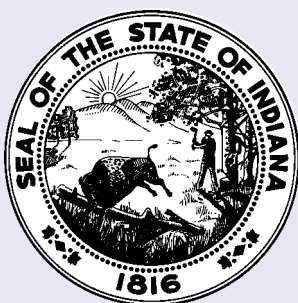


Indiana Department of Revenue

1999 IT-40PNR

Indiana
Income Tax
Return For
Part-Year
Indiana
Residents
or
Full-Year
Indiana
Nonresidents

***Forms and
Instruction
Booklet***



What form do I file?

Indiana has four different individual income tax returns. See which one is right for you.

Form IT-40

This form is available for Indiana full-year residents. Note: If you were a full-year Indiana resident, but you're filing a joint return and your spouse **was not** a full-year Indiana resident, you must file form IT-40PNR.

Form IT-40EZ

This form is available for Indiana full-year residents who meet all of the following qualifications:

- ✓ have filed a federal Form 1040EZ;
- ✓ have been an Indiana full-year resident during 1999;
- ✓ claim only the Renter's Deduction and/or Unemployment Compensation Deduction; and
- ✓ have only Indiana state and county tax withholding credits.

Form IT-40PNR

This form is available for Indiana part-year and full-year nonresidents. Note: If you were a full-year Indiana resident, but you're filing a joint return and your spouse **was not** a full-year Indiana resident, you must file form IT-40PNR.

Form IT-40RNR

This form is available for individuals who meet both of the following requirements: You must:

- ✓ have been a full-year resident of one of the following states: Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania or Wisconsin; and
- ✓ have received only the following types of income from Indiana: wages, salaries, tips or other compensation.

Note: If you have any other kind of Indiana-source income, you'll have to file Form IT-40PNR.

The Census is Coming!



- Important
- **CONFIDENTIAL**
- Easy

Respond and Be Counted

Why is the Census important to Indiana?

- **Funding.** Many federal and state funding programs depend, at least in part, on knowing how many people live in a community -- town, city, county, region or state. Highway funding, educational programs, distribution of services to the poor and elderly, all require some level of knowledge about "how many."
- **Congressional representation.** Indiana has ten congressional seats in the U.S. House of Representatives. It is important to make sure that every person living in Indiana in April 2000 be counted (the census count is based on residence and not citizenship.) If we don't count everyone, our chances of losing a congressional seat increase.
- **Knowing who we are as a people** is important to many governmental and non-governmental programs and services in Indiana. Through the census data that is collected, we can develop a picture of ourselves in relation to our community. Is this a town that is growing older or younger? Do we need more or fewer schools? What areas of our town have grown the most? The census that is taken every ten years can help develop that picture of ourselves.

2D Barcode Filing -

If you are still not ready to give up that paper return, you might consider 2-D Barcode Filing. By encoding all your tax return information into a 2D Barcode, your return can be processed in just a fraction of the time it takes to process a traditional paper return. For more information, contact one of the following vendors who are providing this filing option; Access Indiana, Creative Solutions, Inc., or H & R Block.



Indiana Department of Revenue on the Internet

<http://www.state.in.us/dor/>

Downloadable Forms • Publications
• PC Filing • Information Bulletins • E-Mail

The Indiana Department of Revenue is part of the **Access Indiana Information Network** providing Internet access to Indiana state government.

1999 Changes



Homeowner's Residential Property Tax Deduction

Homeowners can deduct up to \$2,500 of Indiana property tax paid on their principal residence. See page 13 for more information.



Indiana Earned Income Credit

Certain lower income individuals who have both earned income and a qualifying child may be eligible for a credit up to \$408. See page 24 and the new Schedule IN-EIC for more information.



Additional Exemption for the Elderly

Hoosier taxpayers age 65 or older whose federal adjusted gross income is less than \$40,000 are eligible for an additional \$500 exemption. See page 18 for more information.



Holocaust Victim's Settlement Payment Deduction

Individual's receiving a Holocaust victim's settlement payment may be eligible for a deduction. See page 17 for more information.



Direct Deposit

You can now have your refund directly deposited to your bank account. See page 34 for details.



Community Revitalization Enhancement District Credit

A state and local income tax liability credit is available for a qualified investment made within a community revitalization enhancement district. See page 29 for details.

Additional Exemption for Dependent Children

The \$500 additional exemption for certain dependent children has been increased to \$1,500. See page 18 for details.

Renter's Deduction

Renters are now able to deduct up to \$2,000 (increased from \$1,500) of the rent paid on their Indiana principal residence. Also, renter's must complete and attach Schedule 1. See page 13 for more information.

Tax Add-Back

Property taxes are no longer added-back on line 2. See page 11 for more information.

Individual Development Account Credit

The minimum necessary contribution to an individual development fund account has been reduced to \$100. See page 32 for more information.

Earned Income Deduction

The earned income deduction has been eliminated. Instead, see page 24 for information about the new earned income credit.

Personal Computer Donation Credit

This credit is no longer available.

Need Tax Forms or Information Bulletins?

Use Your Personal Computer

Visit our web site on the Internet and download the forms you need. Our address is: <http://www.state.in.us/dor/>

Use Your Fax Machine

Indiana TaxFax: If you have access to a fax machine that has a telephone attached to it, call our fax-on-demand system at (317) 233-2329 from that telephone. The system allows you to receive state tax forms and information bulletins through the same fax machine on your call. It is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. All available forms and their retrieval codes are listed in catalogs that may be ordered through the system.

Use Your Telephone

To obtain forms by phone, call (317) 615-2581, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. When calling the *Forms Order Request Line*, have the following information ready: name of form or form number needed, number of copies needed, contact person's name, daytime phone number, and a complete mailing address (including city, state and zip code). For our hearing impaired taxpayers, you may call our Telephone Device for the Deaf (TDD) Number, (317) 232-4952 to receive assistance or request information about your tax refund.

Use Your Local Library or Post Office

Tax forms may be available in your Indiana neighborhood at your local library or post office. They are also available at Indiana district offices listed on page 42. These offices are open Monday through Friday between 8:15 a.m. and 4:30 p.m.

Need Help With Your Return?

Use Local Assistance

Visit any of the district offices listed on page 42 or take advantage of the **Volunteer Income Tax Assistance (VITA) program** or the **Tax Counseling for the Elderly (TCE) program**. These programs provide free tax return preparation help to low income, elderly, and Indiana taxpayers with special needs. Volunteers will help fill out federal and state forms for those who qualify. You can find the nearest VITA/TCE location by calling the Internal Revenue Service at 1-800-829-1040. If you need assistance with your income tax return be sure to take your W-2s, 1099s, or WH-18s and, if going to a district office, a copy of your completed federal tax return.

Use the Automated Information Line

You may call the Automated Information Line from a touch-tone telephone to access 1) status of refunds; 2) prerecorded tax topics; and 3) tax liability balances. The number is (317) 233-4018. This touch-tone phone service is available beginning at 8:00 a.m. Monday through 10:00 p.m. Saturday. If you have a rotary phone, call (317) 232-2240 from 8:15 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday and a Department representative will help you.

The prerecorded tax topics include information on Collection Procedures, Business Registration Requirements and How to Register a Business, Payment Plan Procedures, Estimated Tax/IT-2210 Penalty, Use Tax Information, County Tax, and 1999 Tax Highlights.

To receive information on the daily balance due of a tax liability you will need a copy of your tax notice because you will need to enter the tax identification number or social security number shown on the notice. Call (317) 233-4018 and follow the instructions.

Internet

If you need help deciding which form to file, or to get information bulletins or policy directives on specific topics, visit our web site at: <http://www.state.in.us/dor/>

Call Us

To receive help with basic tax questions, call us at (317) 232-2240 Monday - Friday between the hours of 8:15 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Where's Your Refund?

The Automated Information Line allows you to check the status of your refund. **Important:** You will need a copy of your completed tax return because you will need to know the first social security number shown on your return and the exact amount of your refund in whole dollars.

When you call (317) 233-4018 you will receive the latest information available on the status of your refund. This touch-tone phone service is available beginning at 8 a.m. Mondays through 10 p.m. Saturdays. *Please wait approximately 12 weeks from the date you filed your return before calling to check on the status of your refund.* If you have a rotary phone, you may call (317) 232-2240 from 8:15 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, and a Department representative will help you.

A refund **directly deposited** to your bank account may be listed on your bank statement as a credit, deposit, etc. If your refund has been issued and you are not sure if it has been deposited in your bank account, call the ACH Section of your bank or financial institution for clarification.

Moving?

If you move to a new address after you file your tax return and do not have a forwarding address on file with the post office, the Department needs to know where to send your refund check and a tax booklet for next year. You can call the Department at (317) 232-2240 or visit a Departmental district office near you to tell us your new address.

Unresolved Problems?

Use the Taxpayer Advocate

As prescribed by the Taxpayer Bill of Rights, the Department of Revenue has an appointed Taxpayer Advocate whose purpose is to facilitate the resolution of difficult taxpayer complaints and problems. If you have a complex tax problem that you have not been able to resolve through normal channels, or a tax assessment places an undue hardship on you, you may receive assistance from the Office of the Taxpayer Advocate. Submit supporting information and documents to: Indiana Department of Revenue, Office of the Taxpayer Advocate, P.O. Box 6155, Indianapolis, IN 46206-6155.

Public Hearing



Mark June 20, 2000 on your calendar now!

In accordance with the Indiana Taxpayer Bill of Rights, the Department will conduct an annual public hearing on Tuesday, June 20, 2000. Please come and share your ideas on how the Department of Revenue can better administer Indiana tax laws. The hearing will be held at 9:00 a.m. in Rooms 1 & 2 of the Conference Center, Indiana Government Center South, 402 West Washington Street, Indianapolis, Indiana. If you can't attend, please submit your concerns in writing to: Indiana Department of Revenue, Commissioner's Office, 100 North Senate Avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204.

Before You Begin

**Important: Complete your federal tax return first.
Please use ink.**

Name, Address and Social Security Number

The first IT-40PNR in this booklet may have your name(s), social security number(s) and address already filled in. If this information is accurate, the Department encourages you to use it. However, if any information is incorrect, don't use that form; instead, print the corrected information on the second IT-40PNR in the booklet and file it. If you didn't receive a preaddressed booklet please print your letters and numbers neatly in ink.

Filling in the Boxes

If you are handwriting letters and numbers in the boxes, please print your letters and numbers neatly.

Example 1

Your First Name

K a t h r y n

Example 2

	21,720	00
--	--------	----

Using a Typewriter

If you wish to use a typewriter to complete this form, you must make entries in the appropriate areas on the form.

Example 3

Your First Name

K a t h r y n

Example 4

	21,720	00
	3,000	00

If a line does not apply to you, leave it blank. **Do not** use dashes or other symbols to indicate that you have no entry for that line.

Married Filing Separately

If you file your federal income tax return as married filing separately, you also must file married filing separately with Indiana. If you are, fill in the two social security number boxes on the top of the form **and check the box directly to the right of those boxes**. Enter the name of the person filing the return on the top line, but **do not** enter your spouse's name on the second name line.

Refund Check Address

Your refund check will be issued in the name(s), address and social security number(s) shown on the front of your tax return. It is very important that this information is correct and legible. Any wrong information will cause problems and delay your refund.

Foreign or Military Addresses

The US Post Office requires that the full foreign country name appear in all addresses. Standard two-character abbreviations for provinces and territories should be entered in the "State" area on the tax return.

Overseas military addresses must contain the APO, FPO designation in the "city field" along with a two-character "state" abbreviation of AE, AP, or AA and the zip code. Place these three or two letter designations in the city name area.

Losses or Negative Entries

If you are reporting a loss or a negative amount on lines 1 or 3, put brackets around the number. Example: (1.00).

Discover® Card Payment

Attach your Discover® Card Payment Coupon in the upper left-hand corner on the front of the return. See instructions on page 35.

School District Number

Enter the 4-digit school district number for where the primary taxpayer lived on January 1, 1999. *Primary taxpayer* is the first name listed at the top of the tax return.

The list of school district numbers can be found on pages 38 and 39.

Note: If the primary taxpayer did not live in Indiana on January 1, 1999, enter the code number "9999." If the school district number is not entered, the processing of your return will be delayed.

County Information

Enter the 2-digit code numbers for the county(s) where you and your spouse, if filing joint, lived and worked on January 1, 1999. You can find these code numbers on the chart on page 7.

See the instructions on page 18 for more information, including the definitions of the county where you live and work, details for military personnel, retired individuals, out-of-state filers, etc.

Form 1999 IT-40 PNR Indiana Part-Year or Full-Year Nonresident Individual Income Tax Return Due April 17, 2000

If you are not filing for the calendar year January 1 through December 31, 1999, enter period from: to:

Your Social Security Number: Spouse's Social Security Number: Check the box if you are married filing separately: ☐

Your First Name: Initial: Last Name: If filing a joint return, Spouse's First Name: Initial: Last Name:

Present Address (Number and Street or Rural Route): City: State: Zip Code + 4: School District Number (see page 38): Foreign Country (if applicable):

Enter the 2-digit county code numbers (found on page 7 in the instruction booklet) for the county where you lived and worked on January 1, 1999.

