

2025 Montana Form PTE

Pass-Through Entity Instructions

MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE



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Dear Montana Taxpayer,

We sincerely thank you for filing your Montana tax return. Your timely filing benefits your community and helps to make Montana a better place for all of us.

We encourage you to continue filing electronically if possible. Last year, 86 percent of business taxpayers filed electronically. Taxpayers have found that e-filing is easy and convenient, ensuring accurate processing. Electronic filing can also help you more quickly receive any refund you are owed.

We are committed to assisting you with any questions you may have about your filing requirements. If you need more information or would like help, please visit revenue.mt.gov, call (406) 444-6900 or Montana Relay at 711 for the hearing impaired, or email DORHelp@mt.gov.

Best regards,

Your Montana Department of Revenue

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This booklet is designed to address the laws for the majority of tax filing situations. If you have a unique situation that is not addressed in the booklet, please refer to Title 15 of Montana law found at leg.mt.gov or call us with your questions.

What's New?

Montana Legislative Changes

Single Receipts Factor. Senate Bill 124, passed during the 2023 Montana Legislative session, changed the apportionment method for multistate businesses operating in Montana. Beginning with tax periods after December 31, 2024, multistate entities filing in Montana no longer use the property, payroll, and double-weighted receipts factors to arrive at the apportionment factor. Instead, the apportionment factor consists of a single receipts factor.

Reduced tax rate for tax years 2026 and 2027. House Bill 337, passed during the 2025 Montana Legislative session, lowered the top marginal tax rate and increased the income brackets for tax year 2026. Beginning in tax year 2027, the bill lowers the top marginal ordinary income tax rate and increases the income brackets even further. The pass-through entity tax and pass-through withholding rates are 5.65 percent for tax year 2026 and 5.4 percent for tax year 2027. The composite tax rates are below.

2026 Composite Tax Rates

If your taxable income is	But less than	Then your tax rate is
\$0	\$47,500	4.7%
\$47,500 or greater		5.65%

2027 Composite Tax Rates

If your taxable income is	But less than	Then your tax rate is
\$0	\$65,000	4.7%
\$65,000 or greater		5.4%

Forms Changes

Page 1. There is a new box for a pass-through entity to claim protection under Public Law 86-272. Refer to [ARM 42.26.501](#) for more guidance about whether a pass-through entity's activities are protected under the provisions of Public Law 86-272.

Schedule I. Schedule I, Receipts Factor for Multistate Pass-Through Entities, has been updated to remove the property and payroll factors and renamed from Apportionment Factor for Multistate Pass-Through Entities to Receipts Factor for Multistate Pass-Through Entities. The receipts factor has been revised to include more types of receipts.

Apportionable Income Schedule. The Apportionable Income Schedule has been added to page 5 of the form. Previously, this was a worksheet in the instructions. This Schedule is required.

Schedule II. Schedule II, Pass-Through Entity Tax Credits, has been revised to discontinue reporting a tax credit by a two-digit code. Each tax credit now has its own specific line. While tax credits will no longer be reported using codes on the Schedule II, they are still reported on the Schedule K-1 using a code.

Schedule DE. The property and payroll factors were removed from the Receipts Factor section on Schedule DE to reflect the changes made by Senate Bill 124 (2023).

Montana Adjustments Schedule. The Montana Adjustments Worksheet was renamed to the Montana Adjustments Schedule.

Interest Rate for 2026

Effective January 1, 2026, the annual interest rate assessed on outstanding balances is 7 percent.

This rate also applies to interest on the underpayment of estimated taxes. Interest is calculated daily.

General Instructions

Purpose of the Form

Form PTE is an information return and a composite tax return for pass-through entities with Montana source income and pass-through entities registered to do business in Montana. It includes schedules for the reporting of Montana source income derived from the activities of disregarded entities owned by pass-through entities.

Form PTE also includes an election to pay the Pass-Through Entity Tax (PTET).

For more information see the [Publication 4, Pass-Through Entity Tax Guide](#).

Definitions used in these instructions

Disregarded entity (DE) – A business entity that is disregarded as a separate entity from its business owner for federal tax purposes. DEs owned by partnerships or S corporations are usually single member limited liability companies (LLCs) or qualified subchapter S subsidiaries. DEs owned indirectly through a series of DEs are considered to be owned directly by the PTE for the purpose of reporting their Montana source income on Form PTE.

Federal return – Federal Form 1065 for partnerships and federal Form 1120S for S corporations.

Owner – Includes a partner, a member of an LLC, or a shareholder.

Pass-through entity (PTE) – Partnership, S corporation, or DE.

Participant – Owner participating in a composite return.

Partnership – Includes a general partnership, limited partnership, limited liability partnership, publicly traded partnership, LLC treated as a partnership for federal income tax purposes, or any other entity treated as a partnership for federal income tax purposes.

S corporation – A corporation that is an S corporation for federal income tax purposes.

Who Must File?

A partnership or an S corporation must file a Form PTE annually if the PTE, or one of the DEs it owns:

- has any amount of Montana source income, whether a gain or loss
- filed a return in a prior year and did not mark the return final
- is registered to do business with the Montana Secretary of State
- elects to pay PTET

If an entity filed a return for a prior year or is registered with the Montana Secretary of State but did not engage in any activity in Montana, including through a disregarded entity, the entity must file an Affidavit of Inactivity for Corporations, Partnerships and Disregarded Entities (Form INA-CT). This form can be filed online using our TransAction Portal at <https://tap.dor.mt.gov>.

Due Date

File Form PTE and pay the tax due by March 16, 2026. An automatic extension of six months applies for filing the return, but this extension does not apply to payments. For fiscal filers, Form PTE and tax is due the 15th day of the third month following the close of the entity's tax year.

If a PTE files after the extended due date, the entity may have to pay a penalty for filing late.

Extension to File Form PTE

A PTE is granted an automatic extension of time to file of up to six months. **An extension of time to file is not an extension to pay. If the entity does not pay the amount of tax due by the original due date, it will owe interest and penalties on any balance due.**

Elections to pay composite tax or PTET must be made by the extended due date. Composite tax or PTET elections are not valid and will be reversed if the return is received late. Pass-through withholding will be assessed when applicable.

Filing Form PTE

File electronically! File the Montana and federal returns separately or at the same time through a tax professional who is an authorized IRS e-file provider, or with software approved by the department.

If the entity files its return electronically, it does not have to mail in a paper copy of the return. When the PTE files its return electronically, it represents that it has kept all the required documents as its tax record and that it will provide copies of these if we ask for them. The president, vice president, treasurer, assistant treasurer, or chief accounting officer of an S corporation, or the general partner or LLC member manager does not have to sign a copy of the return and submit it to us. The act of completing and filing the return electronically is considered an authorized signature.

File Form PTE electronically to avoid calculation errors of PTET, composite tax, and pass-through withholding (if applicable).

For more information regarding electronic filing, visit revenue.mt.gov or irs.gov.

Partnership with more than 100 partners. A partnership with more than 100 partners over the course of its tax year must file the Form PTE electronically. The partnership may be eligible to receive a hardship waiver by completing the Partnership E-file Waiver Request (Form PWR). The partnership must submit the request at least 30 days before the due date of the return, including extensions. For more information about e-filing, visit revenue.mt.gov or call us at (406) 444-6900.

Paper Filing. If the entity files Form PTE on paper, it must also include a complete copy of the federal Form 1065 (U.S. Return of Partnership Income), or federal Form 1120S (U.S. Income Tax Return for an S Corporation), with all federal Schedules K-1, statements and documents.

If the entity chooses not to file electronically, mail the return to:

Montana Department of Revenue
PO Box 8021
Helena, MT 59604-8021

Important: Form PTE must include a Montana Schedule K-1 for each owner regardless of how you file your return.

We do not accept copies of federal Schedules K-1 in place of completed Montana Schedules K-1.

If a Montana Schedule K-1 for each owner is not included with the return, the entity's return will not be processed until we receive the schedules, and the return may be subject to a late filing penalty.

Owners other than resident individuals, trusts and estates. When a PTE has an owner that is a nonresident individual, estate, trust, second-tier pass-through entity, or a foreign C corporation at any time during the year, additional schedules or forms may apply:

If subject to pass-through withholding, a [Form PT-AGR](#) (Montana Pass-Through Entity Owner Tax Agreement) may be required. Eligible owners can file this to attest that they will file their return and pay any tax due. See [Form PT-AGR](#) instructions for more information.

If electing to pay composite tax, Schedule IV (Montana Composite Income Tax Schedule) is required. This is the composite tax return that the PTE completes and files on behalf of eligible owners who have elected to participate in the composite filing.

If the PTE or one of its DEs is engaged in multistate activities, the PTE may have to include with its return:

- Schedule I (Receipts Factor for Multistate PTEs)
- Schedule DE
- Montana Source Income Schedule

If an entity has any pass-through tax or pass-through withholding paid on its behalf by a lower-tier entity, or it receives mineral royalty withholding on a

Form 1099-MISC, the Flow-Through Payments Schedule is required.

How to Pay

A PTE can pay its Montana taxes by:

- Electronic funds withdrawal when e-filing return. You can schedule your withdrawal for a later date.
- E-check or credit/debit card. Visit <https://tap.dor.mt.gov>. There is a small fee when paying with a credit or debit card.
- Personal check, money order, or cashier's check. Be sure to include the payment voucher available at revenue.mt.gov. S corporations use Form SB and partnerships use Form PR. Make your check payable to the Montana Department of Revenue. Sign your check, and write your FEIN, the name of the PTE, and "Tax Year 2025" on the memo line.

Note: We only accept US Funds (Dollars).

Interest and late payment penalties will be assessed on any amount not paid when due. For more information regarding electronic payment options, visit revenue.mt.gov.

Amending Form PTE

Complete the entire Form PTE using the corrected amounts. Mark the "Amended Return" box on the Form PTE. Include applicable forms and statements that explain in detail the reasons for amending the tax return.

If the amended tax return results in a change to income or a change in the distribution of any income or other information provided to any owner, the entity will need to file amended Montana Schedules K-1 and non-amended Montana Schedules K-1 with an amended Form PTE. The entity must give a copy of the amended Montana Schedule K-1 to each owner.

If the entity filed the original Form PTE electronically through the joint federal/state program, then it can e-file an amended Form PTE as long as the software supports amended filing.

If the entity files an amended tax return that shows it owes an increased amount of taxes, it may have the late payment penalty waived. Simply mark the "Amended Return" box on the form and pay the tax and applicable interest in full when the entity files the amended return. By marking this box and paying all tax and interest in full, the entity is requesting a waiver of the late payment penalty.

