organization: \$200; Application for authority of foreign LLC: \$250. Biennial Report Fee: \$9. Publication: within 120 days after the effectiveness of the initial articles of organization, a domestic LLC must publish in two newspapers a copy of the articles of organization or a notice related to the formation of the LLC. The newspapers must be designated by the county clerk of the county in which the office of the LLC is located, as stated in the articles of organization. After publication, the printer or publisher of each newspaper will provide an affidavit of publication. A Certificate of |

| | City is not be subject to UBT. The rate is 4% of taxable income. A LLC must file for and pay UBT if it has total gross income of more than \$25,000 or unincorporated business taxable income of more than \$15,000. If the tax is \$1,800 or less, a credit is issued for the entire amount of the tax and no tax will be due. | | | Publication, with the affidavits of publication of the newspapers attached, must be submitted to the New York Department of State. Cost of publications ranges from \$300 to over \$1,600 in Manhattan. The fee for filing the Certificate of Publication is \$50. |
|----------------|---|---|---------------|--|
| STATE | FRANCHISE OR ENTITY TAX | TAX RETURNS | ANNUAL REPORT | FILING FEES |
| North Carolina | North Carolina does not require LLCs to pay a tax based on net income unless they have elected to be classified as corporations for federal tax purposes. | LLCs doing business in North Carolina must file Form D-403 if it files a Federal Form 1065. An LLC that has one or more nonresident members must report the distributive share of income of each nonresident member. It must also include with the return the tax due on the nonresident member's share of that income. The tax ranges from 6% to 87.75% of each nonresident member's share of North Carolina taxable income. If the nonresident member is a corporation, partnership, trust or estate, the LLC is not required to pay the tax on that member's share of the LLC income | Yes | Articles of Organization: \$125; Application for certificate of authority of foreign LLC: \$250; Annual report: \$200. |

| North Dakota | North Dakota does not require LLCs to pay a tax based on net income unless they have elected to be classified as corporations for federal tax purposes. | member files Form NC- NPA, which affirms that the member will pay the tax with its corporation, partnership, trust or estate income tax return. An LLC doing business in North Dakota or having sources of income in North Dakota must file a North Dakota must file a North Dakota partnership return (Form 58). A LLC that files Form 58 must withhold North Dakota income tax for every nonresident individual partner whose distributive share of North Dakota income is \$1,000.00 or greater. The LLC must withhold at the highest individual income tax rate (currently 3.99%). The total withholding must be paid in full with the partnership return when it is filed. | Yes | Certificate of organization: \$135; Certificate of authority for foreign LLC: \$135; Annual report: \$50. |
|--------------|---|--|----------------|--|
| STATE | FRANCHISE OR ENTITY TAX | TAX RETURNS | ANNUAL REPORT | FILING FEES |
| | | | | |
| Ohio | Ohio does not require LLCs to pay a tax based on net income unless they have elected to be classified as corporations for federal tax purposes. LLCs are not subject to the | An LLC must file Form IT-4708, if it has any members who are nonresidents of the state. Tax must be withheld on behalf of nonresident individuals at a rate of 5%. An LLC is | Yes (Biennial) | Articles of organization: \$125; Certificate of registration of foreign LLC: \$125; Biennial report fee: \$25. |

| - | | T | | <u> </u> |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | Ohio franchise | not required to file | | |
| | tax. However, a | an Ohio partnership | | |
| | corporation that is a | return if it has only | | |
| | member and that | resident members. | | |
| | meets certain | | | |
| | narrow criteria may | | | |
| | be subject to the | | | |
| | Ohio franchise tax. | | | |
| | Ohio requires all | | | |
| | business entitles, | | | |
| | including LLCs with | | | |
| | taxable gross | | | |
| | | | | |
| | receipts of \$150,000 | | | |
| | or more in a | | | |
| | calendar year, to | | | |
| | pay a commercial | | | |
| | activity tax (CAT), | | | |
| | measured by gross | | | |
| | receipts, for the | | | |
| | privilege of doing | | | |
| | business in the | | | |
| | state. The annual | | | |
| | minimum tax is due | | | |
| | on May 10 of the | | | |
| | current tax year and | | | |
| | will be paid with the | | | |
| | filing of the annual | | | |
| | return (CAT 12). The | | | |
| | annual return | | | |
| | reports the taxable | | | |
| | gross receipts for | | | |
| | the prior year's | | | |
| | activity and prepays | | | |
| | the annual minimum | | | |
| | tax of \$150 for the | | | |
| | current calendar | | | |
| | year. Taxpayers | | | |
| | with annual taxable | | | |
| | gross receipts in | | | |
| | excess of \$1 million | | | |
| | must file and pay | | | |
| | returns on a | | | |
| | | | | |
| | quarterly | | | |
| | basis. Quarterly | | | |
| | taxpayers owe the | | | |
| | \$150 minimum tax | | | |
| | plus a rate | | | |
| | component for | | | |
| | taxable gross | | | |
| | receipts in excess of | | | |
| | \$1 million. | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | · | · | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · |

| STATE | FRANCHISE OR ENTITY TAX | TAX RETURNS | ANNUAL REPORT | FILING FEES |
|----------|--|---|---------------|--|
| Oklahoma | Oklahoma does not require LLCs to pay a tax based on net income unless they have elected to be classified as corporations for federal tax purposes | LLCs with Oklahoma source income are required to file a partnership return (Form 514). In addition, LLCs are required to withhold Oklahoma income tax at a rate of 5% of the Oklahoma share of taxable income distributed to each nonresident member, unless the nonresident member who submits a Form OW-15 "Nonresident Member Withholding Exemption Affidavit". LLCs that make distributions subject to Oklahoma withholding must register with the Oklahoma Tax Commission Form OW-11 "Registration for Oklahoma Withholding for Nonresident Members". To file and pay the income tax withheld, the LLC must complete Form WTP10003 (formerly Form OW-9-C). | Yes | Articles of organization: \$100; Foreign LLC registration application: \$300. Annual report: \$25. |
| Oregon | Oregon does not require LLCs to pay a tax based on net income unless they have elected to be classified as corporations for federal tax purposes. | An LLC must file Form 65. All LLCs having income from sources in Oregon or having one or more Oregon resident members must file the partnership return. | Yes | Articles of organization: \$100; Foreign LLC registration application: \$275; Domestic annual report: \$100; Foreign LLC annual report: \$275. |
| | | | | |

| STATE | FRANCHISE OR ENTITY TAX | TAX RETURNS | ANNUAL REPORT | FILING FEES |
|--------------|--|--|--|--|
| Pennsylvania | Pennsylvania does not require LLCs to pay a tax based on net income unless they have elected to be classified as corporations for federal tax purposes. However, there is a capital stock tax (domestic LLCs) and a franchise tax (foreign LLCs) imposed. The capital stock valuation formula is the product of one-half times the sum of the average net income capitalized at the rate of 9.5 percent, plus 75 percent of net worth, from which product \$150,000 (\$160,00 starting in 2010) is subtracted. The capital stock tax and the franchise tax are being phased out, with the rates set as follows: 1.89 mills for 2012; and .89 mills for 2013. The taxes will be eliminated in 2014. | An LLC with PA source income or at least one PA resident member must file a partnership return (PA-20S/PA65). All LLCs must report capital stock/foreign franchise tax on the RCT-101 unless they meet the de minimis standards as outlined in Corporation Tax Bulletin 2004-0, in which case they must file the RCT-101D, Declaration of de minimis PA Activity, affirming the Pennsylvania activity during that period is de minimis. LLCs must withhold and pay Pennsylvania personal income tax for nonresident members that are individuals, estates or trusts. This quarterly withholding tax payment is based on each nonresident members's expected share of distributable Pennsylvania-source taxable income. | No (except for restricted professional domestic LLC and foreign LLC) | Certificate of organization: \$125; Foreign LLC registration application: \$250; Annual report: None for domestic LLC; at least \$380 for foreign LLC) |
| Rhode Island | Rhode Island does not require LLCs to pay a tax based on net income unless they have elected to be classified as corporations for federal tax purposes. | A LLC is required to file an information return (Form RI 1096-PT) if it is required to file Federal Form 1065 and has any income, gain, loss, or deduction derived from or connected | Yes | Articles of organization: \$150; Foreign LLC registration application: \$150; Annual report: \$50. |

| | | | T | |
|----------------|---|---|---------------|--|
| | | with sources within the State of Rhode Island. Form RI 1096-PT is used by LLCs to provide information and make pass-through withholding payments on behalf of those nonresident members. A LLC is required to make a withholding tax payment on behalf of a member where the member is a nonresident, the member's pro rata or distributive share of the pass-through entity's income derived from or connected with Rhode Island sources is \$1,000.00 or more, and the member has not elected to be included on a composite return (Form RI-1040C). | | |
| STATE | FRANCHISE OR | TAX RETURNS | ANNUAL REPORT | FILING FEES |
| | ENTITY TAX | | | |
| South Carolina | South Carolina does not require LLCs to pay a tax based on net income unless they have elected to be classified as corporations for federal tax purposes. | Every LLC not taxed as a corporation, domestic or foreign, doing business or owning property in South Carolina must file a partnership return (Form SC1065). Taxable income items apportioned or allocated to South Carolina and taxable to nonresident members are subject to withholding by the partnership at a rate of 5% unless the | No | Articles or organization: \$110; Certificate of authority for foreign LLC: \$110; nnual Report: None |