County where you lived: County where you worked: Spouse County where you lived: Spouse County where you worked:

1. Complete Indiana Schedule A first. Enter here the amount from line 37B of Section 9 from that schedule (you must attach Indiana Schedule A).....

2. Indiana Deductions: Enter the amount from line 10 of Schedule D (attach schedule).....

3. Indiana Adjusted Gross Income: Line 1 minus line 2.....

4. Number of exemptions claimed on your federal return ☐ x \$1,000.....

5. Additional exemption for certain dependent children (see instructions on page 19). Enter number claimed in box ☐ x \$1,500.....

6. Check box(es) below for additional exemptions if, by December 31, 1999:
You were: 65 or older ☐ or blind ☐ Spouse was: 65 or older ☐ or blind ☐
Number of boxes checked ☐ x \$1,000.....

7. Check box(es) below for additional exemptions if, by December 31, 1999:
You were: 65 or older and line 36A from Indiana Schedule A is less than \$40,000.
Spouse was: 65 or older and line 36A from Indiana Schedule A is less than \$40,000.
Total the number of box(es) checked ☐ x \$500.....

8. Add Lines 4, 5, 6 and 7..... Exemption Subtotal.....

9. Enter amount from Box 8C of the Proration Section located at the bottom of Indiana Schedule A, Section 1 (you must attach this schedule).....

10. Multiply line 9 by the number on line 9..... Total Exemptions.....

11. Line 3 minus line 10 (if less than zero, leave blank)..... State Taxable Income.....

12. State Adjusted Gross Income Tax: Multiply line 11 by 3.4% (.034).....

13. County Income Tax: See if you need to complete Schedule CT-40PNR (on page 18).....

14. Use Tax due on out-of-state purchases.....

15. Household Employment Taxes: Attach Schedule IN-H.....

16. Add lines 12 through 15. Enter here and on line 24 on the back..... Total Tax.....

17. Indiana State Tax Withheld: Don't include any withholding amounts for other state taxes. Attach W-2s, WH-18s, or 1099s.....

18. Indiana County Tax Withheld: Don't include other local taxes. Attach W-2s, WH-18s, or 1099s.....

19. 1999 Estimated Tax Paid: Include any extension payments made on Form IT-9.....

20. Unified Tax Credit for the Elderly (You must be age 65 or older and an Indiana resident for at least 6 months to qualify. See instructions on page 24).....

21. Earned Income Credit: Attach Schedule IN-EIC.....

22. Indiana Credits: Enter the amount from Schedule E, line 12 (attach schedule).....

23. Add lines 17 through 22. Enter here and on line 25 on the back..... Total Credits.....

AA: BB: CC: DD:

Turn the page

Please round off your amounts to the nearest dollar.

To do this, drop amounts of less than 50¢.

- Example: \$432.49 rounds down to \$432.00.

Increase amounts of 50¢ or more to the next higher dollar.

- Example: \$432.50 rounds up to \$433.00.

Attaching W-2s and Enclosing Checks and Forms

You should staple your W-2s, 1099s or WH-18s to the form in the space to the left of lines 1 through 23 on the front of Form IT-40PNR. To help us process your form please make sure these attachments don't cover the county box information above line 1 or the boxes at the bottom of the form under line 23.

Do not staple your check or money order to the form as this will delay processing your return. Just enclose them in the same envelope with your return.

Attaching Schedules

When assembling your tax return, schedules should be attached to the back of Form IT-40PNR in an "attachment sequence order." This number is located in the upper right-hand corner of the schedule. For example, attach Schedule A (attachment sequence No. 01) first and then Schedules D & E (attachment sequence No. 03) next. Attach by placing one staple in the upper left-hand corner.

Who Should File/Filing Status

You may need to file an Indiana income tax return if:

- you lived in Indiana and received income, **or**
- you lived outside Indiana and had any income from Indiana.

Note: If you and your spouse file a joint federal return, you **must** file a joint return for Indiana. If you and your spouse file separate federal returns, you **must** file separate returns for Indiana.

There are four types of returns available. The type you need to file is generally based on your residency status. Read the following to decide if you are part-year resident, a nonresident of Indiana, or a full-year resident, and which type of return you should file.

Part-Year Residents and Full-Year Nonresidents

If you were a part-year resident and received income while you lived in Indiana, you must file Form IT-40PNR, Part-Year Resident or Nonresident Individual Income Tax Return.

If you were a legal resident of another state (see below) and had income from Indiana (except certain interest and/or dividends, or retirement income), you must file Form IT-40PNR.

Full-Year Residents of Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania or Wisconsin

If you were a full-year resident of Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania or Wisconsin, and your *only* income from Indiana was from wages, salaries, tips or commissions, then you need to file Form IT-40RNR, Indiana Reciprocal Nonresident Individual Income Tax Return. If you received any other type of income from Indiana, you must file Form IT-40PNR.

Full-Year Residents

Full-year residents must file Form IT-40, Indiana Full-Year Resident Individual Income Tax Return, **or** Form IT-40EZ for Full-Year Indiana Resident Filers with No Dependents (see **What form do I file?** area on page 2 to see if you qualify to file Form IT-40EZ).

You are a full-year Indiana resident if you maintain your legal residence in Indiana from January 1 through December 31. You do not have to be physically present in Indiana the entire year to be considered a full-year resident. Residents, including military personnel, who leave Indiana for a temporary stay are considered residents during their absence.

Retired persons spending the winter months in another state may still be full-year residents if:

- 1) they maintain their legal residence in Indiana and intend to return to Indiana during part of the taxable year;
- 2) they retain their Indiana driver's license; or
- 3) they retain their Indiana voting rights.

Indiana allows \$1,000 for each exemption claimed on your federal return, plus an additional \$1,500 for certain dependent children (see instructions on page 18 for more information). If you did not have to file a federal return, you should complete a "sample" federal return to see how many exemptions you are able to claim.

If you were a full-year resident of Indiana and your gross income (the total of all your income before deductions) was greater than your exemptions, you must file Indiana Form IT-40 or IT-40EZ.

If you were a full-year resident and your gross income is less than your total exemptions, you may file a return to get a refund of any Indiana state and/or county tax withheld by your employer; however, you're not required to file under these circumstances.

Deceased Taxpayers

If an individual died during 1999, or died after December 31, 1999, but before filing the tax return, the executor, administrator, or surviving spouse must file a tax return for them if:

- a) the deceased was under the age of 65 and had gross income over \$1,000;
- b) the deceased was age 65 or older and had gross income over \$2,000; or
- c) the deceased was a nonresident and had gross income from Indiana.

You must attach a copy of the death certificate to the tax return if the individual died during 1999. Make sure to enter the month and day of death for the taxpayer or spouse in the appropriate box located on the back of the IT-40PNR. For example, a date of death of January 9, 1999, would be entered as 01/09/1999. **Note:** The date of death should not be entered here if the individual died *after* December 31, 1999, but *before* filing the tax return. The date of death information will be shown on the individual's 2000 tax return, and a copy of the death certificate should be attached to that return.

Signing the decedent's tax return

If a joint return is filed by the surviving spouse, the surviving spouse should sign his/her own name and after the signature write: **"Taxpayer and Surviving Spouse."**

If filing a return for a deceased individual, an executor or administrator appointed for the deceased's estate must file and sign the return (even if this isn't the final return), indicating their relationship after their signature (e.g. administrator).

If an executor or administrator has not been appointed, the person filing the return should sign and give their relationship to the deceased (e.g. "John Doe, nephew").

If you (the surviving spouse, administrator, or executor) have received a refund and cannot cash the refund check, contact the Department to get a widow's or distributee's affidavit. After completing the affidavit and returning it to the Department, a new refund check will be issued to the surviving spouse, executor or administrator of the estate.

Only one tax return should be filed on behalf of the person who died.

See the Index on page 43 for help in locating information by topic.

Indiana County 2-Digit Code Number Chart

Use the chart below to find the 2-digit county code number to fill in at the top of Form IT-40PNR. You will need to find the code number for the county(s) where you lived and worked on January 1, 1999. If you worked at home or were retired on January 1, 1999, enter the county number where you lived in both boxes. **Important:** If you worked outside Indiana on January 1, 1999, enter code # **00 unless** you worked in any of the following states: Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania or Wisconsin. See the 2-digit code numbers for those states in the box following Whitley County below.

2-Digit County Code Number

#	County Name	#	County Name	#	County Name	#	County Name	#	County Name
01	Adams	21	Fayette	41	Johnson	61	Parke	81	Union
02	Allen	22	Floyd	42	Knox	62	Perry	82	Vanderburgh
03	Bartholomew	23	Fountain	43	Kosciusko	63	Pike	83	Vermillion
04	Benton	24	Franklin	44	LaGrange	64	Porter	84	Vigo
05	Blackford	25	Fulton	45	Lake	65	Posey	85	Wabash
06	Boone	26	Gibson	46	LaPorte	66	Pulaski	86	Warren
07	Brown	27	Grant	47	Lawrence	67	Putnam	87	Warrick
08	Carroll	28	Greene	48	Madison	68	Randolph	88	Washington
09	Cass	29	Hamilton	49	Marion	69	Ripley	89	Wayne
10	Clark	30	Hancock	50	Marshall	70	Rush	90	Wells
11	Clay	31	Harrison	51	Martin	71	St. Joseph	91	White
12	Clinton	32	Hendricks	52	Miami	72	Scott	92	Whitley
13	Crawford	33	Henry	53	Monroe	73	Shelby	00 ... Out-of-State code except the following: 94 ... Illinois 95 ... Kentucky 96 ... Michigan 97 ... Ohio 98 ... Pennsylvania 99 ... Wisconsin	
14	Daviess	34	Howard	54	Montgomery	74	Spencer		
15	Dearborn	35	Huntington	55	Morgan	75	Starke		
16	Decatur	36	Jackson	56	Newton	76	Steuben		
17	DeKalb	37	Jasper	57	Noble	77	Sullivan		
18	Delaware	38	Jay	58	Ohio	78	Switzerland		
19	Dubois	39	Jefferson	59	Orange	79	Tippecanoe		
20	Elkhart	40	Jennings	60	Owen	80	Tipton		

Military Personnel

If you were an Indiana resident when you entered the military service, you remain an Indiana resident even if you are stationed outside of Indiana. You must report all your income to Indiana on Form IT-40, Indiana Full-Year Resident Individual Income Tax Return.

If you changed your legal residence (military home of record) during 1999, you are a part-year resident and should file Form IT-40PNR, Part-Year Resident or Nonresident Individual Income Tax Return. You also must attach a copy of Military Form DD2058 to the tax return. As an Indiana part-year resident, you will be taxed on the income earned while you were a resident of Indiana, plus any other income from Indiana sources.

If your legal residence is a state other than Indiana, and you receive nonmilitary income from Indiana sources (e.g. part-time job income), you should file Form IT-40PNR to report that Indiana-source income. Your military income may have to be reported on the tax return you may need to file for your state of residence.

If you are a full-year Indiana resident in the military, your spouse is a legal resident of another state, and you file a joint federal return, you will need to file Form IT-40PNR. When completing Indiana Schedule A, Sections 1 through 3, report only your income and adjustments in Column B.

Refer to the instructions on page 19 for an explanation of county of residence for military personnel.

When To File

The due date for filing your tax return is April 17, 2000. However, you may file as early as January 1, 2000. Your tax return must be postmarked by April 17th to be considered timely filed.

Fiscal year tax returns are due by the fifteenth (15) day of the fourth (4th) month after the close of the fiscal year. You must complete the *Fiscal Year* date at the top of the form.

Penalties For Late Payments

If you don't file your tax return and pay the amount of tax owed by the due date, Indiana law requires you to pay penalty and interest on the late payment. See the instructions for penalty and interest on page 34.

Extensions

If you can't file by the due date and you don't owe any tax amount with your tax return, you are not required to file for an extension of time to file. However, if you are expecting a refund, you might need an extension of time to file if you are claiming the Unified Tax Credit for the Elderly. See the instructions for the Unified Tax Credit for the Elderly on page 24.

If you can't meet the filing deadline and expect to owe tax with your return, you should apply for an automatic extension. The extension allows additional time to complete and file your income tax return; however, the extension does **not** provide additional time to pay the amount of tax owed. To make the extension valid, you must pay at least 90% of the tax due (Form IT-40PNR, line 33 minus lines 29 and 30) by April 17, 2000.

There are two ways to get an extension for filing your Indiana tax return. One way is to file Indiana's extension Form IT-9 by April 17, 2000. This extends the filing date to June 15, 2000. Remember, you must pay at least 90% of the tax due for the extension to be valid. A copy of Form IT-9 is on page 40.

Indiana also recognizes valid federal extension dates plus 30 days. So, if you file for a federal extension, simply attach a copy of the Federal Form 4868 to your Indiana return when filing. Again, 90% of the tax due must still be paid by April 17, 2000.

Military personnel on duty outside of the U.S. and Puerto Rico on the filing due date will be allowed an automatic sixty (60) day extension of time to file. A statement must be attached to the return verifying that you were outside of the U.S. or Puerto Rico on April 17, 2000.