The department does not accept superseded returns. If the PTE needs to make a change after the return is filed, but before the extended due date, the PTE must amend its return.

Federal Adjustment and Administrative Adjustment Request

A partnership receiving a federal final determination as a result of a federal adjustment must file a report with the department to disclose any change to Montana source income for all tax years covered by the final determination. This report is due no later than 90 days after the final determination date. If the report is filed late, the late filing penalty will be assessed. The report must be sent to the pass-through entity unit manager at the following address:

Pass-Through Unit Manager
Business and Income Taxes Division
Montana Department of Revenue
PO Box 7149
Helena, MT 59604-7149

The report must include a copy of the final determination and a detailed statement of the calculation that changes Montana source income with regard to amount, timing, allocation, apportionment, and distributive shares, etc.

Election to Pay. A partnership may make an election to pay at the partnership level and must make that election on the report. When this election is made, the report must include the calculation of the tax, penalties, and interest. The penalties and interest are calculated from the date the tax should have been paid to the date the partnership files the report. When a partnership makes the election, the amount owed must be paid with the next Form PTE that is required to be filed by the partnership. If the partnership is not required to file a Form PTE for the next year, the partnership must amend the return that was adjusted. Report the amount owed on line 33.

If you want to make a payment as a result of this election, contact the Pass-Through Unit at DORPassthrough@mt.gov for instructions.

Administrative Adjustment Request. If the partnership makes an Administrative Adjustment Request (AAR), it must complete Schedule VI, questions 6, 7, and 8, and include federal Forms 8985, 8986, and/or 8082, with Form PTE, if applicable. When an AAR results in a federal imputed underpayment and does not change the overall amount of Montana source income received by a partner for the tax years covered by the AAR, no further action is required. When an AAR results in an overall increase of Montana source income for any given nonresident or foreign entity partner, the partnership must either:

1. file an amended return, or
2. when a composite or withholding tax is not required, elect to remit an amount equal to:
 - a. the pass-through withholding tax rate multiplied by the additional amount of Montana source income resulting from

the AAR; and

b. the amount of penalties and interest owed as if the adjustment had resulted in the amendment of the reviewed year return.

Tax Records

PTEs should keep all tax records for as long as the statute of limitations is in effect for the tax period. The statute of limitations is three years from the date the return is filed. Omitting a significant amount of income may extend the statute an additional two years. PTEs should keep property records and carryover information even longer.

Line Instructions

Begin completing the Form PTE by first filling out Schedule I, Receipts Factor for Multistate Pass-Through Entities. Then, complete the Apportionable Income Schedule next. Finally, complete the rest of the return.

Entity Information

Tax Year. The PTE must use the same tax year used for federal income tax purposes (as indicated on the federal return) for Montana income tax purposes. If the PTE has a fiscal year, enter the beginning and ending dates of the fiscal year. Use the 2024 Form PTE if the PTE's fiscal year began in the 2024 calendar year.

Mark the Final Return box if the PTE ceased to exist during tax year 2025.

Name and Address. Enter the entity's name (as it appears in the partnership agreement, articles of incorporation, or other formation documents) and mailing address in the spaces provided.

Federal Employer Identification Number (FEIN). Enter the same FEIN used on your federal return. Montana uses the FEIN for identification purposes. If the entity changed its FEIN during the tax year, include a statement with the tax return that identifies the previous FEIN.

Federal Business Code/NAICS. Enter the Business Code Number from the federal form. This code is based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). For more information, visit naics.com.

MT Secretary of State ID Number. Enter the entity's Montana Secretary of State Identification number. The identification number begins with a letter followed by six to eight digits. The PTE received this number when it registered to do business in Montana.

Enter the letter, followed by the next six to eight digits of the number. Leave any extra boxes blank. To find the PTE's identification number, visit the Montana Secretary of State's website at sosmt.gov and search

for the PTE's business name under the Business Services & UCC section. If the entity is not registered with the Secretary of State and does not have an identification number, leave this area blank.

Date of Registration in Montana. If the entity is registered with the Secretary of State to do business in Montana, enter the registration date.

State Formed In. Enter the state in which the PTE was formed and the date it was formed. If the PTE was formed in a foreign country, enter that country.

Schedules K-1 and Owner Information. The PTE must include a Montana Schedule K-1 for each owner with the Form PTE. Enter the number of Montana Schedules K-1 included with the return. Also, enter the number of residents, nonresidents, and other types of owners. An example of an "other" type of owner is a foreign C corporation.

Public Law 86-272 Checkbox. Mark this box if the PTE is protected under the provisions of Public Law 86-272. See [ARM 42.26.501](#) for more information. If this box is checked, please provide Form Nexus.

Pass-Through Entity Tax Election (PTET)

The PTET election applies to the distributive share of Montana source income, as apportioned under the Multistate Tax Compact, allocated to individuals, estates, trusts, partnerships, S corporations, and disregarded entities owned by an individual, estate, or trust. A second election is available to assess PTET on 100% of pass-through income allocated to resident owners.

PTET election box. If the authorized representative of the PTE elects to have the PTE pay the PTET, mark the PTET box on the upper left corner of page 1 and complete the Pass-Through Entity Tax Authorized Representative section at the bottom of page 2.

The election is irrevocable once made and applies to the distributive share of Montana source income, as calculated under the Multistate Tax Compact, allocable to all affected owners that are individuals, estates, trusts, and pass-through entities. It cannot be made after the extended due date of the return. The distributive share of Montana source income allocable to C corporations and tax-exempt entities is not affected by PTET.

When the PTET election box on page 1 is marked, the corresponding box on the Schedules K-1 of the owners' affected by PTET must also be marked.

Resident PTET election box. The authorized representative may choose to make an election to assess PTET on their entire distributive share of income allocable to resident owners, regardless of the apportionment and allocation rules. Mark the Resident PTET box if the authorized representative elects to increase the distributive share of income

allocable to residents to 100% of pass-through income. The Resident PTET election cannot be marked if the PTET election box is not marked.

For more information about when to make either election, see [Publication 4, Pass-Through Entity Tax Guide](#).

The Resident PTET election applies to 100% of the distributive share of pass-through income allocated to resident individuals, estates, trusts, and disregarded entities owned by resident individuals, estates, or trusts. When the Resident PTET election box on page 1 is marked, the corresponding box on all resident owners' Schedules K-1 must also be marked.

Lines 1 through 14 – Owners' Distributive Share of Income and Deduction Items

Enter the corresponding amounts reported on the federal Schedule K.

Line 4 – Guaranteed Payments. Use this line only if the PTE is a partnership; S corporations must leave these fields blank or enter 0 (zero). Enter the combined total of lines 4a and 4b.

Line 4a-Guaranteed payments for services.
Enter the amount reported on Form 1065, Schedule K, line 4a.

Line 4b-Guaranteed payments for capital.
Enter the amount reported on Form 1065, Schedule K, line 4b.

Line 6 – Ordinary Dividends. Enter the total amount of ordinary dividends reported on the federal Schedule K. Montana taxes dividends as ordinary income and does not apply the federal rate for qualified dividends.

Line 13 – Owners' Distributive Share of Deduction Items. Enter the amount of deductions reported on the federal Schedule K. Include a detailed statement for lines 13d and 13e.

Lines 15 through 20 – Montana Source Income

Lines 15 and 16a. Report Montana adjustments from your apportionable income as reported on Montana Adjustments Schedule, Column A. Do not include adjustments from other columns. The PTE must include the Montana Adjustments Schedule with its return if it reports any adjustments. See the instructions for the [Montana Adjustments Schedule](#).

Line 15 – Montana Additions from PTE's Apportionable Activities. To compute Montana income taxable to owners, certain items must be added to income. Enter the total additions the PTE derives from its own apportionable operations from the Montana Adjustments Schedule, Column A, line 1.

Line 16 – Deductions. To compute Montana income taxable to owners, certain items are deducted from income.

Line 16a. Enter the total Montana subtractions the PTE derives from its own apportionable operations reported on the Montana Adjustments Schedule, Column A, line 2.

Line 16b. Enter the sum of all distributive items of income (loss) from all federal Schedules K-1 received from other pass-through entities.

Line 16c. Enter the sum of income (loss) derived from disregarded entities that are not segments. Segments' apportionable income is included in the PTE's apportionable income. This is the DE's amount of federal income from all sources before Montana adjustments.

Line 16d. Report nonapportionable income or losses derived from the PTE's own activities on this line. This income is not included when computing the PTE's income apportioned to Montana. This includes nonapportionable income (loss) that is allocated to a specific state. Include a statement justifying why such income is considered nonapportionable.

Guaranteed payments issued for services performed by an individual direct partner are allocated to the state where the services were performed and must be deducted on this line.

Line 18 – Income Apportioned to Montana. For entities engaged in business only in Montana, mark the "100% Montana activity" check box, enter 100 percent as the apportionment percentage, and enter the full amount that is reported on line 17.

For multistate entities without Montana activity, mark the "0% Montana activity" check box, enter 0 percent, and go to line 19. Otherwise, multiply the amount that is reported on line 17 by the apportionment percentage reported on Schedule I, line 9. Enter the result on line 18. See the instructions for [Schedule I – Receipts Factor for Multistate PTEs](#).

Line 19 – Total Nonapportionable Income Sourced to Montana

Line 19a. Report the total Montana source income from the sum of Montana Schedules K-1, Part IV, line 14, received from other pass-through entities. Include Montana source income from Schedules K-1 received by DEs listed on Schedule VII. Any adjustments to Montana source flow-through income stemming from inconsistent treatment reported on federal Form 8082 are also included in this amount.

Line 19b. Report the total Montana source income received from all DEs from all Schedules VII, line 15.

Line 19c. Report the total adjusted nonapportionable income (loss) allocated to Montana from the PTE's own activities. To compute this amount, start with the total Montana source income from the Montana Source Income Schedule, Column C. Adjust this amount by Montana source total additions and subtractions from Montana Adjustments Schedule, Column B, lines 3 and 4. Any adjustments to Montana source income stemming from inconsistent treatment reported on federal Form 8082 that is not flow-through income are reported on this line.

For the amount reported on line 19c, the PTE must include each of the following with Form PTE:

- a statement showing each item of Montana source income subject to allocation and its related expenses,
- a statement explaining the reason for treating the item of income as Montana source income subject to allocation, and
- a copy of the other state's income tax or information return if the PTE allocates to a state other than Montana. If the PTE is not required to file an income tax or information return with the other state, the PTE must indicate this in a statement.