| | | nonresident members provide affidavits of their intention to file and the LLC then files a composite return on behalf of all of their nonresident members. | | |
|--------------|--|--|-------------------------------|---|
| STATE | FRANCHISE OR ENTITY TAX | TAX RETURNS | ANNUAL REPORT | FILING FEES |
| South Dakota | South Dakota has no corporate income tax, no personal income tax, no personal property tax, and no business inventory tax. | None | Yes | Articles of organization: \$150; Foreign LLC qualification: \$750; Annual report: \$50. |
| Tennessee | LLCs are subject to the franchise and excise taxes in Tennessee. The franchise tax is imposed at the rate of 25 cents per \$100 of a taxpayer's net worth. Net worth is defined as the difference between a taxpayer's total assets and total liabilities. An excise tax of 6.5% is imposed on the net earnings from business done in Tennessee. Tenne ssee also requires all LLCs to pay an annual 6 percent tax on stock dividends and bond interest received. | LLCs must compute and pay the franchise and excise tax on one form filed with the State of Tennessee (Form FAE 170). Form FAE 170 is due 3 1/2 months after the entity's year end. A return is required for every fiscal closing of the books of each taxpayer and will coincide with each federal return filing period. | Yes | Certificate of formation: \$300; Application for certificate of authority of foreign LLC: \$50 per member (\$300 minimum/\$3,000 maximum). Annual report (domestic and foreign): \$50 per member (\$300 minimum/\$3,000 maximum). |
| Texas | Texas does not have a corporate income tax or personal income tax. However, LLCs are subject to the Texas franchise tax regardless of their classification for federal income tax | A Texas LLC must file a Texas corporation franchise tax report on the appropriate form. | No (except annual tax report) | Articles of organization: \$300; Application by foreign LLC for certificate of authority: \$775; Annual fee: None |

| | T | 1 | T | 1 |
|-------|---|---|---------------|--|
| | purposes. The tax is composed of two components: a capital component and an earned surplus component. The franchise tax is based on the greater of .25% of net taxable capital or 4.5% of net taxable earned surplus. LLCs that owe less than \$100 do not have to pay any tax, but they must file a report. Also, LLCs will not owe any tax if the gross receipts from their entire business for both taxable capital and taxable earned surplus are each less that \$150,000 during the period upon which the tax | | | |
| STATE | is based. FRANCHISE OR | TAX RETURNS | ANNUAL REPORT | FILING FEES |
| | ENTITY TAX | | | |
| | | | | |
| Utah | Utah does not require LLCs to pay a tax based on net income unless they have elected to be classified as corporations for federal tax purposes. | A LLC must file a tax return on Form TC-65. The return must be filed by every LLC having a resident member in the state of Utah or any income derived from sources in Utah for the taxable year. A LLC must withhold income tax allocated to nonresident individual members and members that are general partnerships, limited liability partnerships, limited liability companies, S corporations, C | Yes | Articles of organization: \$70; Foreign LLC registration application: \$70; Annual registration: \$15. |

| | | estates and trusts. The withholding rate is a 5% income tax on the member's Utah business income and non-business income derived from or connected with Utah sources allocated to its members. | | |
|----------|---|---|---|---|
| Vermont | Vermont does not require LLCs to pay a tax based on net income unless they have elected to be classified as corporations for federal tax purposes. However, LLCs pay an annual entity tax of \$250. | An LLC with income from VT sources must obtain a tax account by filing Form S-1. Thereafter it must file Form B1-471 partnership return each year and pay the minimum tax of of \$250. If the LLC has any nonresident members, it must also file Form B1-473. The LLC is also obligated to make payments for nonresident members for the income attributable to Vermont at the second lowest marginal rate. Each payment is a credit against the member's individual income tax liability. | No | Articles of organization: \$100; Application for certificate of authority of foreign LLC: \$100; Annual report: domestic LLC \$25; foreign LLC: \$125 |
| STATE | FRANCHISE OR ENTITY TAX | TAX RETURNS | ANNUAL REPORT | FILING FEES |
| | | | | |
| Virginia | Virginia does not require LLCs to pay a tax based on net income unless they have elected to be classified as corporations for federal tax purposes. | Every LLC doing business in the Commonwealth that has taxable income derived from Virginia sources must file a partnership return (Form 502). Also, if any portion of that | No but there is an annual registration fee of \$50. | Articles of organization: \$100; Certificate of registration for foreign LLC: \$100; Annual registration fee: \$50. |