Military personnel in a presidentially declared **combat zone** have an automatic extension of 180 days after they leave the combat zone. Also, if they are hospitalized outside the United States as a result of such service, the 180 day extension period begins after being released from the hospital. The spouse of such serviceman must use the same method of filing for both Federal and Indiana (e.g. single or joint). When filing the return, write "Combat Zone" across the top of the form (above your social security number).

Note: Valid extensions are only for filing purposes. Interest will be due on any tax remaining unpaid during the extension period.

Nonresidency and Income Taxable to Indiana

A **part-year resident** owes tax on taxable income received from all sources while being a legal resident of Indiana. A part-year or **full-year nonresident** also owes tax on income from Indiana sources as listed below while a legal resident of another state.

Indiana income includes income from the following sources:

1. Labor or services performed in Indiana, including salaries, wages, commissions, tips etc.;
2. A farm, business, trade or profession doing business in Indiana;

3. Any personal property located in Indiana;
4. A partnership or an S corporation doing business in Indiana;
5. Stocks, bonds, notes, bank deposits, patents, copyrights, secret processes and formulas, goodwill, trade marks, trade brands, franchises, and other property where earnings are a part of an Indiana business;
6. Trusts and estates given to nonresident heirs; and
7. Pensions and most interest and dividends are taxed by your state of residence when you receive them.

Note: If you were a full-year nonresident and your *only* income from Indiana sources was from pensions, interest and/or dividends (which were not a basic part of the business in Indiana), you are not required to file an Indiana income tax return.

Reciprocal States: Special Instructions

If you were a resident of Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania or Wisconsin, and you received wages, salaries, tips, or commissions from Indiana, you will not owe Indiana adjusted gross income tax on that income. However, you may owe a county tax. If this was the only type of income you earned from Indiana, you should file *Form IT-40RNR*, Reciprocal Nonresident Indiana Individual Income Tax Return. See the "Need Tax Forms ...?" section on page 3 for options.

Important: If you were a reciprocal state resident and received other types of Indiana-source income in addition to wages, tips, salaries or commissions, you must file Form IT-40PNR instead of Form IT-40RNR. **Note:** Since Indiana won't tax the wages, salaries, tips or commissions, remember to **not** put them in Column B.

Completing the tax return

Begin by completing Indiana Schedule A. Carry the line 37B amount to line 1 on the front of Form IT-40PNR.

Indiana Schedule A

Sections 1, 2 and 3 Instructions

Sections 1, 2 and 3 will help you to separate the income to be taxed and adjustments to be allowed by Indiana from your entire income.

General Information

Income received from Indiana sources should be reported as Indiana income by nonresidents, except certain types of Indiana income that are subject to tax only by your state of residence at the time you receive it. When reporting a loss or negative entry, put brackets around the number. Example: (1.00)

For part-year residents, the portion of the following types of income received while a nonresident would not be reported as Indiana income: interest, dividends, royalties and gains from the sale of capital assets, unless such income results from the conduct of a trade or business. For example, dividends received from an S corporation doing business in Indiana would be reported by nonresidents as income taxable in Indiana.

Read the following line-by-line instructions for more information. Also, get Income Tax Information Bulletin # 28.

Section 1: Income or Loss Line-by-Line Instructions

You must complete your federal income tax return first.

The instructions for lines 1, 2, 3 and 4 do not reference a particular federal form: these amounts will be taken from the federal Forms 1040, 1040A and/or 1040EZ. The remaining Indiana Schedule A instructions generally reference certain federal forms and specific line numbers. For example, the line 7 'Business Income or Loss' instruction references federal Form 1040, line 12.

Unless otherwise stated:

- enter in Column A your income as it appears on your federal return; and
- enter in Column B the portion of your income that is subject to Indiana income tax.

Lines 1 and 2 — Wages, Salaries, Tips, etc.

Enter wages, salaries, tips and/or other compensation received as an employee. You should report your income on line 1 and your spouse's income on line 2. Enter in Column B income received while you were an Indiana resident, and income from Indiana sources received while you were not an Indiana resident.

Note for part-year or full-year nonresidents: do not enter that portion of your Indiana source wage, salary, tip or commission income in Column B earned *while you were a resident of a reciprocal agreement state* (see *Reciprocal States: Special Instructions*.)

Lines 3 and 4 — Interest and Dividend Income

Enter in Column A your taxable interest and dividend income as reported on your federal return, and report the interest and dividend income attributable to Indiana in Column B. Interest earned from U.S. Government Obligations is not taxed by Indiana, but still must be reported on this line. If any of the interest reported in Column B is from U.S. Savings Bonds, Treasury Notes, T-Bills, etc., you may deduct these amounts on Form IT-40PNR, Schedule D, line 4.

Note: If municipal bond interest income is not taxed on your federal return, it will not be taxed on the Indiana return.

Section 1: Line-by-line instructions cont'd...

Line 5 — Taxable Refunds, Credits or Offsets

Enter in Column A the amount of taxable refunds, credits or offsets of state and local income taxes that was reported on your federal Form 1040, line 10. Enter in Column B that portion received while you were an Indiana resident.

Line 6 — Alimony Received

Enter in Column A the amount of alimony reported on your federal Form 1040, line 11. Enter in Column B that portion you received while you were an Indiana resident.

Important: The amounts on line 7 and lines 12 through 16 should reflect the amounts reported on your federal Form 1040 (after any application of passive activity loss limitations from federal Form 8582).

Line 7 — Business Income or Loss

Enter in Column A the business income from Schedules C or C-EZ that is reported on federal Form 1040, line 12. Enter in Column B that portion of business income subject to tax in Indiana. Also, see the instructions for:

- tax add-back on Section 1, line 23; and
- apportionment on line 19 if this income is from a business doing business both within and outside Indiana.

Line 8 — Capital Gain or Loss from Sale or Exchange of Property

Enter in Column A the capital gain or loss from federal Schedule D that is reported on federal Form 1040, line 13. Enter in Column B that portion received while you were an Indiana resident.

Note: Any capital loss claimed is subject to the same capital loss limitations that apply for federal tax purposes.

Example: Jessica had a \$4,000 long term capital loss while living in Indiana from January 1, 1999 through September 30, 1999. She moved to Utah on October 1, and lived there the rest of the year. She realized a \$5,000 long term capital gain while she was a resident of Utah. She reported \$1,000 capital gain income on her federal Form 1040, line 13. She will report a \$3,000 loss to Indiana. The remaining \$1,000 loss will be available for her 2000 Indiana nonresident income tax return.

Line 9 — Other Gains or Losses from Form 4797

Enter the gain or loss from the sale or exchange of property as reported for federal tax purposes on Form 1040, line 14. Enter in Column B that portion received:

- if the property was Indiana property, and/or
- while you were an Indiana resident, regardless of the source.

Line 10 — IRA Distributions

Enter in Column A the IRA distribution reported on your federal Form 1040, line 15b, or Form 1040A, line 10b. Enter in Column B that portion received while you were an Indiana resident.

Line 11 — Pensions and Annuities

Enter in Column A all taxable pensions, annuities and other retirement income as reported on your federal Form 1040, line 16b, or Form 1040A, line 11b. Enter in Column B that portion received while you were an Indiana resident.

Line 12 — Net Rent or Royalty Income or Loss

Enter in Column A the net rent and royalty income or loss from federal Form 1040, line 17.

Enter in Column B the net royalty income/loss:

- received while you were an Indiana resident; and
- received while you were an Indiana nonresident if the income/loss results from the conduct of a trade or business conducted in Indiana.

Enter in Column B the net rental income/loss:

- received while you were an Indiana resident; **or**
- from real property located in Indiana received while you were a nonresident; and,
- in general, from personal property located in Indiana.

Also, see the instructions for tax add-back on Section 1, line 23.

Lines 13, 14 and 15 — Partnership, Trust and Estates, and S Corporation Income or Loss

Enter in Column A the income or loss from partnerships, trusts and estates, and S corporations, as reported on federal Form 1040, line 17. Enter in Column B that portion of income received from these sources while you were an Indiana resident.

If you are a nonresident, the Indiana partnership, S corporation and fiduciaries doing business both within and outside Indiana should provide to you an apportioned amount to be taxed by Indiana. If those Indiana entities do not apportion their income, then enter in Column B the same amount from those entities as you entered in Column A.

Also, see the instructions for tax add-back on Section 1, line 23.

Note: If, while a nonresident, you received interest or dividend income from an Indiana partnership, S corporation or trust or estate, and such income is not an integral part of an Indiana business, trust or estate, you should not enter this income in Column B.

Remember your Sales and Use Tax obligation. See instructions on page 21.

Section 1: Income or Loss cont'd...

Line 16 — Farm Income or Loss

Enter in Column A the farm income/loss from federal Form 1040, line 18. Enter in Column B that portion of farm income/loss subject to tax in Indiana. Also, see the instructions for:

- apportionment on Section 1, line 19 if this income is from a farm doing business both within and outside Indiana, and
- tax add-back on Section 1, line 23.

Line 17 — Unemployment Compensation

Enter in Column A the unemployment income from federal Form 1040, line 19 or federal Form 1040A, line 12. Enter in Column B that portion of unemployment income received while you were an Indiana resident.

Line 18 — Social Security and Railroad Retirement Benefits

Enter in Column A the portion of social security and/or railroad retirement benefits that are taxed on your federal Form 1040, lines 16b and/or 20b, or Form 1040A, lines 11b and/or 13b. Enter in Column B the portion received while you were an Indiana resident.

Note: Indiana will not tax social security benefits or railroad retirement benefits (issued by the Retirement Board). Therefore, look at Indiana Schedule D, lines 5 and 6. You'll be able to take a deduction for any of these amounts on that schedule.

Line 19 — Indiana Apportioned Income

Apportioned business income from Schedule IT-40PNRA is reported on this line. The apportionment schedule is used **only** by nonresidents with income or losses from a business that does business both within and outside Indiana. Report the amount from Schedule(s) IT-40PNRA, Part 3, line 6. Contact the Department to get Schedule IT-40PNRA.

Note: If you are apportioning business income, you will:

- report the full amount from your federal return onto Indiana Schedule A, Section 1, Column A, and
- **not** report any of that income in the corresponding Column B. Instead, you will report the amount to be taxed by Indiana in Column B on this line.

Example: Mark is a full-year nonresident of Indiana. His company did business both within Indiana and in other states. On Indiana Schedule A, Section 1, line 7, Column A, he reported the same amount of business income as he reported on his federal Form 1040, line 12. He left line 7, Column B blank. He entered the amount apportioned to Indiana on Section 1, line 19, Column B.

Line 20 — Other Income

Enter any other income or loss for which there is no line provided on the IT-40PNR return. Other income or loss would include prizes, awards, amounts recovered from bad debts, gross lottery

and gambling winnings, director's fees, excluded income/housing from federal Form 2555 (report as a loss), etc., as reported on your federal return. List the sources of the income or loss reported on this line.

Do not report any net operating loss deduction here. You will show your Indiana net operating loss deduction on Schedule D, line 14.

Line 21 — Total Income

Add lines 1 through 20 for Columns A and B and enter totals on this line. Also, enter these amounts on line 22 on the back of the schedule.

Proration Section

The purpose of this section is to compare the Indiana Schedule A, Section 1, line 21A income taxed on your federal return to the line 21B income taxed by Indiana. To do this, divide the line 21B Indiana income by the line 21A total income. Enter the result here and on line 9 on the front of Form IT-40PNR.

Note: If line 21B is a loss, enter zero (0) in Box 8C and on line 9 on the IT-40PNR. If line 21A is a loss, and line 21B is a positive amount, enter 1.00 (100%) in Box 8C and on line 9 on the IT-40PNR.

Line 23 — Tax Add-Back

If you have entries on Section 1, lines 7, 12, 13, 14, 15 and/or 16, and if you claimed deductions for any taxes based on or measured by income and levied at any state level (by any state of the United States) on the federal schedules from which those entries came, you must add these back to your income.

Important: **Do not** add back any deductions for property taxes paid at any state or local level that you claimed on those schedules (these taxes are no longer to be added back beginning with the 1999 tax year).

Note: The taxes deducted on your federal return that were based on or measured by income may be based on taxes paid outside Indiana. Regardless of where these taxes were paid, they must be added back to the extent the income from which they were deducted is being taxed in Column B. Also, note that income, losses and/or expenses from various other schedules and forms may flow through to federal Schedule C, E and F. For example, partnership income from federal Schedule K-1 (Form 1065) is included on federal Schedule E, while expenses from federal Form 8829 are included on federal Schedule C. Make sure to check those forms and schedules to see if they also include deductions for any taxes that must be added back here.

Line 24 — Lump Sum Distribution

Enter in Column B the capital gains and ordinary income reported on federal Form 4972 that you received while you were an Indiana resident.

Indiana Schedule A, Section 2**Adjustments to Income from federal Form 1040, 1040A or 1040EZ.**

List the adjustments used in arriving at your federal adjusted gross income.

Unless otherwise stated:

- enter in Column A your adjustments as they appear on your federal return; and
- enter in Column B the portion of your adjustments which are subject to Indiana income tax.