Lines 21-47 Calculation of Amount Owed or Refunded

Before completing lines 21-34, complete the Flow-Through Payments Schedule, Part I and Schedule IV (Composite Tax), if applicable. Then, complete all owners' Montana Schedules K-1 and the Flow-Through Payments Schedule, Part II.

Line 21 – 2025 Payments. Enter on line 21 all the payments the PTE made for Tax Year 2025. Include estimated, tentative, and extension payments made prior to completing the return.

If you are filing an amended Form PTE, do not report payments made with an original return on this line. Report these payments on line 39.

Annualized Payments Checkbox. Mark this box if you made estimated payments using the annualization method. Include a copy of [Form EST-PTI](#) if you make estimated payments using this method.

Line 24 – Total Taxable Income Subject to Pass-Through Entity Tax. If you did not make a PTET election, enter zero.

Enter the total Montana distributive share from Schedules K-1, Part IV, Column B, line 14 for all owners included in the PTET election. If you made a Resident PTET election, enter the total everywhere distributive share from Schedules K-1, Part IV, Column A, line 14, for all residents, and, if applicable,

the Montana distributive share for all other owners from Schedules K-1, Part IV, Column B, line 14.

Line 25 – Pass-Through Entity Tax. If the PTET election box on page 1 is marked, enter the amount of PTET on all Schedules K-1, Part V, line 1, otherwise enter zero.

Due to rounding, the amount on line 25 may not exactly equal 5.9 percent of line 24.

Line 27 – Pass-Through Entity Tax Due or (Overpayment). Report tax due as a positive number and any overpayment as a negative number.

Line 28 – Total Montana Composite Tax. Enter the total amount of composite tax reported on Schedule IV, Column H. See the instructions for [Schedule IV – Montana PTE Composite Income Tax Schedule](#).

The amount on this line must equal the sum of Part V, line 2, on all Montana Schedules K-1 filed by this entity.

Line 31 – Interest on Underpayment of Estimated Tax. The PTE is required to make estimated tax payments throughout the year if it expects to owe a PTET liability of at least \$500 or a composite income tax liability of at least \$500 unless it meets certain exceptions. See the [Estimated Payments Worksheets Instructions](#). If the PTE was required to make estimated payments for PTET and/or composite tax and it did not pay the required amounts, it must pay interest on any underpayment. To calculate underpayment interest, complete Form EST-PTI. See [15-30-3312, MCA](#).

Line 32 – Sum of Owner Withholding from all Montana Schedules K-1. Enter the sum of owner withholding reported on all Montana Schedules K-1, Part V, line 3a. This is the total amount due from the PTE to Montana on behalf of its owners. The owners will claim this amount as a refundable credit on their own Montana tax returns.

Line 33 – Tax Liability Resulting from Partnership Adjustment. A partnership that has filed a Federal Adjustment Report or an AAR and has elected to pay the Montana tax, penalties, and interest resulting from a federal final determination must include the total amount of liabilities (including penalties and interest) on this line.

Line 36 – PTE Information Return Late Filing Penalty. A PTE is charged a late filing penalty if it files Form PTE after the due date, including the automatic six-month extension. The penalty is \$10 multiplied by the number of owners at the close of the tax year for each month or fraction of a month that the entity does not file the PTE information return. This penalty is calculated for up to five months and may not exceed \$2,500. See [15-30-3302, MCA](#).

A late filing penalty is not imposed on an entity that has 10 or fewer owners that are individuals, estates of a deceased individual, or C corporations, if the owners

have filed the required returns or other required reports timely and have paid all taxes when due.

Line 38 – For Amended Returns Only – Previously Issued Refunds. If the PTE is amending the 2025 return, enter the amount of any refund the PTE received when it filed its original tax return or a previously amended tax return.

Line 39 – For Amended Returns Only – Payments Made with Original Return. If the PTE is amending the 2025 return, enter any payments the PTE made when it filed its original tax return and any subsequent payments that were applied to the PTE's 2025 tax liability.

Line 41 – Late Payment Penalty. The late payment penalty is equal to 0.5 percent per month, calculated daily, on the unpaid amount from the original due date not including extensions, until it is paid. The daily rate is 0.0164 percent. Your late payment penalty will never exceed 12 percent (24 months x 0.5%) of the unpaid tax. Late payment penalty is automatically waived if you pay all the tax and interest with your return, or within 30 days of the first notice from the department.

If the PTE files an amended tax return that reflects an increased tax liability, it may have the late payment penalty waived. To receive the waiver, mark the "Amended Return" box on page 1 and pay the tax and applicable interest in full when the PTE files the amended return. By marking this box and paying all tax and interest, the PTE is treated as having requested a waiver of the late payment penalty.

Line 42 – Interest. Compute interest on any tax liability that the PTE has not paid by the due date of the tax return and enter the total on this line. The tax liability is determined by adding lines 30, 35, and 38, then subtracting line 39.

Since lines 30 and 35 can be both positive and negative, the net of these numbers must result in an overall tax owed for interest to be due. Lines 38 and 39 are only applicable to amended returns.

Effective January 1, 2026, the interest rate is 7 percent. To calculate the amount of interest, multiply line 27 by 0.0192% (0.000192), and then multiply that product by the number of days between March 16, 2026, and the day the PTE's tax is paid.

A valid extension of time to file the PTE's tax return does not extend the due date to pay the PTE's income tax liability after March 16, 2026.

Line 44 – Amount You Owe. If the amount on line 43 is greater than zero, enter it on this line. This is the amount due with the PTE's tax return.

See [How to Pay](#) on page 2.

For more information about e-pay options, visit [revenue.mt.gov](#).

Interest and penalties will be assessed on any amount not paid when due.

Line 45 – Overpayment. If the amount on line 43 is less than zero, enter it on this line. This is the amount the PTE has overpaid.

Line 46 – Amount applied to 2026 estimated taxes.

All or part of the overpayment that the PTE reported on line 45 can be refunded or carried over as a 2026 estimated tax payment. Enter the amount of the overpayment reported on line 45 that the PTE wants applied to its 2026 estimated tax.

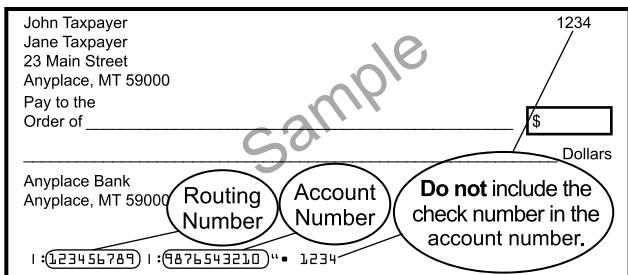
Line 47 – Refund. This is the amount of the refund that will be issued.

If the PTE is requesting a refund, mark the box located in the top portion of Form PTE, page 1.

If the PTE would like to use direct deposit, enter the PTE's financial institution's routing number (RTN#) and the PTE's account number (ACCT#) in the spaces provided. The routing number will be nine digits and the account number can be up to 17 characters, including numbers and letters. Mark whether the PTE's account is a checking or savings account and if the PTE's refund will go to a bank outside of the United States and its territories (Midway Islands, Puerto Rico, American Samoa, U.S. Virgin Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, and Guam).

If the financial institution does not accept direct deposit, we will mail the PTE a refund check.

A sample of a personal check is provided for reference.



Sign the Return

If the PTE is filing its return on paper, the return is not valid unless the president, vice president, treasurer, assistant treasurer, or chief accounting officer of an S corporation, the general partner, or LLC member manager signs the return. Unsigned returns cannot be processed and require us to contact the president, vice president, treasurer, assistant treasurer, or chief accounting officer of an S corporation, the general partner, or LLC member for a signature.

If the PTE is filing its return electronically, the president, vice president, treasurer, assistant treasurer or chief accounting officer of an S corporation, the general

partner, or LLC member manager does not sign the return. The act of filing electronically signifies the owner's declaration, under the penalty of false swearing, that:

- The shareholder, partner or member is authorized to file the return;
- The information in the return is true, correct, and complete; and
- The act of filing electronically constitutes the shareholder's, partner's, or member's signature.

Paid Preparer

Paid preparers are required to sign the return and include his or her address and Preparer Tax Identification Number (PTIN) in the space provided.

Authorized Representative

If the entity elects PTET, the PTE must designate an authorized representative who can make the PTET election and the Resident PTET election. The authorized representative is the only party the Department of Revenue may talk to about its PTET election(s).

May the DOR discuss this return with the tax preparer?

If the PTE marks yes, we can discuss any concerns that we might have with the 2025 tax return – a missing schedule, for example – with the PTE's tax preparer. If the PTE does not mark the box, we cannot discuss the return with anyone but an owner or someone to whom the PTE has given a power of attorney that allows us to discuss the return with him or her.

If yes is marked on a return by the PTE, the PTE is authorizing us to contact the tax preparer to answer any questions that arise while we are processing the 2025 tax return.

By marking the box, the PTE is also authorizing us to:

- request that the tax preparer give us any information that is missing from the return;
- respond to the tax preparer's call to us for information about the processing of the PTE's return or the status of the PTE's refund or payments;
- discuss certain notices from us about math errors, offsets, and return preparation.

Note: The department will only send notices directly to the PTE, not to the tax preparer.

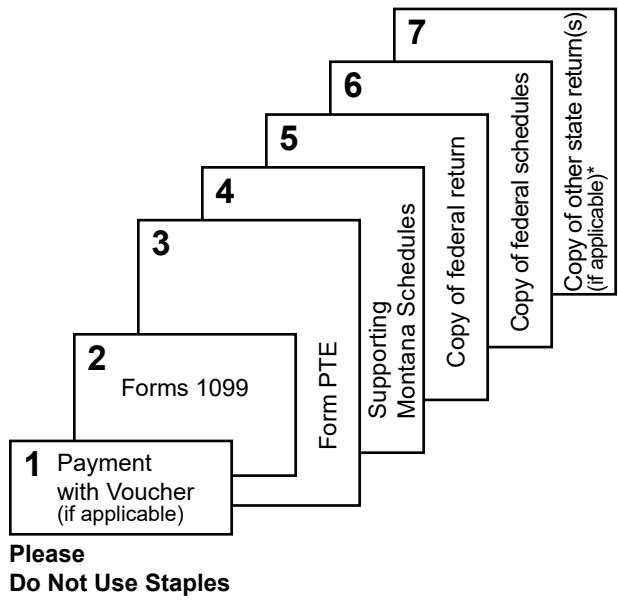
The PTE is not authorizing the tax preparer to receive any refund check, bind the PTE to anything (including any additional tax liability), receive any information about any other tax year or tax matter, or otherwise represent the PTE before the department.