| | | income is allocated to a nonresident member, the LLC is required to pay the withholding tax at a rate of 5% of the share of taxable income from Virginia sources that is allocable to each nonresident member. The LLC withholds and remits tax using payment voucher, Form 502W. The LLC will not be required to pay the withholding tax if it files a unified return on behalf of all non-resident members. | | |
|---------------|---|---|---------------|--|
| Washington | Washington imposes its business and occupation tax on all entities doing business in the state, including LLCs, regardless of their federal entity classification. Depending on the type of business conducted by the taxpayer, the tax base is one of the following: the value of products, gross proceeds of sales, or gross income of the business. The rate varies from 0.138% to 1.8%. | An LLC doing business in Washington must file monthly, quarterly, or annual tax returns for the state business and occupations tax, depending on gross income. | Yes | Articles of organization: \$180; Foreign LLC registration application: \$180; Annual report: \$69. |
| STATE | FRANCHISE OR ENTITY TAX | TAX RETURNS | ANNUAL REPORT | FILING FEES |
| | | | | |
| West Virginia | West Virginia does not require LLCs to pay a tax based on net income unless it has elected to be | LLCs doing business in West Virginia or deriving income from real or tangible personal | Yes | Articles of organization: \$100; Registration of foreign LLC: \$150; Annual Report: \$25. |

| | 14 | Laurana anti-la colo de la colo | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
|-------------|--|--|---------------|---------------------------|
| | taxed as a | property located in | | |
| | corporation. | West Virginia are | | |
| | However, LLCs, | required to withhold | | |
| | regardless of entity | West Virginia | | |
| | classification, are | income taxes from | | |
| | subject to franchise | distributions, | | |
| | tax in West | whether actual or | | |
| | Virginia. The tax | deemed, of taxable | | |
| | rate is 55¢ per \$100 | West Virginia source | | |
| | of taxable capital | income to members | | |
| | with a minimum tax | who are not | | |
| | of \$50. For LLCs, | residents of West | | |
| | the capital is the | Virginia. The | | |
| | average of the | amount of | | |
| | beginning and | withholding tax | | |
| | ending balances of | payable is 6.5% of | | |
| | the member's capital | the LLCs effectively | | |
| | accounts. These | connected taxable | | |
| | items of capital are | income, which may | | |
| | • | | | |
| | taken from the | be lawfully taxed by | | |
| | balance sheet of the | West Virginia, and | | |
| | taxpayer's federal | which is allocable to | | |
| | income tax return as | a nonresident | | |
| | filed with the IRS. | distributee. | | |
| | Multi-state | | | |
| | businesses will | | | |
| | apportion their | | | |
| | capital to West | | | |
| | Virginia using a four | | | |
| | factor formula | | | |
| | consisting of payroll, | | | |
| | property and double | | | |
| | weighted sales | | | |
| | factors. | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| STATE | FRANCHISE OR | TAX RETURNS | ANNUAL REPORT | FILING FEES |
| 0.7 | ENTITY TAX | ., ., ., ., ., ., ., ., ., ., ., ., ., . | | |
| | | | | |
| Wisconsin | Wisconsin does not | Every LLP treated | Yes | Articles of |
| VV13CU13III | | , | 169 | |
| | require LLCs to pay | as a partnership with | | organization: \$170 |
| | a tax based on net | income from | | (\$130 if filed on-line); |
| | income unless they | Wisconsin sources, | | Foreign LLC |
| | have elected to be | regardless of the | | registration |
| | classified as | amount, must file | | certificate: \$100; |
| | corporations for | Form 3. The | | Annual Report: |
| | federal tax | Department of | | domestic LLC \$25; |
| | purposes. However, | Revenue may also | | foreign LLC \$80. |
| | Wisconsin requires | require a LLC with | | |
| | I | | 1 | 1 |
| | LLCs that have at | Wisconsin resident | | |
| | least \$4 million in | members to file a | | |
| | least \$4 million in gross receipts from | members to file a Wisconsin | | |
| | least \$4 million in | members to file a | | |

| STATE | a surcharge computed as a percentage of net income. | no Wisconsin business or income. LLCs treated as partnerships must pay the economic development surcharge if they derive income from business transacted, property located, or services performed in Wisconsin, and have \$4 million or more of gross receipts for federal income tax purposes. A LLC is generally required to pay quarterly estimated withholding tax on its distributable income which is allocable to a nonresident members. Withholding is not required on behalf of the nonresident members whose share of income from the LLC is less than \$1,000 or who completes Form PW-2 and provides it to the LLC. | ANNUAL REPORT | FILING FEES |
|---------|---|---|---------------|---|
| STATE | FRANCHISE OR ENTITY TAX | IAX RETURNS | ANNUAL REPORT | FILING FEES |
| Wyoming | Wyoming does not require LLCs to pay a tax based on net income. The "Annual Report License Tax" is the annual report fee on described to the right. | None | No | Articles of Organization: \$100; registration of foreign LLC: \$100; Annual Report: \$50 if Wyoming assets are \$250,000 or less; above that a formula of \$.0002 per dollar. |