Line 26 — Individual Retirement Account Deductions

Enter in Column A the Individual Retirement Account (IRA) deduction reported on your federal 1040 or 1040A. Enter in Column B an adjustment (based on your Indiana compensation) for the amount you paid into the IRA, provided you qualify for the deduction for federal tax purposes. Compensation includes wages, salaries, commissions, tips, professional fees, bonuses and other amounts you received for providing personal services. To compute the IRA adjustment for Column B, you must use the percentage that your Indiana compensation bears to your federal compensation. Use the formula below:

$$\frac{\text{Indiana Compensation}}{\text{Federal Compensation}} \times \text{Federal Adjustment (Column A)} = \text{Indiana Deduction (Column B)}$$

Line 27 — Student Loan Interest Deduction

Enter in Column A the student loan interest deduction reported on your Federal Form 1040, line 24 or Form 1040A, line 16. Enter in Column B the portion of the deductible interest paid while you were an Indiana resident.

Line 28 — Medical Savings Account Deduction

Enter in Column A the medical savings account deduction reported on your federal Form 1040, line 25. Figure the amount to be reported in Column B by using the same steps outlined in the line 26 instructions above applied towards your full deduction.

Line 29 — Moving Expenses

Enter in Column A the amount of moving expense deduction reported on your federal Form 1040, line 26. If you moved to or within Indiana, report this amount in Column B. If you moved from Indiana to another state, do not report this amount in Column B.

Line 30 — Self-Employment Tax Deduction

Enter the amount claimed on federal Form 1040, line 27 in Column A. If some or all of the income on which this deduction was based is taxed by Indiana, then you will be able to take a deduction in Column B. To figure your adjustment for Column B use the formula on the next page:

$$\frac{\text{Indiana Self-employment Income}}{\text{Federal Self-employment Income}} \times \text{Federal Adjustment (Column A)} = \text{Indiana Deduction (Column B)}$$

Line 31 — Self-Employed Health Insurance Deduction

If you are eligible to take this adjustment on your federal Form 1040, line 28, you are also allowed the adjustment on your Indiana tax return. Enter the amount of the federal deduction on this line. If some or all of the income on which this deduction was based is taxed by Indiana, then you will be able to take a deduction in Column B. The income on which this deduction is based is from self employment income, certain income from partnerships and/or S corporations. To figure your adjustment for Column B use the formula below:

$$\frac{\text{Indiana source: self employment income/certain income from partnerships and/or S corporations}}{\text{Federal self employment income/certain income from partnerships and/or S corporations}} \times \text{Federal Adjustment (Column A)} = \text{Indiana Adjustments (Column B)}$$

Line 32 — Payments to Keogh Plans and Self-Employed Retirement Plans

Enter in Column A the Keogh deduction reported on your federal Form 1040, line 29. You are allowed a deduction in Column B (based on Indiana self-employment income reported in Column B of Section 1) for contributions to a qualified self-employment retirement plan to the extent allowed in arriving at your federal adjusted gross income. If you have self-employment income derived from other states as well as Indiana, you must prorate your total federal adjustment reported in Column A between the other states and Indiana. Therefore, the allowable Indiana adjustment to be reported in Column B is limited to the percent of your federal adjustment which your Indiana self-employment income bears to your total self-employment income. Use the formula below:

$$\frac{\text{Indiana self employment income}}{\text{Federal self employment income}} \times \text{Federal Adjustment (Column A)} = \text{Indiana Deduction (Column B)}$$

If both you and your spouse have Indiana self-employment income and qualify for the deduction on the federal return, you both are allowed a deduction on the Indiana tax return.

Line 33 — Penalty on Early Withdrawal of Savings

Enter in Column A the penalty on early withdrawal of savings reported on your federal Form 1040, line 30. Enter in Column B that portion that was forfeited while you were an Indiana resident (provided it is included on Section 1, line 3, Column B).

Line 34 — Alimony paid

Enter in Column A the alimony claimed as a deduction on your federal Form 1040, line 31a. Enter in Column B the portion that was paid while you were an Indiana resident.

Important: Also enter on this line any other deductions claimed on your federal Form 1040, line 31a, and provide supporting documentation. For example, enter any adjustment claimed for scholarship and fellowship grants excluded on federal Form 1040NR, line 30. Cross out alimony and write the type of deduction being claimed. Enter in Column B the portion excluded while being an Indiana resident, and attach a copy of your 1040 and 1040NR. **Do not** claim itemized deductions on this line.

Section 3: Totals

Line 36A — Column A Total

Subtract line 35A from line 25A and enter total here.

Line 37B — Column B Total

Subtract line 35B from line 25B. Enter total here and on the front of form IT-40PNR, line 1.

Indiana Deductions Schedule D

Line 1 - Renter's Deduction

You may be able to take the renter's deduction if:

- a) you paid rent on your principal place of residence, **and**
- b) the place you rented was located **in Indiana** and subject to Indiana property tax.

Your "principal place of residence" is the place where you have your true, fixed, permanent home and where you intend to return after being absent.

- If you rented a manufactured home **in Indiana** or paid rent for your manufactured home lot, you may claim the renter's deduction if the above requirements are met.
- Rent paid for summer homes or vacation homes is *not* deductible.

You can't claim the renter's deduction if the rental property was exempt from Indiana property tax. Examples of this type of property are:

- a) government owned housing, including Section 8 housing;
- b) property owned by a nonprofit organization;
- c) student housing;
- d) property owned by a cooperative association; or
- e) property located outside of Indiana.

How do I report my deduction? First, complete the information with details about where you rented, who your landlord was, how many months you rented and how much rent you paid. If you moved during the year or had more than one landlord, you must list the same information for each place in Indiana that you rented. Attach additional sheets if necessary. Then enter on line 1 the *lesser* of the total amount of rent paid or \$2,000 (e.g. Bill paid \$400 rent and then moved to another location and paid \$2,300 rent. His deduction will be limited to \$2,000 even though he paid \$2,700 altogether).

Important: You must maintain copies of your rental receipts, landlord identifying information, and lease agreements as the Department can require you to provide this information.

For more information about this deduction, contact the Department to get Income Tax Information Bulletin #38.

 **Line 2 - Homeowner's Residential Property Tax Deduction** You may be eligible to take a deduction of up to \$2,500 of the **Indiana** property taxes (residential real estate taxes) paid during 1999 on your principal place of residence.

Your "principal place of residence" is the place where you have your true, fixed home and where you intend to return after being absent.

Note: Property tax paid for summer homes or vacation homes is *not* deductible.

How do I claim my deduction? First, complete the information area on Schedule D, line 2.

- a. Enter the address of your principal residence where the Indiana property tax was paid if it's different from the address on the front of the return (write SAME if it is not different). If you had more than one principal residence during the year, and you paid Indiana property tax on that residence, list the additional residence(s) on a separate piece of paper. **Example:** Sue and Mack married in December 1999. They sold each of their homes in December and bought a new one. Since Sue paid property tax on her home during 1999, and Mack paid property tax on his home during 1999, they will be eligible to claim a property tax deduction on the combined taxes paid on both homes if they are filing a joint return (see the limitation on **d** below).
- b. Enter the number of months you lived there. If you claim more than one residence, indicate the number of months lived at the other residence(s) on the separate sheet of paper.
- c. Enter the amount of Indiana property tax paid. If you claim more than one residence, enter the combined amount of Indiana property tax paid on all principal residences.
- d. Enter the lesser of \$2,500 or the amount of Indiana property tax paid.

Schedule D: Indiana Deductions cont'd...

How do I find out how much Indiana property tax I paid on my principal residence? Indiana counties annually send statements to homeowners showing how much property tax is due on their property. Add together the 1999 spring and fall installments if you paid both of them.

Sometimes mortgage companies pay the Indiana property tax from an escrow account. If your mortgage company pays it, they should send you a Form 1098 (or its equivalent) showing the amount of property tax paid.

If you can't locate the information, contact your local county treasurer's office or your mortgage company.

Important: You must maintain copies of proof that you paid your Indiana property tax as the Department can require you to provide this information. This could include the Form 1098, the property tax statement from your local assessor's office, cancelled checks, etc.

Line 3 - State Tax Refund Reported on Federal Return

If you had to report your state income tax refund as income on your federal return, and you reported it on Indiana Schedule A, Section 1, lines 5A and 5B, deduct it here.

Line 4 - Interest on U.S. Government Obligations Deduction

If you have reported interest income on Indiana Schedule A, Section 1, line 3B, you may be able to take a deduction. If any part of your interest income is from a direct obligation of the U.S. Government, you can deduct these amounts.

Examples of U.S. Government obligations include U.S. Savings Bonds, U.S. Treasury Bills and U.S. Government Certificates.

The portion of interest income reported from a trust, estate, partnership or S corporation that is from U.S. Government obligations is also deducted on this line.

Note: When certain U.S. savings bonds are redeemed to pay expenses for higher education, the interest may be excluded from federal adjusted gross income. Therefore, do not enter any interest from U.S. savings bonds that is shown on your federal Schedule B, line 3 (because it has already been excluded from income).

For more information about this deduction, contact the Department to get Income Tax Information Bulletin #19.

Lines 5 and 6 - Taxable Social Security and/or Railroad Retirement Benefits Deduction

If you have an amount on Indiana Schedule A, Section 1, line 18B, deduct it on this line. Indiana does not tax these types of income.

Note: **Do not** enter any other types of pension or retirement income on this line. Enter **only** the amount of social security and/or railroad retirement benefits (issued by the Railroad Retirement Board) taxed on your federal tax return.

Line 7 - Military Service Deduction

If the income on Indiana Schedule A, Section 1, lines 1B and/or 2B includes active or reserve military pay received by you, you will be eligible to take a deduction (regardless of your age).

Also, if you are retired from the military or the surviving spouse of a person who was in the military, and you included military retirement income on Indiana Schedule A, Section 1, line 11B, you may be able to take this deduction if:

- a) you were at least 60 years of age by December 31, 1999;
- b) you were receiving military retirement or survivor's benefits in 1999; and
- c) the total benefits received as retirement income were reported on your federal return.

This deduction is equal to the actual amount of military income received (i.e. military pay, retirement pay, and/or survivor's benefits) or \$2,000, whichever is *less*. If you and your spouse received military income, you may each claim the deduction for a maximum of \$4,000. For more information about this deduction, contact the Department to get Income Tax Information Bulletins #6 and #27.

Important: If you are claiming this deduction you **must** attach your military W-2 forms, retirement pay statement and/or survivor's benefit statement to the tax return.

Note: If you received both military pay and retirement pay or survivor's benefits during the tax year, the total deduction cannot be greater than \$2,000 per qualifying person. For example, if you earned \$3,000 in military pay the first half of the year and \$1,500 in retirement pay the second half of the year, you can deduct only \$2,000 of your income.

Line 8 - Non-Indiana Locality Earnings Deduction

If you received income subject to both Indiana state income tax and a local tax in another state, you may be allowed to deduct up to \$2,000.

Example: While an Indiana resident you earned \$8,000 in Smith City, Kentucky. Your employer withheld a Smith City (local) tax from your wages. Since your wages were taxed by a non-Indiana locality, you are eligible to take a \$2,000 deduction.

Schedule D: Indiana Deductions cont'd...

You may deduct the amount of your income taxed by a non-Indiana locality **or** \$2,000, whichever is *less*. If you and your spouse both qualify, you may each claim the deduction for a maximum of \$4,000 (limited to no more than \$2,000 per person).

You must attach proof the tax was paid to a locality outside Indiana to be allowed this deduction. A W-2 form is sufficient proof as long as the W-2 form shows an amount and the locality where the tax was paid. The name of the locality is usually found in box 19, Locality Name, of the W-2 form. A copy of a non-Indiana locality tax return will also serve as proof of tax paid. **Remember:** You may take this deduction only if your wage income is taxed by **both** Indiana **and** a locality outside Indiana.

Line 9 - Insulation Deduction

If you installed new insulation, weather stripping, double pane windows, storm doors or storm windows in your **Indiana home** during 1999, you may be able to take the insulation deduction. To take the insulation deduction the following requirements must be met:

- the insulating items must have been installed in your principal place of residence located in Indiana;
- the part of your home where the insulating items were installed must have been built *before* January 1, 1996;
- the insulating items must be an *upgrade* and not a replacement **or** like-kind item (e.g., replacing a double pane window with a new double pane window won't qualify, but replacing a double pane window with a triple pane window will qualify); and
- the deduction must be taken in the year the insulating items were installed.

You are allowed to deduct the actual cost of the qualifying items plus the amount paid for labor up to a maximum of \$1,000. (You cannot include the cost of labor you did yourself.)

When claiming the deduction attach a separate sheet stating:

- the item purchased;
- the purchase price;
- the place of purchase;
- the date of purchase;
- the date of installation; and
- the amount paid for labor.

For more information about this deduction, contact the Department to get Income Tax Information Bulletin #43.

Line 10 - Disability Retirement Deduction

To take this deduction you must have:

- been permanently and totally disabled at the time of retirement;
- retired on disability before December 31, 1999;
- been under the age of 65 at the end of 1999; and
- received disability retirement income during 1999.

If you meet these qualifications, you should complete Schedule IT-2440 and have it signed by your doctor to claim this deduction. For more information about this deduction, contact the Department to get Income Tax Information Bulletin #70 and Schedule IT-2440. This schedule **must** be attached to your tax return when claiming this deduction.

This deduction is limited to up to \$5,200 per qualifying individual.