Be aware that this authorization cannot be revoked. The authorization will, however, automatically end no later than the due date, without regard to extensions, for filing next year's (2026) tax return. This is March 15, 2027, for most PTEs.

If the PTE wants to expand or change the tax preparer's authorization (for example, to verify any estimated payments it will make in the future), it can use Form POA (Power of Attorney, Authorization to Disclose Tax Information). Form POA can be filed electronically and is available at revenue.mt.gov.

Assemble the Return

If the PTE is filing a return on paper, assemble the return, without using staples, according to the following diagram. Include all Forms 1099.



**Include a copy of the returns from another state if the PTE is a multistate entity.*

Flow-Through Payments Schedule

The Flow-Through Payments Schedule is used to report the various flow-through payments that may have been received from a lower tier entity or third party. These payments are reported to the PTE on either a Schedule K-1 (PTE) or a Form 1099-MISC. It does not include any payment made by the PTE itself. Payments made by the PTE are reported on page 2. For an example of how Part II of this schedule should be completed, see [Publication 4, Pass-Through Entity Tax Guide](#).

Part I compiles the payments that are received by the PTE on Montana Schedules K-1 on which the PTE is an owner and on Forms 1099-MISC.

To complete Part I, enter the name and FEIN of the payer and then the amount of mineral royalty withholding, pass-through withholding, and PTET credit in the applicable column. If you received more than four flow-through payments attach a statement with the same information.

This part does not include any withholding from loan-out company payments for purposes of the MEDIA credit.

Part II distributes all three kinds of payments made on behalf of the PTE among three groups of owners: owners affected by PTET when a PTET election is made, owners included in a composite tax election, and all other owners. These owners include those owners not included in a composite or PTET election.

Line 1 – Sum of Profit and Loss Percentage of all MT Schedules K-1 Subject to Applicable Column(s) A, B, and C.

Enter the sum of the profit and loss percentages reported on all owners' Schedules K-1 for each category. If the PTE does not elect PTET, leave Column A blank even if the PTE has received PTET from a lower tier entity. If there are no owners included in a composite tax election, leave Column B blank.

Line 2. This is the amount of mineral royalty withholding allocable to each category of owners based on their profit and loss percentage.

Line 3 – Mineral Royalty Withholding Passed to Owners. This is the mineral royalty withholding passed to owners not affected by PTET or subject to composite tax in Column C. The PTE must pass mineral royalty withholding to owners if pass-through withholding is not reported on Schedule K-1.

Line 4 – Balance of Mineral Royalty Withholding the PTE Can Claim as a Credit. The amount in each column is the amount of mineral royalty withholding that the PTE may claim as a credit against the three tax types that may be assessed on Form PTE.

Line 5. This is the amount of pass-through withholding allocable to each category of owners based on their profit and loss percentage on line 1.

Line 6 – Pass-Through Withholding Passed to Owners. Enter the pass-through withholding passed to owners not affected by PTET or subject to composite tax in Column C. The PTE may pass pass-through withholding to owners at its discretion on each Schedule K-1, Part V, line 3b. However, if withholding is due on a Schedule K-1, Part V, line 3a, passing flow-through withholding to an owner may result in an additional amount owed by the PTE.

Line 7 – Balance of Pass-Through Withholding the PTE Can Claim as a Credit. The amount in each column is the amount of pass-through withholding the PTE can claim as a credit against the three tax types that may be assessed on Form PTE.

Line 8. If the PTE elected PTET, enter 100% of the PTET received by the PTE on Column A. All PTET must be used first against the PTET calculated by the PTE. Any excess payment will be refunded to the PTE or applied against other taxes owed.

Line 9. If the PTE does not elect to pay PTET, allocate the PTET to owners on Columns B and C based on the profit and loss percentage on line 1.

Line 10 – Total Pass-Through Entity Tax Passed to Owners. Enter the PTET passed on to owners not subject to composite tax in Column C. The PTE may not pass PTET to owners that are C corporations or tax-exempt entities.

Line 11 – Credit Balance for PTE Not Electing to Pay PTET. The amount in Columns B and C is the amount of PTET that the PTE may claim as a credit against composite tax or pass-through withholding.

Line 12 – Total Payments the PTE Can Claim as a Credit. This is the total amount of prepayments the PTE can use as a credit against the tax types that may be assessed on Form PTE. Report the amount in Column A on page 2, line 26; the amount in Column B on page 2, line 29; and the amount in Column C on page 2, line 34.

Schedule I – Receipts Factor for Multistate PTEs

After the PTE determines its amount of apportionable income, it will apply the apportionment factor to calculate the portion of Montana source income included in this apportionable income.

The PTE must ask the department if it can determine the amount of income that it attributes to Montana on some basis other than the apportionment method. If the department allows the PTE to use an alternative method, the PTE will still need to complete and submit Schedule I.

See [Title 15, Ch. 31, part 3, MCA](#), and [Title 15, Ch. 1, part 6, MCA](#), for additional filing information.

Part I – Receipts Factor

Receipts mean all gross receipts of the PTE exclusive of nonapportionable income and intercompany transactions. The receipts factor is a fraction. The numerator is the PTE's total receipts in Montana during the tax period. Enter the numerator values in Column B of Schedule I. The denominator is the PTE's total receipts everywhere during the tax period. Enter the denominator values in Column A of Schedule I.

Part II – General Receipts Questions

Lines 2a and 2b. Rules for assignment of receipts based on the taxpayer's market are provided in [ARM 42.26.245 through 42.26.250](#). The administrative rules provide various assignment methods that apply sequentially in a hierarchy. For each receipt to which an assignment method applies, the taxpayer must make a reasonable effort to apply the primary method first before seeking to apply the next method. For example, in some cases, the applicable method first requires a taxpayer to determine the state or states of assignment, and if the taxpayer cannot do so, the method requires the taxpayer to reasonably approximate the state or states. In these cases, the taxpayer must attempt to apply the primary method to determine the state or states of assignment in good faith and with reasonable effort before it may reasonably approximate the state or states of assignment. See [ARM 42.26.245 through 42.26.250](#).

Apportionable Income Schedule

The Apportionable Income Schedule is used to determine the amount of federal income that is apportionable to Montana. After determining the Montana Receipts Factor on Schedule I, the Apportionable Income Schedule subtracts all sources of nonapportionable income from the income reported on federal Schedule K to arrive at the amount of income that is apportionable.

Column A – Federal Schedule K. Enter the amount from the relevant line on the pass-through entity's federal Schedule K.

Column B – Federal Schedules K-1. Enter the sum of each income type for lines 1 through 13 from all federal Schedules K-1. Report the total from line 14 on page 1, line 16b.

Column C – Disregarded Entities. Enter the sum of each income type for lines 1 through 13 from all disregarded entities owned 100% by the pass-through entity. Report the total from line 14 on page 1, line 16c.

Column D – Nonapportionable Income. Enter the sum of each income type for lines 1 through 13 for all other sources of nonapportionable income. Report the total from line 14 on page 1, line 16d.

Column E – Apportionable Income. For each line, subtract the amounts from Columns B, C, and D from Column A. This is your total federal income (loss) that is subject to apportionment.

Column F – Receipts Factor. Report the receipts factor from Schedule I, line 9.

Column G – Income Apportioned to Montana.

Multiply the amounts in Column E by the receipts factor in Column F and enter the results in Column G. This is amount of income (loss) apportioned to Montana.

Enter the values from the lines in Column G on the corresponding lines on the Montana Source Income Schedule, Column D.

Schedule II – Montana PTE Tax Credits

If a PTE meets the qualifications for a tax credit, the credit must be passed to its owners using the same proportion as used to report the owner's income or loss. Tax credits may not be claimed against PTET, composite tax, or pass-through withholding. Only individual, estates, trusts, and C corporation owners can claim the credit against their own tax liability.

When claiming any tax credit, the PTE must add back to federal income any expenses used to calculate the credit.

Line 1 – Qualified Endowment Credit. The Qualified Endowment Credit is a nonrefundable tax credit for contributions made to a qualified Montana endowment held by a Montana corporation or established organization that is tax-exempt under IRC 501(c)(3) or is held by a bank or trust company in Montana on behalf of the tax-exempt organization.

PTEs that make an outright gift to a qualified endowment can qualify for a nonrefundable tax credit of 20% of the gift, up to \$15,000. If the PTE makes a planned gift to a qualified endowment, it can qualify for a nonrefundable tax credit of 40% of the present value of the gift, up to \$15,000.

PTEs must pass the credit to its members, partners, or shareholders in the same proportion used to report the entity's income or loss for Montana tax purposes. This amount is reported to the owner on Montana Schedule K-1.

For further instructions on the Qualified Endowment Credit see [Form QEC](#).

Use code QEC to report this credit to owners on Schedules K-1, Part VI.

Line 2 – Recycle Credit. The recycle credit is a tax credit for the investment that a business makes in depreciable equipment or machinery that you use to collect, process, or manufacture a product from reclaimed material.

The credit is equal to 25 percent of the first \$250,000 invested in the property, 15 percent of the next \$250,000 in the property, and 5 percent of the next \$500,000 invested. The PTE is not entitled to any additional credit for the investment that exceeds \$1 million. The credit is nonrefundable and cannot be carried forward or back.

For further instructions on the Recycle Credit, and to calculate the credit, see [Montana Form RCYL](#). Include a copy of this form to claim this credit.

Use code RCY to report this credit to owners on Schedules K-1, Part VI.

Line 3 – Apprenticeship Credit. If the PTE is a Montana employer who is a Montana Registered Apprenticeship Program sponsor, it may be eligible to receive a tax credit for any new position hired for on-the-job training.

The credit is equal to \$750 for each new apprentice and \$1,500 if the new apprentice is a veteran. The credit is available once the apprentice has completed a probationary period or after six months, whichever is earlier. The credit is nonrefundable and cannot be carried forward or back.

Employers must apply to Montana Department of Labor and Industry (DLI) to claim the credit. For more information visit <https://apprenticeship.mt.gov/>.

Attach a copy of the approval letter you receive from DLI if you claim this credit.

Use code APP to report this credit to owners on Schedules K-1, Part VI.

Line 4 – Trades Education and Training Credit.

This credit is available to employers who incur expenses in providing education and training in an eligible trade profession to employees. The credit is equal to 50 percent of the cost of the qualifying trade profession education or training expenses, not to exceed \$2,000 per employee and \$25,000 total. The credit is nonrefundable and cannot be carried forward or back.