Note: Social security disability income does not qualify for this deduction because Indiana does not tax this income.

Line 11 - Civil Service Annuity Deduction

If the income on Indiana Schedule A, Section 1, line 11B includes federal civil service annuity payments, you may be able to take a deduction *if* you were at least 62 years of age by December 31, 1999.

To figure your deduction take the amount of annuity payments received or \$2,000, whichever is less, and subtract all social security and tier 1 and tier 2 railroad retirement benefits received.

For example, if your civil service annuity for 1999 was \$6,000, and you received social security benefits of \$1,200, your deduction would be figured in the following manner:

Lesser of the amount of the annuity (\$6,000) or \$2,000	\$2,000
Social security benefits	<u>- 1,200</u>
Allowable deduction	\$ 800

If you and your spouse both received annuities, you may each take this deduction for a maximum of \$4,000 (\$2,000 apiece), providing you both meet the age requirement.

This deduction is available only to the annuitant and is not available to the annuitant's beneficiary. For more information about this deduction, contact the Department to get Income Tax Information Bulletin #6.

Schedule D: Indiana Deductions cont'd...

Line 12 - Nontaxable Portion of Unemployment Compensation

If you reported unemployment compensation on your federal income tax return, Forms 1040, line 19 or 1040A, line 12, then this amount may also be included on Indiana Schedule A, Section 1, line 17B. Indiana can differ from the federal government in determining the taxable portion.

You should use the worksheet at the bottom of this page to determine your Indiana taxable unemployment income. If, after completing the worksheet, there is a difference between state and federal taxable unemployment compensation, enter the amount from line 7 of the worksheet as a deduction.

Line 13 - Indiana State Lottery Winnings

If you win any prize money from the Indiana Hoosier Lottery Commission, either by winning an instant game, a pull-tab game or an on-line game such as Lotto Cash or Hoosier Lottery Powerball, you must report those winnings as income on your federal income tax return. However, Indiana **does not** tax winnings paid by the Hoosier Lottery Commission. Therefore, if you reported these winnings on your federal return and they are included on Indiana Schedule A, Section 1, line 20B, enter this amount as a deduction.

Note: Winnings from other state lotteries, Indiana pari-mutuel horse races or out-of-state tracks, Indiana or out-of-state riverboats and other gambling winnings are taxable in Indiana and should not be deducted from your taxable income.

Line 14 - Indiana Net Operating Loss Deduction

You may take a deduction for the Indiana portion of the federal net operating loss deduction reported on federal Form 1040, line 21. (This will be a net operating loss deduction from an earlier year(s) carried forward to 1999.) State the amount you are deducting as a positive figure. Attach the following copies to your state tax return:

- a) federal Forms 1045 and 1045 Schedule A; or
- b) a detailed breakdown showing the federal loss calculation; **and**
- c) a completed Indiana Schedule IT-40NOL.

Important: The deduction will be denied if these schedules are not attached to your tax return.

Line 15 - Enterprise Zone Employees

Certain areas within Indiana have been designated as enterprise zones. Enterprise zones are established to encourage investment and job growth in distressed urban areas.

Enterprise zones have been established in certain portions of the following cities:

Anderson	Fort Wayne	Marion
Bedford	Gary	Michigan City
Bloomington	Grissom Aeroplex	Muncie
Connersville	Hammond	Richmond
East Chicago	Indiana Army Ammo	South Bend
Elkhart	Indianapolis	Terre Haute
Evansville	Kokomo	
Fort Harrison	Lafayette	

If you lived in an enterprise zone and worked for a qualified employer* in that zone you may be able to take this deduction. Your employer will provide you with Form IT-40QEC if you're eligible to claim this deduction.

The amount of the deduction is one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of the earned income shown on that form or \$7,500, whichever is less. **Form IT-40QEC must be attached to the Form IT-40PNR.** For additional information about this deduction, contact the Department for Income Tax Information Bulletin #66.

***A qualified employer cannot be a not-for-profit organization, partnership, or S corporation.**

Unemployment Compensation Worksheet



Note: If you were married but filing separately, and you lived with your spouse at any time during 1999, enter -0- on line 3 of the worksheet. However, if you were married but filing separately, and lived apart from your spouse the entire year, enter \$12,000 on line 3.

1. Unemployment compensation included on Indiana Schedule A, Section 1 line 17B.....	1		
2. Federal adjusted gross income from Form 1040, line 33, Form 1040A, line 18, or Form 1040EZ, line 4	2		
3. Enter \$12,000 if single, or \$18,000 if married filing a joint return	3		
4. Subtract line 3 from line 2. If zero or less, enter -0-	4		
5. Enter one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of the amount on line 4	5		
6. Taxable unemployment compensation for Indiana purposes: enter the amount from either line 1 or line 5, whichever is smaller	6		
7. Subtract line 6 from line 1. Carry this amount to Schedule D, line 12.....	7		

Schedule D: Indiana Deductions cont'd...

Line 16 - Recovery of Deductions

If you did not complete the "other income" line 20B on Indiana Schedule A, Section 1, then **do not** complete this line.

Indiana **does not** allow you to claim itemized deductions from federal Schedule A. However, if you reported *recovered* itemized deductions as "other income" on line 21 of your 1999 federal Form 1040, use the portion of that amount also reported on Indiana Schedule A, Section 1, line 20B as a deduction on this line.

Line 17 - Human Services Tax Deduction

You might be able to take the human services tax deduction if you lived in Indiana, and:

- a) received Medicaid payments;
- b) were not living at home; and
- c) were receiving care in a hospital, skilled nursing facility, or an intermediate care facility.

To determine your deduction, request Income Tax Information Bulletin #80.

Line 18 - Other Deductions

If you take any of the following deductions make sure to list the type of deduction claimed and the amount being claimed.

Important: Do not claim itemized deductions from federal Schedule A.

Law Enforcement Reward Deduction

If you reported an amount you received as a reward as other income on Indiana Schedule A, Section 1, line 20B, you may be eligible for this deduction.

If you received the reward for providing information to a law enforcement official or agency; if the information assisted in the arrest, indictment, or the filing of charges against a person; and if you are not compensated for investigating crimes, the person convicted of the crime or the victim of the crime; then you can deduct the *lesser* of the amount received or \$1,000.

Airport Development Zone Deduction

Certain areas within Indiana have been designated as airport development zones. Currently, zones are established within the City of Gary. Areas within the City of Terre Haute and Allen County are also eligible to designate zones. If you lived in an airport development zone and worked for a qualified employer in that zone you may be able to take this deduction.

Your *employer* will provide you with Form IT-40QEC if you're eligible to claim this deduction. The amount of the deduction is one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of the earned income shown on that form or \$7,500, whichever is less. Form IT-40QEC must be attached to the Form IT-40PNR.

For additional information about this deduction, contact your employer to see if you're working in an established airport development zone.



Holocaust Victim's Settlement Payment Deduction

In the case of an eligible individual, subtract the amount of a Holocaust victim's settlement payment included on the individual's Indiana Schedule A, Section 1, line 21B.

An eligible individual is one who directly received a settlement payment, or an heir of an individual who is eligible to receive a settlement payment. Holocaust victim's settlement payment is a payment received: as a result of the settlement action entitled "In re Holocaust Victim's Asset Litigation"; under the German Act Regulating Unresolved Property Claims; under any foreign law providing payment for Holocaust claims; or as a result of a settlement of any other Holocaust claim, including insurance claims and claims relating to looted art, financial assistance or slave labor wages.

You must attach a copy of your federal tax return to verify the claimed deduction.

Medical Savings Account Deduction

You may be eligible for a deduction if your employer deposited funds in certain medical care savings accounts. If you received Form IN-MSA from the account provider you should deduct any medical withdrawals and exempt interest income reported in Box 2 and/or Box 7. **Make sure you attach Form IN-MSA or your claimed deduction will be denied.**

Note: You **are not** eligible to claim this deduction if you are claiming a medical savings account adjustment on IT-40PNR Schedule A, Section 2, line 28B.

Indiana Exemptions: Lines 4 - 10

At the bottom of Indiana Schedule A is the Proration Section. The number in Box 8C represents the percentage of your total income being taxed by Indiana. For example, .45 means that Indiana is taxing 45% of your total income.

On lines 4 through 8 on the front of the IT-40PNR you'll figure the number of exemptions available to you. On line 9 you'll multiply that exemption total by the percent from Box 8C. For example, if line 8 is \$1,000 and line 9 is .45 (45%), your line 10 total exemption will be \$450. Since Indiana is taxing 45% of your total income, you're allowed to deduct 45% of your total exemptions.

...exemptions continue



Exemption instructions cont'd...

Line 4 - Exemptions

You are allowed a \$1,000 exemption on your Indiana tax return for each exemption claimed on your federal return. Enter the total number of federal exemptions claimed in the space provided.

Example - John and Lisa have a 12 year old daughter named Sarah. On John and Lisa's joint federal return they claim themselves and Sarah as exemptions for a total of 3. They'll enter 3 in the box on line 4 for a total of \$3,000 exemptions.

If you do not have to file a federal return, you will need to complete a "sample" federal return to see how many federal exemptions you're allowed to claim.

Note: If no exemption is claimed on your federal return, you can still claim yourself (even if you are claimed on a parent's or guardian's return) and any qualifying dependents on this return.

Line 5 - Additional Exemption for Dependent Child

An additional exemption of \$1,500 is allowed for certain dependent children. Carefully read the following *Dependent Child Definition* to see if you are eligible to claim this additional exemption.

Dependent Child Definition: According to state statute, the dependent child must be a son, stepson, daughter, stepdaughter, and/or foster child who is your child (and/or your spouse's child if filing a joint return). He/she must be either under the age of 19 by December 31, 1999, or be a full-time student who is under the age of 24 by December 31, 1999.

If any dependent(s) you are eligible to claim on your federal return also meet the *Dependent Child Definition* above, enter that number in the box on line 5.

Example - John and Lisa claimed their 12 year old daughter Sarah as an exemption on line 4. Since Sarah is their daughter, is under the age of 19 and was claimed as an exemption on her parent's federal tax return, John and Lisa will claim one (1) exemption on line 5 for a total of \$1,500.

Note: Not all dependent children eligible to be claimed as exemptions on the federal tax return will be eligible for this additional exemption. For instance, if you claimed a grandson or nephew as an exemption on your federal tax return, you should also claim an exemption for them on line 4. However, since he doesn't meet the *Dependent Child Definition* above, you won't be able to claim the additional exemption on line 5.

Line 6 - Age 65 or Older or Blind

If you and/or your spouse (if filing a joint return) are age 65 or older, you (or both of you) can take an additional \$1,000 exemption. If you and/or your spouse (if filing a joint return) are legally blind, you (or both of you) can take a \$1,000 exemption. Mark the boxes applying to you and/or your spouse. Enter the total number of boxes marked on this line x \$1,000.



Line 7 - Additional Exemption for Age 65 or Older

An additional \$500 exemption is available for you and/or your spouse if you are 65 or older and the amount on Indiana Schedule A, line 36A (your federal adjusted gross income) is less than \$40,000. Mark the boxes applying to you and/or your spouse. Enter the total number of boxes marked on this line x \$500.

Line 9 - Proration Amount

Enter the amount from Box 8C located at the bottom of Indiana Schedule A, Section 1.

Line 10 - Total Exemptions

Multiply the exemption subtotal on line 8 by the amount on line 9. Enter the total here.

County Tax: Schedule CT-40PNR Instructions

If, on January 1, 1999, you and your spouse (if filing a joint return) lived and/or worked in an Indiana county that has a tax, you must complete Schedule CT-40PNR to figure your county tax.

A county has a tax if it has tax rates next to its name on the chart on page 23.

Note: If the county on the chart has the initials "NA" in the rate columns, it doesn't have a county tax. It is listed for the 2-digit county code number only.

County Where You Lived

The county where you lived is the county where you maintained your home on January 1, 1999. If you had more than one home on this date, then your county of residence as of January 1, 1999, was:

- where you were registered to vote. If this did not apply, then your county of residence was:
- where your personal automobile was registered. If this did not apply, then your county of residence was:
- where you spent the majority of your time during 1999.

If you moved to another Indiana county (or out-of-state) after January 1, 1999, your county of residence for tax purposes will not change until next year.

- If, on January 1, 1999, you lived in an Indiana county having a tax, then you will owe county tax on all of your Indiana adjusted gross income.
- If, on January 1, 1999, you lived in an Indiana county having no tax, then county tax will be figured on your income from your principal employment if the county where you worked on January 1, 1999, has a tax (see definition below).

County Where You Worked Defined

The county where you worked (county of principal employment) is the county where your main place of business was located or where your main work activity was performed on January 1, 1999. If you began working in another county after January 1, 1999, the county where you worked for tax purposes *will not change until next year*.

If you had more than one job on January 1, 1999, your principal place of employment is the job where you worked the most hours and earned the most income.

Example 1 - Jessie worked in Marion County, Indiana on January 1, 1999. She quit that job and began a new one in another state on February 10, 1999. She will enter the Marion County 2-digit code (49) as the county where she worked even though she changed jobs (and states) during the year.

If, on January 1, 1999, your county of principal employment was *not* in Indiana, write county code **"00"** (out-of-state)* in the *County Where You Worked* box.