The credit is claimed in the year the cost is incurred. The employee must work or plan to work in Montana for at least 6 months of the year in which the education or training occurs.

For further instructions on the Trades Education and Training Credit, including the list of eligible trade professions, and to calculate the credit, see [Form TETC](#). You must include a copy of this form if you claim this credit.

Use code TET to report this credit to owners on Schedules K-1, Part VI.

Line 5 – Innovative Educational Program Credit.

The Innovative Educational Program credit is available to taxpayers who donate to a Montana public school district for the purpose of providing supplemental funding for the district's Innovative Educational Programs. The credit is equal to the donation up to \$200,000. If you are married filing jointly you may claim the amount of each donation up to \$400,000 if both spouses separately donate. Any excess may be carried forward for up to three years.

The credit must be preapproved before a taxpayer may claim it. If preapproved, the public school district will provide you with a donation receipt, which you must include with your tax return. Enter the Credit Confirmation Code shown on your receipt on this line.

Use code IEP to report this credit to owners on Schedules K-1, Part VI. Include the Credit Confirmation Code in the Credit Authorization Number column.

Line 6 – Student Scholarship Organization Credit.

The Student Scholarship Organization Credit is available to taxpayers who donate to approved Student Scholarship Organizations to provide scholarships for eligible students to attend instruction offered by a qualified education provider. The credit is equal to the donation up to \$200,000. Any excess may be carried forward for up to three years. The credit must be preapproved before a taxpayer may claim it. If preapproved, the student scholarship organization will provide you with a donation receipt, which you must include with your tax return. Enter the Credit Confirmation Code shown on your receipt on this line.

Use code SSO to report this credit to owners on Schedules K-1, Part VI. Include the Credit Confirmation Code in the Credit Authorization Number column.

Line 7 – Contractor’s Gross Receipts Tax Credit.

You can claim a credit against your income tax liability for the Public Contractor’s Gross Receipts Tax that your business has paid, or has been withheld and remitted on your behalf, throughout the year. The amount of credit cannot exceed your tax liability, and any credit balance remaining can be carried forward for up to five subsequent years. If you are carrying forward a credit, the oldest gross receipts tax amounts will be used first to offset credit claims.

When you claim this credit, you must provide your Contractor’s Gross Receipts (CGR) Account ID in the space provided. This Account ID was created when your CGR account was registered with the department and is where your gross receipts tax has been deposited. If you are requesting credit from more than one CGR account, mark the box indicating multiple accounts and include a statement detailing how much credit should be taken from each CGR account. If you do not know your CGR Account ID, call us at (406) 444-6900 and we will provide it to you.

Use code CGR to report this credit to owners on Schedules K-1, Part VI. Include the CGR account number in the Credit Authorization Number column.

Line 8 – Historic Property Preservation Credit.

This credit is available for PTE’s qualified rehabilitation expenditures if the federal rehabilitation credit is claimed. The allowable Montana credit is 25 percent of the federal rehabilitation credit provided for in Internal Revenue Code

47(a)(2). When you claim this credit, include a copy of the federal Form 3468 with your tax return. If the federal credit was transferred to the PTE, the owner who transferred it, not you, must claim the Montana credit.

Use code HPP to report this credit to owners on Schedules K-1, Part VI.

Line 9 – Infrastructure User Fee Credit. This is a tax credit for the fees attributable to the use of infrastructure.

The credit is the total of the interest and principal paid as reported in the letter from the Montana Board of Investments.

When you claim this credit, include a copy of the letter from the Montana Board of Investments detailing the principal and interest paid. You can carry back three years or carry forward seven years any of your unused Infrastructure User Fee Credit.

For further instructions on the Infrastructure User Fee Credit, and to calculate the credit, see [Form IUFC](#).

When you claim this credit, include a copy of [Form IUFC](#) with your tax return.

Use code IUF to report this credit to owners on Schedules K-1, Part VI.

Line 10 – Media Credit. The Media Credit is available to PTE’s that received a validation letter from the Department of Revenue with an approved Media Credit amount or with a Montana Schedule K-1 reporting an amount. You may also claim the Media Credit if you received the credit via a registered transfer. Enter the UCRN found in your validation letter. The Media Credit may be carried forward up to five years from the date of issuance. The UCRN indicates the years in which the credit can be claimed. Use Code MED to report this credit to owners on Schedules K-1, Part VI.

Line 11 – Jobs Growth Incentive Credit. Qualifying employers in Montana that create qualifying net employee growth in Montana can claim a tax credit that is equal to half of the eligible employer’s taxes paid under Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA) for qualifying new employees. While the credit is nonrefundable, it may be carried forward for up to 10 years. Employers may apply to the Montana Department of Labor and Industry to claim the credit.

For further instructions on the Jobs Growth Incentive Credit, and to calculate this credit, see [Form JGI](#).

When you claim this credit, include a copy of [Form JGI](#) with your tax return and report the Credit Certificate Number found in your Credit Certificate from Montana Department of Labor and Industry.

Use code JGI to report this credit to owners on Schedules K-1, Part VI. Include the Credit Certificate Number in the Credit Authorization Number column.

Line 12 Unlocking Public Lands Credit. The Unlocking Public Lands Program allows a landowner to enter into a contractual agreement with the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks to provide public recreational access where no legal public access currently exists.

The landowner may receive an annual tax credit in the amount of \$750 per agreement (up to a maximum of \$3,000 tax credit per year) for allowing such access. For additional information, refer to fwp.mt.gov.

Use Code UPL to report this credit to owners on Schedules K-1, Part VI.

Schedule IV – Montana PTE Composite Income Tax Schedule

A PTE can elect to file a composite tax return and pay composite tax on behalf of eligible participants.

Owners can elect to be a participant in a composite return if they:

- are a nonresident individual, nonresident estate, nonresident trust, foreign C corporation, tax-exempt entity or a second-tier pass-through entity;
- have no other Montana source income (other than Montana source income from another pass-through entity that is also electing to file a composite return on the owner's behalf); and
- consent to be included in the return by providing the entity with a written power of attorney, authorizing the entity to file and act on their behalf.

Owners who are nonresidents, foreign C corporations, tax-exempt entities or second-tier pass-through entities and who properly elect to participate in the composite tax return do not file a Montana income tax return. However, if the owner has Montana source income from a different source in the same tax year, the owner is not eligible to participate unless that other income is from pass-through entities that file composite returns on behalf of the owner.

Participants that receive separately stated deductions subject to an election or limitation on their own return should consult with a tax professional prior to making an election to be included on a composite return. Such separately stated deductions are not allowed in the composite tax calculation.

The Montana tax credits claimed by the pass-through entity cannot be applied to reduce the entity's composite tax liability.

A PTE can include an owner in filing a composite tax return only if the owner has provided a power of attorney that authorizes the entity to file the composite return and act on the owner's behalf. The entity does not submit the power of attorney with its tax return; it retains the power of attorney as authorization from the owner.

If the PTE files a composite tax return, it is responsible for:

- paying the composite tax liability,
- paying any additional tax, penalty and interest for the composite tax liability,
- representing the participants in any appeals, claims for refunds, hearings or court proceedings, and
- making quarterly estimated payments of the composite tax liability.

If more space is needed, complete additional copies of Schedule IV (available at revenue.mt.gov under Forms). We do not accept copies of federal Schedule K-1, spreadsheets or any other forms in place of a completed Schedule IV.

If a Schedule IV is not completed, the processing of the entity's return will be delayed until we receive this completed schedule. The return may be subject to a late filing penalty.

Guaranteed Payments for Services

Guaranteed payments (GP) for services are an exception from sourcing rules and are not included in the entity's income for Montana tax purposes per [ARM 42.9.303\(3\)](#).

As a result, partners receiving GP for services sourced to Montana cannot participate in a composite election.

Partners receiving GP for services not sourced to Montana may participate in a composite tax election because GP for services are excluded from the composite tax calculation.

When calculating the composite tax, the partnership must exclude all GP for services from the everywhere income used for the calculation of composite tax and from the numerator and the denominator of the composite tax ratio.

Part I

Enter the number of participants in the composite income tax return.

Part II

The composite tax ratio is the ratio of the PTE's Montana source income including Montana adjustments but excluding apportioned guaranteed payments for services to the PTE's income from all sources for federal income tax purposes including Montana source adjustments but excluding total guaranteed payments for services.

Line 1. Enter the amount found on page 1, line 14. This is the PTE's federal income from all sources.

Line 2. Enter the amount on page 1, line 4a. This is the PTE's total guaranteed payments for services.

Line 3. Enter the amount listed on the Montana Adjustment Worksheet, Column E, line 1. This is your Montana Additions to Everywhere Income.

Line 4. Enter the amount listed on the Montana Adjustment Worksheet, Column E, line 2. This is your Montana Subtractions to Everywhere Income.

Line 5. Add lines 1 and 3, then subtract lines 2 and 4. The result is your federal income, including Montana adjustments and with guaranteed payments for services removed.

Part III

Line 1. Enter the amount from page 1, line 20. This is the PTE's total Montana source income.

Line 2. Multiply Part II, line 2, by the receipts factor from Schedule I, line 9. This is the amount of guaranteed payments for services that are apportionable to Montana for the purpose of the composite calculation.

Note: This number does not represent the actual amount of guaranteed payments for services that are attributable to Montana. It is a proportion used in the calculation of the composite ratio.

Line 3. Subtract line 2 from line 1. This is your Montana source income, including adjustments and with Montana source guaranteed payments for services removed.

Line 4. Divide line 3 by Part II, line 5. The result is the composite tax ratio. Round to 6 decimal places and do not enter more than 1.000000.

Part IV

Column A – Name of Eligible Participants. List the name of the participant as it appears on Montana Schedule K-1.

Column B – Social Security Number (SSN) or Federal Employer Identification Number (FEIN). Enter the SSN or FEIN of the participant as it appears on Montana Schedule K-1.

Column C – Owner's Share of Federal Income from Entity

from Entity. Enter the participant's share of the PTE's total federal income (loss) from all sources found on Schedule K-1, Part IV, Column A, line 14.

Column D – (Partnerships Only) Guaranteed Payments for Services. Enter any guaranteed payments for services listed on the owner's Schedule K-1, Column A, Part IV, line 4a.

Column E – Standard Deduction. Each eligible participant is allowed one standard deduction. For tax year 2025, the amount is equal to \$15,750.

Column F – Calculate Montana Taxable Income.