***Exception:** If you lived or worked in any of the following states on January 1, 1999, enter their 2-digit code number (instead of 00):

State	Use Code #
Illinois	94
Kentucky	95
Michigan	96
Ohio	97
Pennsylvania	98
Wisconsin	99

Principal Employment Income

You must figure your principal employment income only if, on January 1, 1999, you *lived* in a county not having a tax (or lived out-of-state), but *worked* in an Indiana county that *did* have a tax. Your principal employment income is income you earned from your Indiana main work activity (job) for the entire year. See instructions for Section 2, line 1 on page 20 for more information.

Military Personnel

If Indiana is your home of record and you were stationed in Indiana, your county of residence is the county where you lived on January 1 of the year you entered the military service. If, on January 1, 1999, you were stationed *outside* of Indiana and you are single or your family was with you, write county code **"00"** (out-of-state) in all the county boxes (you won't owe a county tax).

If, however, you maintained your home in an Indiana county and/or your spouse and family were still living in an Indiana county on January 1, 1999, you are considered to be a resident of that county and subject to county tax.

Retired Persons, Homemakers or Unemployed

If you were retired, a homemaker, or were unemployed by January 1, 1999, put your county of residence 2-digit code number in *both* the Indiana County Where You Lived and Indiana County Where You Worked boxes. **Do not write the word "Retired", "Homemaker", or "Unemployed" over the boxes.**

Special Note to Married Taxpayers Filing a Joint Return:

- If you lived in different counties (or out-of-state) on January 1, 1999, both of you need to figure your county tax separately on Section 1.
- If both of you lived in a county (or out-of-state) on January 1, 1999 that had no tax, but worked in a county that did have a tax, you must figure your tax separately on Section 2.
- If only one of you is subject to county tax, then you may use all of the exemptions from Form IT-40PNR, line 9, *except for your spouse's*, to figure your tax.*

**Example* - On the front of the IT-40PNR Jack and Sue show 3 exemptions (\$3,000) on line 4 and 1 exemption (\$1,500) on line 5. The line 8 amount is \$4,500. The line 9 amount is .40. Jack can use \$3,500 exemptions x .40 = \$1,400 to figure his county tax.

County Tax Schedule CT-40PNR Section 1: Line-by-line Instructions

Where Did You Live?

- Did you live in a county on January 1, 1999, that has a tax? If yes, complete Section 1 for yourself, and skip Section 2. If your answer is no, skip Section 1 and go to Section 2: Line-By-Line Instructions on page 20.
- Did your spouse live in a county on January 1, 1999, that has a tax? If yes, complete Section 1 for your spouse, and skip Section 2. If your answer is no, skip Section 1 and go to Section 2: Line-By-Line Instructions on page 20.

Line 1

- If you are filing a single return or are married filing separately, enter in Column A the state taxable income from line 11 of Form IT-40PNR.
- If you are filing a joint return and you both lived in the same county on January 1, 1999, enter in Column A the state taxable income from line 11 of Form IT-40PNR. Leave Column B blank.

Example - On January 1, 1999, Jack and Diane lived in the same county that has a tax. They'll enter their Form IT-40PNR, line 11 combined state taxable income in Column A.

- If you are filing a joint return and you and your spouse lived in different Indiana counties on January 1, 1999, enter each person's share of state taxable income from Form IT-40PNR, line 11, in the appropriate columns.

County Tax instructions cont'd...

Example - Simon and Jill married in 1999, and are filing a joint return. On January 1, 1999, Simon lived in Greene County and Jill lived in Clay County. They moved out of Indiana in July, 1999. Their federal adjusted gross income is \$ 55,400. Their Form IT-40PNR line 11 income of \$29,300 includes the following breakdown:

Indiana	Simon	Jill
Wage income	\$ 20,000	\$ 10,000
Interest income	+ 200	+ 200
Exemptions*	- 737	- 363
CT-40PNR Line 1 =	\$ 19,463	\$ 9,837
	Column A	Column B

*Exemptions: IT-40PNR line 10 is: \$2,000 x .55 = \$1,100. A total of .67 (67%) of the \$30,400 Indiana income is Simon's, and .33 (33%) is Jill's. Therefore, .67 x \$1,100 = \$737 exemption for Simon, and .33 x \$1,100 = \$363 is Jill's exemption.

Example - The circumstances are the same as the *Example* above except Jill lived in Sullivan County, Indiana, which doesn't have a county tax. Simon would still enter his \$19,463 share of the Form IT-40PNR line 11 amount on CT-40PNR, Section 1, line 1, Column A. However, Column B will be left blank since Jill won't owe a county tax.

Line 2

If you claimed a non-Indiana locality earnings deduction on Schedule D, line 8, enter that amount on this line in Column A. If you're completing Column B instead, and your spouse is the one taking this deduction, then enter it in Column B.

Line 4

Find your county on the County Income Tax Chart on page 23. Find the rate from the *Resident Rate* column and enter it here. For example, if your county is Elkhart, enter .0125.

Line 5

Multiply your line 3 adjusted income by the line 4 county tax rate.

Line 6

Add the amounts from line 5, Columns A and B. If you were a Perry county resident and worked in the Kentucky counties of Breckinridge, Hancock or Meade, complete lines 7 and 8. Otherwise, enter the total here and on line 9.

Line 7

Enter here the income that was taxed by any of the Kentucky counties listed on line 6.

Line 8

Multiply the amount on line 7 by .005 and enter the total here. If there is no amount on line 7, skip this line and go to line 9.

Line 9

Subtract the amount on line 8 from the amount on line 6. Enter that amount here or, if there were no entries on those lines, enter the amount from line 6. Also enter this amount on IT-40PNR, line 13.

County Tax Schedule CT-40PNR Section 2: Line-by-line Instructions

Complete Section 2 if, on January 1, 1999:

- you were a resident of a county that doesn't have a county tax (or resided out-of-state), but
- you worked in an Indiana county that does have a county tax.

Line 1

Enter your principal employment income that's included on Indiana Schedule A, Section 1, Column B. This includes income from wages, tips, salaries and commissions; net self-employment income from federal Schedule C/C-EZ; and/or net farm income from federal Schedule F. **Do not** include passive income like interest, dividends, pensions, capital gains, farm rental, etc. Also, do not include income from a part-time job.

Example - During 1999 Jake received income from the following sources (included on Indiana Schedule A, Section 1, Column B):

- \$15,000 from his full-time job;
- \$1,850 from his part-time job;
- \$50 interest income; and
- \$800 pension income.

The principal employment income he will enter on line 1 is \$15,000.

If you had more than one job at different times during the year (not including part-time employment), and that income is taxed on Indiana Schedule A, Column B, add the income from those jobs and enter here.

Example - During 1999 Sarah earned \$7,000 from her Indiana job, which she worked from January 1 through April 30. She began her new job on May 14, earning \$11,000 until she moved out-of-state in October. She should enter the \$18,000 combined amount here.

If you worked two or more jobs at the same time, enter the portion you earned from your main job.

Example - Daniel had two jobs at the same time. On Job #1 he worked 30 hours a week and earned \$270 a week. On Job #2 he worked 10 hours a week and earned \$80 a week. Daniel should enter the amount he earned from Job #1 as his principal employment income.

County Tax instructions cont'd...

Line 2

You may use certain deductions to lower the amount of income to be taxed. **These deductions must have been claimed on Indiana Schedule A, Section 2, Column B, or Indiana Schedule D, and must have a direct relationship to the income being taxed on line 1.**

Example - Ann's Indiana income was \$21,000 in wage income, which she reported on line 1. She claimed a \$2,000 IRA deduction on Indiana Schedule A, Section 2, line 26B. She should claim the \$2,000 IRA deduction on this line.

Example 9 - Morgan lived and worked in an enterprise zone and is entering her \$17,000 wage income from that zone on line 1. She claimed a \$7,500 enterprise zone deduction on Indiana Schedule D, line 15. She should claim that \$7,500 deduction on line 2.

These deductions are limited to the following, which must be reported on Indiana Schedule A, Section 1, Column B: payments made to IRA accounts or self-employed retirement plans; medical savings account deduction; moving expense deduction*; self employment tax deduction; Keogh, self-employed SEP and SIMPLE plans; active military pay deduction and enterprise zone deduction.

* The moving expense deduction will be allowed only to the extent the income earned from that move is being taxed by Indiana on Section 2, line 1.

Example 10 - Tim and Jane file a joint tax return and live in a county that doesn't have a tax. Jane does not owe county tax, but Tim does because his business is in a county having a tax. She has a \$21,000 wage income and a \$1,400 moving expense. Tim has \$23,000 net income from his photography shop and claimed a \$700 self employed SEP deduction. He'll enter his \$23,000 income on line 1 of Section 2 and the \$700 SEP deduction on line 2 of Section 2. He's not eligible to take the moving expense deduction because the wage income that it is in relation to is not being taxed for county tax purposes.

Line 4

If you are filing a single or married filing separately tax return enter your total exemptions from Form IT-40PNR, line 10. If you are filing a joint tax return, enter your exemption(s) (personal, over 65 and/or blind) included on Form IT-40PNR, line 10. Note: You cannot claim your spouse's exemption. Exemptions for dependents can be claimed by either spouse, as long as the total of Line 4, Columns A and B is not greater than line 10 on the Form IT-40PNR.

*Example - On the front of the IT-40PNR Jack and Sue show 3 exemptions (\$3,000) on line 4 and 1 exemption (\$1,500) on line 5. The line 8 amount is \$4,500. The line 9 amount is .40. Jack can use \$3,500 exemptions x .40 = \$1,400 to figure his county tax.

Line 6

Find your county on the *County Income Tax Chart* on page 23. Find the rate from the *Nonresident Rate* column (the second column of rates over) and enter it here. For example, if your county is Elkhart, enter .005.

Line 7

Multiply line 5 by the line 6 county tax rate.

Line 8

Add the amounts from line 7, columns A and B. Enter the total here and on line 13 of the IT-40PNR.

Note: If you have figured a tax in Section 1 and Section 2, add amounts from Section 1, line 9 and Section 2, line 8 and enter on form IT-40PNR, line 13.

IT-40PNR front page line-by-line instructions cont'd ...

Line 14 - Use Tax Due on Out-of-State Purchases

If, while a resident of Indiana, you made purchases outside Indiana by mail order, through radio or television advertising, *from the Internet*, or directly from an out-of-state company, those purchases may be subject to Indiana sales and use tax if sales tax was not paid at the time of purchase. This tax, called "use" tax, is figured by multiplying 5% (.05) times the total purchases.

When you make purchases from a company in Indiana, that company is responsible for collecting the Indiana sales tax from you. When you make purchases from an out-of-state company, **YOU** are responsible for making sure the use tax is paid. Either the out-of-state company collects the tax from you or you must pay the tax directly to the State of Indiana.

To figure your tax you should complete the worksheet at the bottom of page 22. If you did pay sales tax to the state where the item was originally purchased you are allowed a credit against your Indiana use tax for an amount up to 5%.

Note: Do not include the following items on the worksheet: automobiles, watercraft, aircraft, and trailers. A credit for taxes previously paid is not allowed for these items that are required to be titled, registered or licensed in Indiana. For more information regarding use tax call (317) 233-4015.

Line-by-line instructions cont'd...

Line 15 - Household Employment Taxes

If, while you lived in Indiana, you paid cash wages during 1999 to an individual who is *not*: a) your spouse; b) your child under age 21; c) your parent; or d) an employee under age 18; *and* e) they worked in and around your home as a baby-sitter, nanny, health aide, private nurse, maid, caretaker, yard worker or someone who does similar domestic duties, then they *may* be your employee.

For more information on *Who Is A Household Employee?*, it is recommended that you get Federal Publication 926, *Household Employer's Tax Guide*, by calling the IRS at 1-800-829-1040.

If you paid cash wages over \$1,000 to a household worker who is your employee, you may have needed to have withheld state and county income taxes. If you want to pay these taxes on your Indiana income tax return, contact the Department for Schedule IN-H.

If you had Indiana state tax and/or county tax withheld on any other federal forms, such as a W-2G or 1099R, you must attach them to the tax return to get credit for the amount withheld.

If you are filing a joint return, be sure to include your spouse's W-2s, WH-18s and/or Form 1099s if they show Indiana state and/or county withholding amounts.

Use of substitute W-2s might delay the processing of your return and/or refund.

Don't claim credit for taxes withheld for states other than Indiana or for localities outside Indiana.

Line 19 - 1999 Estimated Tax Paid

If you made estimated tax payments for state and/or county tax, enter the total paid for 1999 on this line. Also include any payments made with Form IT-9 "Extension of Time to File" for tax year 1999.

Indiana Credits

Lines 17 and 18 - Indiana State and County Tax Withheld

The amount of Indiana state tax withheld is usually shown on box 18 and the amount of Indiana county tax withheld is usually shown on box 21 of the W-2s.

You **must** attach your W-2s, WH-18s and/or Form 1099s to your tax return to verify the amount withheld.

If you had more than one job, a W-2 form for each job must be attached to the tax return so you can get credit for all Indiana state and county tax withheld.

Note: Do not include on this line any estimated tax paid for 2000.