Subtract the amounts in Column D and Column E from Column C. Enter the result in this column, but not less than \$0.

Column G – Tax from Tax Table. If the result in column F is greater than \$0, use the tax table below to calculate the tax on the amount in Column F. Enter the result in this column. Enter \$0 if the amount in Column F is \$0.

More than	But not more than	Tax Rate	Less
\$0	\$21,100	4.7%	\$0
More than \$21,100		5.9%	\$253

Column H – Montana Composite Income Tax Liability

Liability. If the amount in Column G is greater than \$0, multiply the amount in Column G by the composite tax ratio from Part III, line 4, and enter the result. If the amount in Column G is \$0, enter \$0. This is the participant's Montana composite tax liability.

Example 1: Assume that PTE ABC's composite tax ratio is 0.250000 (Part III, line 4). Also assume that Owner Y is an eligible participant in the composite return whose share of federal income is \$100,000. Y's composite tax liability is calculated in the following table.

Y's share of federal PTE income from all sources (Column C)	\$100,000
Guaranteed Payments (partnerships only) (Column D)	\$0
Standard deduction (Column E)	(\$15,750)
Column F (C-D-E)	\$84,250
"Resident" Tax based on tax table	\$4,718
Y's Montana composite income tax (column H) is \$4,718 x 0.250000	\$1,179

Example 2: Assume the same scenario with another eligible composite participant, Owner Z. Owner Z is a partnership with a federal share of income of \$50,000 and guaranteed payments for services of \$16,000. Z's composite tax is calculated in the following table.

Z's share of federal PTE income from all sources (Column C)	\$50,000
Guaranteed Payments (partnerships only) (Column D)	(\$16,000)
Standard deduction (Column E)	(\$15,750)
Column F (C-D-E)	\$18,250
"Resident" Tax based on tax table	\$858
Z's Montana composite income tax (Column H) is \$858 x 0.250000	\$214

Schedule VII – List of Disregarded Entities

Identify all disregarded entities owned by the PTE on this schedule.

Column A – Name. Enter the DE's name, as set forth in the charter or other legal document creating it.

Note: Each entity is deemed to have the same mailing address as its owner.

Column B – FEIN. Enter the DE's federal employer identification number.

Column C – Montana SOS Registration Number. Enter the DE's Montana Secretary of State registration number. See [Line Instructions](#) for more information.

Column D – LLC. Mark this box if the DE is an LLC.

Column E – Q Sub. Mark this box if the DE is a qualified subchapter S subsidiary (Q Sub). If the entity is a Q Sub, enter its election date in column F.

Column G – DE has Multistate Activities. Mark this box if the DE has activities in more than one state.

Column H – DE is a Segment of the PTE. A segment of a PTE is a DE that holds a function that is essential to the sourcing of the PTE's apportionable income derived from its own activities. For example, if the purpose of the DE is to hold property used in the trade or business of its owner or pay the compensation of employees involved in the trade or business of its owner, then the DE is a segment. Mark the box to indicate that the DE is a segment.

Column I – Montana Source Income from DE's Own Activities. Enter the amount of Montana source income from Schedule DE, line 17 of the Montana column. **If the DE does not have activities of its own, enter 0 (zero) in the Montana source income box.**

Montana source income (loss) from entities that the disregarded entity owns are not reported in this box.

Include a statement for any DE with a final tax year and include the tax ID number.

Schedule DE

Complete a separate schedule for each DE that the PTE owns that has activities in Montana. This schedule is used to determine the DE's Montana source income derived from the DE's own activities. See [ARM 42.9.107](#) for information on sourcing pass-through entity income.

Montana source income flowing through the DE is not included in this determination.

A segment's item of income (loss), deductions, and apportionment are reported on the return of the DE's owner. Do not include them on this schedule.

Complete the Everywhere column first.

Report the name and the FEIN number of the entity as reported on Schedule VII.

Everywhere column. Report the total items of income (loss), and deductions attributable to the DE's own activities in the Everywhere column. Report Montana adjustments to everywhere income on lines 15 and 16. See the [Montana Adjustments Schedule](#) instructions for information on Montana adjustments.

If the DE has apportionable income (loss) from its own activities, mark the box on line 17 and complete the receipts factor section at the bottom of the Everywhere column. The DE determines its receipts factor in the same manner as the PTE. See the instructions for the [Schedule I – Receipts Factor for Multistate PTEs](#) to determine the DE's receipts factor.

Montana column. Add the amount of apportionable income (loss), deduction, or Montana adjustment to income with the nonapportionable income (loss), deduction, or Montana adjustment to income on each line.

Apportionable income (loss), deductions, or adjustments are the result of the amount in the Everywhere Column multiplied by the receipts factor. This includes line 1 of the Montana Column.

Line 17. Report the total amount of Montana source income on Schedule VII, Column I.

Montana Source Income Schedule

Use this schedule to report the amount of Montana source income based on the type or character of the income, loss or deduction from:

- Montana Schedules K-1 received by the entity
- Schedules DE
- Montana source income from the PTE's own nonapportionable income
- Montana source income from the PTE's own apportionable income.

Do not include Montana source adjustments from the Montana Adjustments Schedule.

Column A – Montana source income from Montana Schedules K-1. Include the totals of each income type from all Montana Schedules K-1 received in the corresponding field. For entities with adjustments stemming from inconsistent treatment reported on federal Form 8082, also report the total Montana source adjustments per income type. Please include any Montana Schedules K-1 and associated statements and provide a brief explanation of the adjustment.

Column B – Montana source income from Schedule DE. Include the totals of each income type from all Schedules DE in the corresponding field.

Column C – Montana source income from nonapportionable income. Include the totals of each income type in the corresponding field. Provide a statement with an explanation of the nature of the nonapportionable income with the return.

For entities with adjustments stemming from inconsistent treatment on a federal Form 8082, also report the total Montana source adjustments per income type. This includes adjustments of apportionable income determined using the apportionment factor of the year the adjustment stems from. Please include a statement with a short explanation of the adjustment.

Column D – Montana source income from PTE's apportionable activities. Use the Apportionable Income Schedule calculate your Montana source income per income type.

Montana Adjustments Schedule

Use this schedule to report the adjustments to the PTE's income on page 1, Schedule DE, and on any Montana Schedules K-1 the PTE received. Use the names and codes found below.

List the name of the adjustment and report the code that corresponds with the adjustment. Then report the Montana adjustments to everywhere income and Montana source income based on the type (apportionable or nonapportionable) and origin of the income (Montana Schedule K-1 or Schedule DE).

The adjustments apportioned to Montana are calculated by multiplying everywhere adjustments to apportionable income by the apportionment factor from Schedule I.

Important: Include a copy of this worksheet with your return.

Montana Additions – Codes

- AA** Interest and mutual fund dividend income that the entity received from bonds and obligations of another state, territory, or political subdivision of another state (county, municipality, district, etc.)
- AB** State, local, and foreign income taxes based on income or profits. This includes pass-through entity taxes paid to another state and deducted for federal purposes.
- AC** Taxes paid by the S corporation on its federal Form 1120S that resulted in a reduction of federal taxable income (e.g., built-in gains tax)
- AD** Recoveries of amounts deducted in earlier years that reduced Montana income.

AF Farm and ranch risk management account taxable distributions
AG Title plant depreciation and amortization
AH Expenses used to claim a Montana tax credit
AZ Other additions

Montana Subtractions – Codes

Note: Montana subtractions do not include separately stated deductions that are subject to an election or limitation on the owner's income tax return (e.g., depletion from oil and gas).

SA Interest on United States government obligations and mutual fund dividends attributable to that interest
SB Business-related expenses for purchasing recycled material
SC Business expenses not deducted due to an existing federal credit taken (Do not include any recoveries of capital expenditures through depreciation, depletion, or amortization. Depreciation, depletion, and amortization deductions must be the same for federal and Montana income tax purposes.)
SD Certain expenses incurred by cannabis businesses
SE Sales of land to beginning farmers
SG Certain gains recognized by a liquidating corporation
SJ Gain on eligible sale of mobile home park
SM Refund of state, local or foreign income tax added on a previous return. This includes any refund of pass-through entity taxes paid to another state and reported as income for federal tax purposes.

The PTE must include a copy of each owner's Montana Schedule K-1 when filing Form PTE with the department. A copy is kept as part of the entity's records and each owner is given their own separate copy (with a copy of the Owner's Instructions for Schedule K-1).

If the entity does not include completed copies of Montana Schedule K-1 for each owner with Form PTE, the processing of the entity's return will be delayed until we receive this information and late filing penalties may apply.

Due to processing limitations, partnerships with more than 2,000 partners must send their Montana Schedules K-1 on an electronic spreadsheet that is exportable and sortable on a compact disc or flash drive.

Part I – Pass-Through Entity Information

Mark the applicable boxes:

- Amended Schedule K-1. Mark this box if the entity is amending the owner's Montana Schedule K-1.
- Final Schedule K-1. Mark this box if this is the last Montana Schedule K-1 that the PTE will issue to the owner.

Fill in the entity's Federal Employee Identification Number (FEIN), name, and address.

Part II – Owner Information

Enter the name and address of the owner at the end of the tax year. Enter the owner's FEIN or SSN as the entity reported it for federal income tax purposes.

Beneficial Owner FEIN or SSN. If the owner listed in Part II is not the person reporting all of the income included on this Schedule K-1, enter the FEIN or SSN of the person reporting the income if that person is:

- a C corporation filing a combined return,
- the grantor of a grantor trust, or
- the direct or indirect owner of a disregarded entity.

Disregarded entities included in a PTET election must report the SSN or FEIN of its beneficial owner. In order to participate in a PTET election, the disregarded entity must be directly or indirectly owned by an individual, estate, or trust.

When the entire distributive share of income flows indirectly to a C corporation filing a combined return, partnerships must report the FEIN of that C corporation at every tier.

When partnership income flows to a disregarded entity owned by another PTE, include the FEIN of that PTE in the beneficial owner information box.

If the PTE does not report the beneficial owner's SSN or FEIN we will assess additional pass-through withholding.

Montana Schedule K-1

Note: These instructions should be used to prepare the Montana Schedule K-1 for each owner.

For instructions on how the owners report information received on a Montana Schedule K-1 on their own return, refer to the owner's instructions that accompany the Montana Schedule K-1.

The PTE is required to use the Montana Schedule K-1 to provide information that its owners will need to complete their Montana income tax return.