...credits continue on page 24 

Sales/Use Tax Worksheet



List all purchases of property from out-of-state sources.

Description of Personal Property Purchased	Date of Purchase	Purchase Price of Property	
1. Total purchase price of property subject to the sales/use tax	1		
2. Sales/use tax: Multiply line 1 by .05 (5%)	2		
3. Sales tax previously paid on the above items (up to 5% per item)	3		
4. Total amount due: Subtract line 3 from line 2. Carry to Form IT-40PNR, line 14. If the amount is negative, enter zero and put no entry on line 14 of the IT-40 PNR.....	4		

1999 Indiana County Income Tax Rates and County Codes

*These rates have changed from last year's chart.

County Code	County Name	Resident Rate	Nonresident Rate
01	Adams	.008	.0035
02	Allen	.01*	.0055*
03	Bartholomew	.01	.0025
04	Benton	.0125	.005
05	Blackford	.0125	.005
06	Boone	.01	.0025
07	Brown	.0125	.005
08	Carroll	.011	.0035
09	Cass	.0125	.005
10	Clark	NA	NA
11	Clay	.01	.0025
12	Clinton	.0125	.005
13	Crawford	.01	.005
14	Daviess	.01	.0025
15	Dearborn	.006	.0015
16	Decatur	.0125	.005
17	DeKalb	.0125	.005
18	Delaware	.008	.0035
19	Dubois	.01	.0055
20	Elkhart	.0125	.005
21	Fayette	.01	.0025
22	Floyd	.003	.003
23	Fountain	.01	.0025
24	Franklin	.0125	.005
25	Fulton	.01175	.00425
26	Gibson	.005	.005
27	Grant	.01	.0025
28	Greene	.01	.0025
29	Hamilton	.01	.0025
30	Hancock	.01075*	.00325*
31	Harrison	.01	.005
32	Hendricks	.0125	.005
33	Henry	.01	.0025
34	Howard	.009	.00375
35	Huntington	.01	.0025
36	Jackson	.0135*	.005*
37	Jasper	.01	.0025
38	Jay	.0125	.005
39	Jefferson	NA	NA
40	Jennings	.0125	.005
41	Johnson	.01	.0025
42	Knox	.0025*	.0025*
43	Kosciusko	.006	.0015
44	LaGrange	.0125	.005
45	Lake	NA	NA
46	LaPorte	.0095	.007
47	Lawrence	.01	.0025
48	Madison	.0085*	.002125*
49	Marion	.007	.00175
50	Marshall	.01	.0025
51	Martin	.01	.004

County Code	County Name	Resident Rate	Nonresident Rate
52	Miami	.0085	.004
53	Monroe	.01	.0025
54	Montgomery	.01	.0025
55	Morgan	.01	.0025
56	Newton	.01	.0025
57	Noble	.01	.0025
58	Ohio	.01	.0025
59	Orange	.0125	.005
60	Owen	.0125*	.005*
61	Parke	.0125	.005
62	Perry	.01	.00625
63	Pike	.004	.004
64	Porter	NA	NA
65	Posey	NA	NA
66	Pulaski	.0155*	.005
67	Putnam	.0125	.005
68	Randolph	.0125	.005
69	Ripley	.0125	.005
70	Rush	.0125	.005
71	St. Joseph	.0055*	.002875*
72	Scott	.01	.0025
73	Shelby	.0125	.005
74	Spencer	.005	.005
75	Starke	.006*	.0035*
76	Steuben	.01	.0025
77	Sullivan	NA	NA
78	Switzerland	.0085*	.002125*
79	Tippecanoe	.01*	.0055*
80	Tipton	.0125	.005
81	Union	.0125	.005
82	Vanderburgh	.01	.0025
83	Vermillion	.001	.001
84	Vigo	NA	NA
85	Wabash	.0125	.005
86	Warren	.0125	.005
87	Warrick	.0035	.0035
88	Washington	.0125	.005
89	Wayne	.0125	.005
90	Wells	.0125	.005
91	White	.0125	.005
92	Whitley	.012	.0045

**00 All Other States
except the following:**

94 Illinois
95 Kentucky
96 Michigan
97 Ohio
98 Pennsylvania
99 Wisconsin

Line 20 - Unified Tax Credit for the Elderly

You may be able to claim a credit if you or your spouse meet **all** the following requirements:

- a) You must have been age 65 or older by December 31, 1999;
- b) The amount on Indiana Schedule A, Section 3, line 36A (plus any net operating loss from federal Form 1040, line 21) must be *less than \$10,000*;
- c) You must have been a resident of Indiana for 6 months or more during 1999; and
- d) You must not have been in prison for 180 days or more in 1999.

Disabled persons under age 65 do not qualify for this credit.

Important:

- If a spouse dies after January 1, 1999, the surviving spouse can claim this credit by filing a joint return. A copy of the death certificate must be attached to the tax return to verify the date of death.
- If a taxpayer dies and does not have a surviving spouse, then an estate executor or an administrator of the estate *cannot* claim the credit on behalf of the deceased taxpayer.

If you meet the requirements for claiming the Unified Tax Credit for the Elderly, but don't have any income to report on Indiana Schedule A, Section 1, you have the option to file Form SC-40 Unified Tax Credit for the Elderly. If you do file Form SC-40 then **do not** file the Form IT-40PNR.

Contact the Department to get Form SC-40. You can claim the credit on either Form IT-40PNR or Form SC-40, but *file only one of these forms, and only file once*.

The deadline for claiming this credit is June 30, 2000. The only exception to this rule is if you have a valid extension to file your tax return. In this case, your due date is either your extension date or June 30, whichever is later.

To figure your Unified Tax Credit for the Elderly:

Use Table A if:

You meet all the requirements noted above, **and**

- you are filing a joint return, lived with your spouse during all of 1999 and both of you were age 65 or older by December 31, 1999; **or**
- both you and your spouse met all the requirements, and your spouse died after January 1, 1999.

Table A

Joint Filers Both Age 65 or Older

If the income on Line 36A of Indiana Schedule A, Section 3* is:	Your Allowable Credit is:
less than \$1,000.....	\$140
between \$1,000 and \$2,999.....	\$90
between \$3,000 and \$9,999.....	\$80

*Plus any net operating loss from federal Form 1040, line 21.

Use Table B if:

You meet all the requirements noted above, **and**

- you are age 65 or older and are single or widowed;
- you are filing a joint return and only one of you is age 65 or older; **or**
- you are married but did not live with your spouse during 1999, are age 65 or older and are married filing separately.

Table B

Only One Person Age 65 or Older

If the income on Line 36A of Indiana Schedule A, Section 3* is:	Your Allowable Credit is:
less than \$1,000.....	\$100
between \$1,000 and \$2,999.....	\$50
between \$3,000 and \$9,999.....	\$40

*Plus any net operating loss from federal Form 1040, line 21.

Once you have located the allowable Unified Tax Credit for the Elderly on Table A or B, enter that amount on line 20 on Form IT-40PNR.



Line 21 - Indiana's Earned Income Credit: Schedule IN-EIC

You may be eligible to claim Indiana's Earned Income Credit if you meet **all** of the following requirements.

- ✓ You have at least one qualifying child*,
- ✓ Your qualifying child lived with you in the United States for more than half of 1999,**
- ✓ Your total income is less than \$12,000,
- ✓ At least 80% of your total income is earned income, **and**
- ✓ If you are a full-year Indiana resident or a part-year/full-year nonresident of Indiana, you must have taxable income from Indiana sources (you must have an entry on or line 21B of Schedule A, Form IT-40PNR).

*Unlike the federal earned income credit, you **must** have a qualifying child to be eligible to claim this credit.

** See **Military personnel stationed outside the United States** on the next page.

The Earned Income Credit (EIC) will lower the tax you owe and may give you a refund even if you don't owe any tax. The credit can be as much as \$408.

Information in the following sections will help you determine your eligibility and, if eligible, figure your credit.

Schedule IN-EIC

Section A – Figure your Adjusted Income

Adjusted Income

Your adjusted income must be less than \$12,000. You can find this amount on federal Form 1040 line 22, Form 1040A line 14, or Form 1040EZ line 4.

Note: You may not be required to file a federal tax return. However, you will need to complete a federal tax return for the purpose of figuring this amount.

Section B - Qualifying Child

A qualifying child is a child who:

1. Is your son, daughter, adopted child, grandchild, stepchild, or foster child, and
2. Was, at the end of 1999:
 - under age 19, or
 - under age 24 and a student (see this page), or
 - any age and permanently and totally disabled (see this page), **and**
3. Lived with you in the United States for more than half of 1999 (for all of 1999 if a foster child).

If the child did not live with you for the required time, see the **Exception** on this page.

A child does not always have to be your dependent to qualify. But if the child was married or is also a qualifying child of another person (other than your spouse if filing a joint return), special rules apply. See **Married Child** and **Qualifying Child of More Than One Person** in the next column.

Example. You are divorced and have a 7-year-old son. Although you had custody of your son, he is claimed as a dependent on his other parent's 1999 federal tax return. Your son is **your** qualifying child for this credit because he meets each of the five requirements listed earlier. Your son is not a qualifying child of his other parent because he did not live with the other parent for more than half of 1999 and the following **exception** does not apply.

Exception. The child, including a foster child, is considered to have lived with you for all of 1999 if **both** of the following apply.

1. The child was born or died in 1999, and
2. Your home was the child's home for the entire time he or she was alive during 1999.

The following explain some of the terms used earlier.

- An **adopted child** includes a child placed with you for adoption by an authorized placement agency, even if the adoption is not final.
- A **grandchild** is any descendent of your son, daughter, or adopted child. For example, a grandchild includes your great-grandchild, great-great-grandchild, etc.
- A person is your eligible **foster child** if the child lived with you for the whole year and you cared for that child as you would your own child. The eligible foster child does not have to be related to you.
- A **student** is a child who, during any 5 months of 1999 –
 1. Was enrolled as a full-time student at a school, or
 2. Took a full-time, on-farm training course. The course had to be given by a school or a state, county or local government agency.

A **school** includes elementary schools, junior and senior high schools, colleges, universities, and technical, trade, and mechanical schools. It does **not** include on-the-job training courses, correspondence schools, and night schools. *Night school:* Your child is not considered a full-time student if attending school only at night. However, full-time attendance at a school may include some attendance at night as part of a full-time course of study. *Vocational high school:* Students who work on "co-op" jobs in private industry as a part of a school's prescribed course of classroom and practical training are considered full-time students.

- A child is **permanently and totally disabled** if, by the end of 1999, both the following apply:
 1. He or she cannot engage in any substantial gainful activity because of a physical or mental condition, **and**
 2. A doctor determines the condition has lasted or can be expected to last continuously for at least a year or can lead to death.

Married Child

If your child was married at the end of 1999, that child is a qualifying child only if you can claim him or her as an exemption on line 4 of Form IT-40PNR. Exception: If this child's other parent can claim him/her as an exemption on the other parent's federal income tax return, then this child can be your qualifying child.

Qualifying Child of More Than One Person

If you and someone else have the same qualifying child, the person with the higher modified adjusted gross income (AGI) for 1999 is the only one who may be able to claim the credit. The person with the lower modified AGI cannot claim the credit. This is true even if the person with the higher modified AGI does not claim the credit or meet all of the rules to claim the credit.

Example. You and your 5-year-old daughter moved in with your mother in April 1999. You are not a qualifying child of your mother. Your daughter meets the conditions to be a qualifying child for both you and your mother. Your modified AGI for 1999 was \$6,000, and your mother's was \$11,000. Because your mother's modified AGI was higher, your daughter is your mother's qualifying child. You **cannot** take this credit even if your mother does not or cannot claim the credit.

If three or more persons have the same qualifying child, the person with the highest modified AGI is the only one who may be able to claim the credit.

Unmarried couples living together.

If an unmarried couple lives together with a qualifying child of both persons, the person with the higher modified AGI is the only one who may be eligible to claim the credit. The person with the lower modified AGI cannot claim the credit with a qualifying child. **Note:** If the other person is your spouse and you file a joint return, this rule does not apply.

How to Figure your Modified AGI (Adjusted Gross Income)

If you have a qualified child of more than one person you must figure modified AGI for each person. First, complete your federal income tax return.

- If you filed federal Form 1040EZ, your modified AGI is line 4 from that form.
- If you filed federal Form 1040A, your modified AGI is line 8b plus line 16 from that form.
- If you filed federal Form 1040, your modified AGI is the total of line 8b plus line 33, increased by the amount of (1) any loss claimed on Form 1040, line 13, (2) three-fourths of any losses on Form 1040, lines 12 and 18, and (3) any nontaxable distributions from a pension, annuity, or individual retirement arrangement (IRA). But modified AGI does not include any distribution that is not taxable because it (a) was a trustee-to-trustee transfer or (b) was rolled over into a similar type of plan during the period allowed for rollovers. If you converted part or all of a traditional, SEP, or SIMPLE IRA to a Roth IRA, see federal Publication 596 to figure your modified AGI. Also see that publication to figure your modified AGI if you are filing federal Schedule E or you are claiming a loss from the rental of personal property not used in a trade or business.

Residency Test

To meet the residency test, the child:

1. Must have lived with you for more than half the year (the whole year if the child is an eligible foster child), and
2. The home must be in the United States (one of the 50 states or the District of Columbia).