Each Montana Schedule K-1 must be an exact replica of the official form. A Montana Schedule K-1 must be completed for each owner even if they only held an interest in the PTE for part of the year. The PTE is responsible for reporting each owner's applicable information on the Montana Schedule K-1, including if the owner is a participant in a composite tax return.

When selecting the Grantor Trust owner type, the FEIN or SSN of the grantor must be provided in the Beneficial Owner section.

Owner Type. Enter the owner type code for the owner in the space provided. The owner type codes applicable to owners of an entity are:

- C** C corporation
- D** Disregarded entity
- E** Estate
- F** Foreign C corporation
- GT** Grantor Trust
- I** Individual
- P** Partnership
- PTP** Publicly traded partnership
- S** S corporation
- T** Trust
- TE** Tax-exempt entity

Residency. Mark the Resident box only if the owner is a resident individual, estate, or trust on the last day of the entity's tax year. Mark the Nonresident box only if the owner is a nonresident individual, estate, or trust on the last day of the entity's tax year. If residency status is unknown, treat the owner as a nonresident.

Mark the Resident box if the beneficial owner of a disregarded entity is a resident individual, estate, or trust. Mark the Nonresident box if the beneficial owner is a nonresident individual, estate, or trust.

PTET Election. Mark the PTET election box if the PTE elected PTET on page 1. Mark the box only if the owner is an individual, estate, trust, partnership, S corporation, PTP, or a disregarded entity owned by an individual, estate, or a trust. To qualify, disregarded entities must disclose their individual, estate, or trust beneficial owners.

Resident PTET Election. Mark the Resident PTET election box if the PTE elected Resident PTET on page 1. Mark the box only if the owner is a resident individual, estate, trust, or a disregarded entity owned by a resident individual, estate, or a trust. To qualify, disregarded entities must disclose their individual, estate, or trust beneficial owners.

Composite Tax Election. If the owner is a participant in a composite income tax return filed by the entity (see [Schedule IV – Montana PTE Composite Income Tax Schedule](#) instructions), mark the box. Participants in a composite income tax return do not file a Montana income tax return.

Special Allocation. Mark this box if the amounts allocated to the owner in Part 3 or Part 4 do not correspond with the owner's reported profit/loss or capital/ownership percentage.

Profit/Loss Percentage. Enter each owner's profit/loss percentage. The percentage is equal to the profit/loss percentage reported on each owner's federal Schedule K-1. This percentage is used to determine an owner's share of mineral royalty or pass-through withholding paid on behalf of the entity. Round out to the fourth decimal (example: 25.5555%).

Capital/Ownership Percentage. Enter each owner's capital percentage. The percentage is equal to the percentage reported on each owner's federal Schedule K-1. Round out to the fourth decimal (example: 25.5555%).

Note for Parts III and IV: Both Column A – Everywhere and Column B – Montana are required; however, when an individual estate or trust is a resident, Montana source income is shown in the Everywhere column.

Part III – Montana Adjustments

Montana adjustments can result from the PTE's own activities, a DE's activity, or flow-through income from a lower-tier pass-through entity. Use Montana Adjustments Worksheet to determine the total amounts of adjustments you must distribute to your owners. See [Montana Adjustments Schedule](#) instructions.

Partnerships may have special allocations of income (loss) or deduction.

Line 1 – Montana Additions. Report the owner's distributive share of total Montana additions to everywhere income in the Everywhere Column, line 1. You will find the total of everywhere Montana additions on the Montana Adjustments Schedule, Column E, line 1.

Report the owner's distributive share of additions sourced to Montana in the Montana Column.

The total of Montana source additions is reported on Montana Adjustments Schedule, Column E, line 3.

Line 2 – Montana Subtractions. Report the owner's distributive share of total Montana subtractions from everywhere income in the Everywhere Column, line 2. The total of everywhere Montana subtractions is reported on Montana Adjustments Schedule, Column E, line 2.

Report the owner's distributive share of subtractions sourced to Montana in the Montana Column, line 2. The total of Montana source subtractions is reported on Montana Adjustments Schedule, Column E, line 4.

Part IV – Montana Source Income

Complete both Column A and Column B for all owners. Owners need the information in this section to calculate their tax liability on their Montana income tax returns.

If the owner is a resident individual, estate, or trust, the amounts reported in Column A are considered Montana source income.

Montana source income for nonresident individuals, estates, trusts, foreign C corporations, and pass-through entity owners are the amounts reported in Column B.

Column A – Everywhere. Report the owner's distributive share of everywhere income based on the character of the income (loss) or deduction. Multiply the amounts reported on page 1, lines 1 through 13, by the owner's profit and loss percentage from Montana Schedule K-1, Part II. Report the amounts on the corresponding line.

Report the owner's distributive share of the amount reported on page 1, line 13a, on Part IV, Column A, line 12. Report the combined amount of other deductions on Part IV, Column A, line 13.

If the PTE is a partnership, apply any special allocation without regard to the owner's distributive share of income or loss, and provide a statement with the Montana Schedule K-1 you send with the PTE's return detailing the nature and the amount of that allocation.

Column B – Montana. Report the owner's distributive share of Montana source income based on the character of the income (loss) or deduction reported on Montana Source Income Schedule, Column E (see instructions below). For each line on Column E, multiply the amount by the owner's profit and loss percentage from Montana Schedule K-1, Part II.

Otherwise, if the PTE is a partnership, apply any special allocation of Montana source income without regard to the owner's distributive share of income or loss. Also, provide a statement with the Montana Schedule K-1 detailing the nature and the amount of that allocation.

Guaranteed payments. The guaranteed payments paid for services performed in Montana must be included in Column B, line 4a. Check the special allocation box in Part II if the PTE is reporting guaranteed payments for services. Guaranteed payments for the use of capital are sourced to Montana like ordinary business income and are reported on line 4b.

Line 14 – Total distributive share. Enter the total of each owner's distributive share of everywhere and Montana source income (loss). Calculate the total using the amounts found in each column, using the following formula:

Add:

Part III, line 1	
Part IV, lines 1-11	

Subtract:

Part III, line 2	
Part IV, lines 12 and 13	
Total distributive share	

Part V – Supplemental Information

Form PT-AGR. If the owner filed a [Form PT-AGR](#) (Pass-Through Entity Owner Tax Agreement), mark the box and enter the year that the agreement was provided to the Department of Revenue. For example, if the entity or owner filed the agreement with the department in 2024, enter "2024." In the case of an owner that is a nonresident individual, nonresident estate, nonresident trust, foreign C corporation, or tax-exempt entity, withholding is not required if the owner has a valid [Form PT-AGR](#) on file. See the [Form PT-AGR](#) instructions for more information.

In the case of a second-tier pass-through entity owner, withholding is not required if the second-tier entity is a domestic second-tier pass-through entity and has a valid [Form PT-AGR](#) on file. Entities that are not a domestic second-tier pass-through entity are not eligible for a waiver of pass-through withholding.

[Forms PT-AGR](#) filed on behalf of second-tier pass-through entities that are not domestic second-tier pass-through entities are not accepted and withholding is required on these entities.

If the owner was not compliant with their tax filing and payment obligations and the PTE was notified that it must withhold tax on behalf of the owner, the [Form PT-AGR](#) is not valid and withholding is required.

Domestic 2nd-Tier PTE. If the owner is a domestic second-tier pass-through entity, mark the box. A domestic second-tier pass-through entity is a pass-through entity with a [Form PT-AGR](#) on file whose interest is entirely held, either directly or indirectly, by any combination of:

- resident individuals, estates, trusts,
- domestic C corporations,
- or any other entities, organizations, or accounts whose principal place of business or administration is located in the state of Montana.

Line 1 – PTET Paid on Behalf of Owner. If the PTET election box is marked and the Resident PTET box is not marked, enter the amount on Column B, Part IV, line 14, multiplied by 5.9 percent.

If the PTET election box is marked and the Resident PTET box is also marked, enter the amount on Column A, Part IV, line 14, multiplied by 5.9 percent. The Resident PTET election affects the calculation of PTET only for resident individuals, estates, trusts, and disregarded entities wholly owned by a resident individual, estate, or trust. Nonresidents and pass-through entities calculate PTET using only the amount in Column B, Part IV, line 14.

If the PTE received PTET as a flow-through payment, did not make a PTET election, and the owner is affected by PTET, multiply the amount of the total PTET credit by the owner's profit/loss percentage reported in Part II.

If the PTET election box is not marked and the owner is not affected by PTET, enter zero.

Line 2 – Composite Income Tax Paid on Behalf of Owner. Enter the amount of Montana composite income tax paid on the owner's behalf. This amount is calculated for each participating owner on Schedule IV.

Line 3a – Montana income tax withheld on behalf of owner. If the owner is included in a PTET election or a participant in the entity's composite return, pass-through withholding does not apply, enter 0 (zero) and go to line 4.

Otherwise, if the PTE has an owner who is a nonresident individual, nonresident estate, nonresident trust, foreign C corporation, tax-exempt entity, or second-tier pass-through entity at any time during the year, and there is not a valid [Form PT-AGR](#) on file, the PTE must pay pass-through withholding on behalf of the owner if the owner has \$1,000 or more of Montana source income on Part IV, Column B, line 14. This is the owner's distributive share of Montana source income, which is used to determine the required amount of withholding. For nonresident individuals, estates, trusts, and second-tier pass-through entities, the required amount is 5.9 percent (less any distributed credit amount on Part I, line 5 of the Flow-Through Payments Schedule), and for foreign C corporations or tax-exempt entities the required amount is 6.75 percent.

Line 3b – Montana income tax withheld by a lower-tier pass-through entity. If no PTET election is made and line 3a is zero, enter the lesser of:

- The owner's Montana source income on Part IV, Column B, line 14 multiplied by 5.9 percent, or
- The owner's profit/loss percentage reported in Part 2, multiplied by the total amount on Form PTE, Flow-Through Payments Schedule, Part I, Column B.

Line 4 – Montana mineral royalty tax withheld

If lines 2 and 3a are zero and the PTE received a federal Form 1099 because the PTE had Montana mineral royalty tax withheld from its mineral royalty income in Montana, enter the owner's pro rata share of the amount withheld on this line.

Determine the owner's pro rata share of the amount withheld by multiplying the total amount on Form PTE, Flow-Through Payments Schedule, Part I, Column A, by the owner's profit/loss percentage in Part II.

Line 5 – Other information. Enter each owner's distributive share of items other than those listed on lines 2 through 5 that are necessary to file the owner's Montana income tax return. List the type of item on this line. If additional space is needed, include a detailed statement.

Part VI – Montana Tax Credits

In the appropriate column, enter the code for each credit claimed along with the corresponding credit identification number and amount. See the [Schedule II – Montana PTE Tax Credits](#) instructions for a list of the available credits and corresponding codes. If additional credits are being claimed, include a detailed statement.

Part VII – Montana Adjustments Detail

Use this section to report the detail of the owner's distributive share of Montana adjustments on Part III, lines 1 and 2. See the [Montana Adjustments Schedule](#) instructions for a list of the Montana adjustment codes.

Report the code corresponding to each adjustment. The code for each adjustment starts with a number, which is the number of the column where the adjustment is reported on Montana Schedule K-1 (1 for the Everywhere Column or 2 for the Montana Column), and is followed by two letters associated with the adjustment. (See below.)

Example: A PTE reports an addition on the Montana Adjustments Schedule for state income taxes based on income or profits (code AB). The owner's distributive share of the everywhere AB addition is \$1,000, and the Montana distributive share of this addition is \$500.

The PTE reports two entries in Part VII:

- A first entry of \$1,000 with code 1AB
- A second entry of \$500 with code 2AB

Worksheet PTE-ESW

Part I – Estimated Pass-Through Entity Tax Worksheet

1 Total federal income for affected owners	1
2 Total federal deductions for affected owners	2
3 Subtract line 2 from line 1	3
4 Montana additions for affected owners	4
5 Montana subtractions for affected owners	5
6 Add lines 3 and 4, then subtract line 5	6
7 Estimated Montana receipts factor (See instructions)	7
8 Multiply line 6 by line 7. This is your total Montana distributive share for all affected owners.	8
9 Multiply line 8 by 5.65% (0.0565). If the result is less than \$500, stop here; you do not need to make estimated payments.	9
10 Enter the lesser of 90% of line 9 or your 2025 PTET liability	10
11 Estimated flow-through payments	11
12 Subtract line 11 from line 10. If the result is less than \$500, stop here; you do not need to make estimated payments.	12

Periods	1	2	3	4
13 Enter 25% of line 12 in Column 1; 50% of line 12 in Column 2; 75% of line 12 in Column 3; and 100% of line 12 in Column 4.	13			
14 Overpayment from prior years in Column 1 or the total amount of estimated tax paid since the beginning of the tax year including carryover payments from last year in Columns 2, 3, and 4.	14			
15 Subtract line 14 from line 13. If less than zero, enter 0. These are your required PTET estimated payments.	15			

Part II – Estimated Composite Tax Worksheet

1 Adjusted federal income from all sources	1
2 Adjusted Montana source income	2
3 Divide line 2 by line 1. Do not enter more than 1.000000	3
4 Number of composite tax participants	4
5 2026 federal standard deduction for the single filing status	5
6 Multiply line 4 by line 5.	6
7 Subtract line 6 from line 1. This is your Montana taxable income.	7
8 Figure your tax on line 7 using the 2026 Tax Table. If the result is less than \$500, stop here; you do not need to make estimated payments.	8
9 Enter the lesser of 90% of line 8 or your 2025 composite tax liability	9
10 Estimated flow-through payments	10
11 Subtract line 10 from line 9. If the result is less than \$500, stop here; you do not need to make estimated payments.	11

Periods	1	2	3	4
12 Enter 25% of line 11 in Column 1; 50% of line 11 in Column 2; 75% of line 11 in Column 3; and 100% of line 11 in Column 4.	12			
13 Overpayment from prior years in Column 1 or the total amount of estimated tax paid since the beginning of the tax year including carryover payments from last year in Columns 2, 3, and 4.	13			
14 Subtract line 13 from line 12. If less than zero, enter 0. These are your required composite tax estimated payments.	14			

Worksheet PTE-ESA

Annualized Estimated Tax Worksheet for Pass-Through Entity Tax and Composite Tax

		Jan 1 – Mar 31	Jan 1 – May 31	Jan 1 – Aug 31	Jan 1 – Dec 31
1	Annualization amounts	1	4	2.4	1.5
2	Total federal income	2			
3	Multiply line 1 by line 2. This is your annualized income.	3			
4	Total federal deductions	4			
5	Multiply line 4 by line 1. This is your annualized federal deductions.	5			
6	Subtract line 5 from line 3. Annualized federal income for Montana	6			
7	Montana additions for each period	7			
8	Multiply line 7 by line 1. This is your Montana annualized additions.	8			
9	Montana subtractions for each period	9			
10	Multiply line 9 by line 1. This is your Montana annualized subtractions.	10			
11	Add lines 6 and 8, then subtract line 10.	11			
12	Montana receipts factor for each period (See instructions)	12	[.] %	[.] %	[.] %
13	Multiply line 12 by line 11. This is your total Montana distributive share for all affected owners.	13			
14	Pass-through entity tax and/or composite tax for each period (See instructions)	14			
15	Applicable percentage	15	22.50%	45%	67.50%
16	Multiply line 15 by line 14	16			
17	Enter total of the amount in all previous columns of line 22	17			
18	Subtract line 17 from line 16. If zero or less, enter 0.	18			
19	Divide Worksheet ESW line 14 by four and enter in each column	19			
20	Subtract line 22 of the previous column from line 21 of that column	20			
21	Add lines 19 and 20	21			
22	Enter the smaller of line 18 or line 21 here. These are your required installments for each quarter.	22			

2026 Tax Table

More than	But not more than	Tax Rate	Less
\$0	\$47,500	4.7%	\$0
More than \$47,500		5.65%	\$451

Estimated Payments Worksheets Instructions

Estimated payments are required if a PTE elects to pay PTET or composite tax and the amount of annual estimated taxes owed, after any flow-through payments or overpayments from a previous tax period, is more than \$500.

Estimated payments are not required if the PTE meets any one of the following criteria:

- It is the first year the PTE is making an election to pay composite tax.
- It is the first year the PTE is making an election to pay PTET.
- The 2025 tax period covered 12 months and the Montana PTET and/composite tax liability was zero.
- Your 2026 income tax liability after PTET credits and/or pass-through withholding is less than \$500.
- The PTE was not required to file a 2025 Montana income tax return.
- At least two-thirds of the PTE's gross income is derived from farming or ranching operations.

If the PTE makes a PTET or composite tax election, estimated payments are required if the entity paid PTET or composite tax in the preceding tax year and none of the criteria above are met.

PTET and composite tax are both subject to interest on the underpayment of estimated taxes. See [Form EST-PTI](#) for more information.

Estimated Tax Payment Due Dates

Estimated tax payments must be made in four installments. Pass-through entity tax and composite tax estimated tax payments are due on the 15th day of the 4th month, 6th month, and 9th month following the beginning of the tax year, and the first month following the end of the tax year. For pass-through entities with a tax year beginning on January 1, estimated tax payments are due April 15, June 15, and September 15 of that year, and January 15 of the next calendar year. If any of these dates fall on a weekend or a holiday, your payment is due on the next business day.

The amount of estimated taxes owed for each installment, is the lesser of four equal installments of 100 percent of the tax you owed in the prior year; or four equal installments of 90 percent of the tax you will owe in the current year. Use Worksheet PTE-ESW to do this. If you did not owe tax in the prior year, estimated payments are not required.

For PTET, use Worksheet PTE-ESW, Part I to determine the total Montana distributive share for all affected owners. Then, multiply that amount by 5.65 percent (0.0565). If electing composite tax, use Worksheet PTE-ESW, Part II to determine the composite tax ratio, Montana taxable income, and composite tax.

If the PTE's income varies during the year because, for example, the entity operates on a seasonal basis, the annualization method may reduce or eliminate the amount of one or more required installment payments. This method allows the PTE to calculate estimated tax and each installment based on the total amount of income received since the beginning of the year, and up until the end of the quarter. Use Worksheet PTE-ESA to determine estimated payments using the annualization method.

Worksheet PTE-ESW Instructions

This worksheet will help you determine the lesser of 100 percent of your prior year tax liability or 90 percent of your estimated tax after flow-through payments.

Part I is used to calculate PTET and Part II is used for composite tax. If the PTE will elect to pay both PTET and composite tax, complete both parts for each tax separately.

If your tax situation changes during the year, you must recalculate your estimated tax using Part I, lines 1 through 12 if electing PTET, or Part II lines 1 through 11 if electing composite tax. Enter the refigured percentages on a new Worksheet PTE-ESW in the column for the quarters in which you have not yet made payments.

If your federal income decreases, Worksheet PTE-ESW will take into account the payments already made in the determination of your installments. In addition, if 100 percent of your prior year tax liability results in less estimated taxes to pay, Worksheet PTE-ESW will automatically use this lesser amount to calculate your payments.

Part I – Estimated Pass-Through Entity Tax

Line 7 – Receipts factor. Use the 2025 Schedule I to estimate the PTE's expected receipts factor for tax year 2026.

Part II – Estimated Composite Tax

When estimating the amount of composite tax to be paid, complete the applicable forms and pages on the current year Form PTE to determine the amounts on lines 1 (adjusted federal income from all sources) and 2 (adjusted Montana source income).

Worksheet PTE-ESA Instructions

Use this worksheet to calculate the amount of each required installment payment if using the annualization method.

If your income varied throughout the year because, for example, you operated your business on a seasonal basis or had a large capital gain late in the year, you may be able to lower or eliminate the amount of one or more required installments by using the annualized income installment method.

If you use this method for any payment due date, you must use it for all payment due dates.

Note: The PTE must indicate it is using the annualization method on 2026 Form PTE, line 21, to avoid interest based on irregular installments. Keep Worksheet PTE-ESA in your records. The department may ask you to provide a copy and/or other documents showing when you received your income.

Line 1. Line 1 reports the annualization amounts used to determine the amounts for estimated tax. These are the amounts required by law to be used in determining the annualized income and tax using when using this method ([15-30-2512\(4\), MCA](#)).

Line 2. Report the estimated total federal income for each period. Report the amount cumulatively. For example, if the PTE earned \$55,000 from January 1 to March 31, and \$25,000 from April 1 to May 31, report \$55,000 in Column A and \$80,000 in Column B.

Lines 7 and 9. Report any Montana additions and subtractions for each period cumulatively. See page 15 for the list of Montana additions and subtractions.

Line 12. Complete Form PTE, Schedule I for each period to determine the apportionment factor for each period.

Line 14. If you made a PTET election, multiply the amount on line 13 in each column by 5.65 percent (0.0565). If you made a composite tax election, complete Worksheet PTE-ESW, Part II, for each period.

Line 22. This line reports the lesser of the default estimated payment determined, i.e. the amount determined under the annualization method, or the amount required under the regular method.