Note: You are not required to have a traditional home for purposes of the child living with you. For example, you could qualify if your child lived with you for more than half the year in a homeless shelter.

Birth or death of a child. The child is considered to have lived with you for all of 1999 if **both** of the following apply.

1. The child was born or died in 1999, and
2. Your home was the child's home for the entire time he or she was alive during 1999.

Temporary absences, such as for school, vacation, or medical care, count as time lived at home.

Military personnel stationed outside the United States.

U.S. military personnel stationed outside the United States on extended active duty are considered to live in the United States during that period for purposes of the earned income tax credit.

Extended active duty means you are called or ordered to duty for an indefinite period or for a period of more than 90 days. Once you begin serving your extended active duty, you are still considered to have been on extended active duty even if you serve less than 90 days.

Section C – The information in this section will help to determine your earned income

Earned income

This credit is called the "earned income tax credit" because, to qualify, you must work and have earned income. If you are married and file a joint return, you meet this rule if at least one spouse works and has earned income.

Earned income is:

1. Wages, salaries, tips and other employee compensation (usually the amount reported on federal Form 1040 line 7* or on line 1 of federal Forms 1040A or 1040EZ), plus
2. Net earnings from self-employment (figure your earnings from self-employment on the Worksheet on Schedule IN-EIC, line 4).

...earned income credit continues on page 27 

Indiana Earned Income Credit cont'd...

*For purposes of figuring this credit, earned income **does not** include the following (which may have been included on line 7 of your federal Form 1040):

- Workfare payments,
- Taxable scholarship or fellowship grant that was not reported on a W-2 form, and/or
- An amount paid to an inmate in a penal institution.

Nontaxable Earned Income

Certain earned income is not taxable, but it must be included to see if you can take this credit. Nontaxable earned income includes anything of value (money, goods, or services) that is not taxable that you received from your employer for your work.

Some examples of nontaxable earned income are listed here:

- Amounts shown in box 13 of your W-2 form with a code "Q".
- Housing allowances or rental value of a parsonage for clergy members. However, if you are filing federal Schedule SE, see Special procedures for a minister or member of a religious order on the back of Schedule IN-EIC.
- Meals and lodgings provided for the convenience of your employer.
- Salary deferrals. For example, the deferred compensation amount in box 15 of the W-2 form qualifies as a salary deferral.
- Excludable dependent care benefits from federal Form 2441, line 18.
- Excludable employer-provided adoption benefits from federal Form 8839, line 29.
- Salary reductions, such as under a cafeteria plan, unless they are included in box 1 of your W-2 form.

Include the total of your nontaxable earned income on Section C, line C2.

Special Rules

Household Employees. If you were a household employee who did not receive a W-2 form because your employer paid you less than \$1,100 in 1999, be sure to include the amount you were paid on Schedule IN-EIC, Section C, line C-1 if it's not in the amount on Form 1040 or Form 1040A, line 7.

Workfare Payments. These are cash payments certain families receive from a state or local agency that administers public assistance funds under the federal TANF program. These cash payments are made in return for work experience activities (including work associated with remodeling or repairing publicly assisted housing) or community service program activities. These are not earned income for purposes of the EIC. If the total income on federal Form 1040 or 1040A, line 7, includes such income, subtract that income from the amount on line 7. Enter the result on Schedule IN-EIC, Section C, line C-1.

Inmates. Amounts paid to inmates in penal institutions for their work are not earned income for purposes of the EIC. If the total on Form 1040 or 1040A, line 7 includes such income, subtract that income from the amount on line 7. Enter the result on Schedule IN-EIC, Section C, line C-1.

Indiana Credits: Form IT-40PNR, Schedule E

Note: The following credits cannot be refunded; their purpose is to help reduce your Indiana state and/or county tax liabilities. See the limitation areas after the line 3 and line 11 instructions.

Line 1 - Credit for Local Taxes Paid Outside of Indiana

If you figured county tax on Form IT-40PNR, line 13, **and** had to pay a local income tax outside Indiana, you may be able to take a credit. This credit applies only if the tax paid outside Indiana was to another city, county, town, or other local government, and they did not refund the tax or give you a credit for Indiana county tax.

The credit can be used against the Indiana county tax figured if the tax is the County Adjusted Gross Income Tax (CAGIT) or County Option Income Tax (COIT). This credit **cannot** be claimed against the County Economic Development Income Tax (CEDIT).

The *County Income Tax Chart* found on page 23 of this booklet lists the counties with their combined tax rates, if applicable. For instance, the Martin County resident tax rate of .01 is made up of COIT (.008) plus CEDIT (.002) for a .01 combined county tax rate. If the county you paid tax to assesses CEDIT, the *Rate Conversion Chart* below will help you to determine the correct rate to use to figure this credit.

Step 1: Figuring your rate: If your January 1, 1999 county of residence is on the **Rate Conversion Chart** on page 28, use the rate in Column A to figure your credit. If that county isn't on the chart, use the resident rate you entered on Schedule CT-40PNR, Section 1, line 4.

If your January 1, 1999, county of residence doesn't have a county tax but the January 1, 1999 county where you worked is on the **Rate Conversion Chart** on page 28, use the rate in Column B to figure your credit. If that county isn't on the chart, use the nonresident rate that you entered on Schedule CT-40PNR, Section 2, line 6.

Step 2: Figuring your credit: Complete lines A, B and C.

A. Enter the amount of tax paid to the non-Indiana locality A _____

B. Multiply the amount of income taxed by the non-Indiana locality by the rate from Step 1 above B _____

C. Enter the amount of Indiana county income tax shown on Form IT-40PNR, line 13 ... C _____

The amount of the Credit for Local Taxes Paid Outside of Indiana is the **lesser** of the amounts on A, B or C.

Indiana Credits cont'd...

Important: You **must** attach a copy of your W-2s showing the non-Indiana locality amount withheld or a copy of the non-Indiana locality tax return.

Rate Conversion Chart

County	A Resident	B Nonresident
Adams	.006	.0015
Allen	.006	.0015
Benton	.01	.0025
Blackford	.01	.0025
Brown	.01	.0025
Carroll	.01	.0025
Cass	.01	.0025
Clinton	.01	.0025
Crawford	.0075	.0025
Decatur	.01	.0025
DeKalb	.01	.0025
Delaware	.006	.0015
Dubois	.006	.0015
Elkhart	.01	.0025
Floyd	(Cannot take credit)*	
Franklin	.01	.0025
Fulton	.01	.0025
Gibson	(Cannot take credit)*	
Harrison	.0075	.0025
Hendricks	.01	.0025
Howard	.007	.00175
Jackson	.0105	.0025
Jay	.01	.0025
Jennings	.01	.0025
Knox	.005	.00125
LaGrange	.01	.0025
LaPorte	.005	.0025
Martin	.008	.002
Miami	.006	.0015
Orange	.01	.0025
Owen	.01	.0025
Parke	.01	.0025
Perry	.005	.00125
Pike	(Cannot take credit)*	
Pulaski	.0115	.0025
Putnam	.01	.0025
Randolph	.01	.0025
Ripley	.01	.0025
Rush	.01	.0025
St. Joseph	.0025	.000625
Shelby	.01	.0025
Spencer	(Cannot take credit)*	
Starke	.005	.0025
Tippecanoe	.006	.0015
Tipton	.01	.0025
Union	.01	.0025
Vermillion	(Cannot take credit)*	
Wabash	.01	.0025
Warren	.01	.0025
Warrick	(Cannot take credit)*	
Washington	.01	.0025
Wayne	.01	.0025
Wells	.01	.0025
White	.01	.0025
Whitley	.01	.0025

*Floyd, Gibson, Pike, Spencer, Vermillion and Warrick counties have adopted CREDIT only, not CAGIT or COIT.

Line 2 - County Credit for the Elderly (Age 65 or Older) or Permanently Disabled

If you take the federal credit on federal Schedule R and you owe county tax, you may be allowed a credit.



Use the following steps to figure your credit.

- Enter the Elderly Credit from federal Schedule R A _____
- Enter the factor from the *County Credit for the Elderly Chart* below that corresponds to your county tax rate B _____
- Multiply A times B and enter result here.. C _____
- Enter the amount of Indiana county tax shown on Form IT-40PNR, line 13 D _____

The amount of the County Credit for the Elderly is the **lesser** of the amounts on C or D. You must attach a copy of federal Schedule R.

Example: Jane is 67 years old. She is entitled to a credit of \$550 on federal Schedule R. She lives in a county that has a county tax rate of .01. Her county tax due is \$60. Jane's County Credit for the Elderly is \$37 (\$550 X .06667 = \$36.66 (rounded to \$37)).

County Credit for the Elderly Chart

If your County Tax Rate is:	Then your Factor is:	If your County Tax Rate is:	Then your Factor is:
0.001	0.00667	0.006	0.04
0.0015	0.01	0.00625	0.04167
0.00175	0.01167	0.007	0.04667
0.002125	0.01417	0.008	0.05333
0.0025	0.01667	0.0085	0.05667
0.002875	0.01917	0.009	0.06
0.003	0.02	0.0095	0.06333
0.00325	0.02167	0.01	0.06667
0.0035	0.02333	0.01075	0.07167
0.00375	0.025	0.011	0.07333
0.004	0.02667	0.01175	0.07833
0.00425	0.02833	0.012	0.08
0.0045	0.03	0.0125	0.08333
0.005	0.03333	0.0135	0.09
0.0055	0.03667	0.0155	0.10333

Line 3 - Other Local Credits



Community Revitalization Enhancement District Credit

A state **and** local income tax liability credit is available for a qualified investment made within a community revitalization enhancement district. The expenditure must be made under a plan adopted by an advisory commission on industrial development and approved by the Indiana Department of Commerce before it is made. The credit is equal to 25% of the qualified investment made by the taxpayer during the taxable year.

Pass through entities (S corporations and partnerships) are not eligible for the credit.

The credit is non-refundable and cannot be carried back. You may carryforward any excess credit to the next tax year.

Since any unused portion of the credit is to be carried forward to the next tax year, special calculations must be made to arrive at the amount to be used. This credit is allowed to offset both state and local tax due. To figure the amount of credit to be utilized this year, use the following steps.



- Step 1** Enter the county tax from IT-40PNR line 13 A _____
- Step 2** Enter the total of lines 1 plus 2 from Schedule E B _____
- Step 3** Subtract line B from line A (if less than zero, enter zero) C _____
- Step 4** Enter the full amount of your Community Revitalization Enhancement District credit D _____

The amount to be entered on line 3 of Schedule E is the smaller of the line C or line D amounts. Also, see the Community Revitalization Enhancement District credit instructions for line 11 on page 32.

Limitation: There is one final limitation if you have entries on lines 1, 2 and 3 of Schedule E. These two credits, *when combined*, cannot be greater than the county tax shown on Form IT-40PNR line 13; if they are, adjust the amounts before you enter them. See the following example.

Example:

- The line 1 credit for local taxes paid outside of Indiana of \$100 plus the line 2 county credit for the elderly of \$20 equals \$120.
- Your IT-40PNR line 13 county tax due is \$115.
- Since your combined credits are \$5 more than your county tax due, reduce your last entry (the \$20 county credit for the elderly) by \$5 to \$15.
- Enter \$15 on line 2, and attach an explanation showing your calculations.

Line 4 - College Credit

If you donated money or property to an Indiana college or university, you may be able to take a credit. To claim this credit you must complete and attach Schedule CC-40. Contact the Department to get more information and Schedule CC-40.

You must maintain documentation of your contributions as the Department can require you to provide this information. **Note:** Tuition paid to a college or university is not a contribution, and does not qualify for this credit.

Line 5 - Credit for Taxes Paid to Other States

If you received income from another state while you were an Indiana resident, that income must be reported on your Indiana income tax return. You may be able to take a credit for taxes paid to another state. If you had income from another state and had to pay taxes to that state, read the following instructions carefully.

If you were an Indiana resident during part or all of 1999 and had income from any of the states listed in Group A below, you should first find out what the other state's rules are concerning the taxation of your income.

Group A

No Agreement (Credit taken on resident return)

Alabama	Maine	New York
Arkansas	Maryland	North Carolina
Colorado	Massachusetts	North Dakota
Connecticut	Minnesota	Oklahoma
Delaware	Mississippi	Rhode Island
Georgia	Missouri	South Carolina
Hawaii	Montana	Tennessee*
Idaho	Nebraska	Utah
Illinois	New Hampshire*	Vermont
Iowa	New Jersey	Virginia
Kansas	New Mexico	West Virginia
Louisiana		

Any foreign countries or U.S. possessions

*(Capital gain, interest, and dividends only)

Group A Worksheet



- A. Enter the amount of tax paid to the other state. (This does not mean the tax withheld from your wages, but the actual tax figured on the other state's return) A _____
- B. Multiply the amount of income from the other state (that is subject to Indiana tax) by 3.4% (.034) B _____
- C. Enter the amount of Indiana state income tax shown on Form IT-40PNR, line 12 C _____

The **lesser** of the amounts on A, B or C is your allowable credit for taxes paid to other states. You **must** attach a copy of the income tax return (not just the W-2 forms) you filed with the other state to

Indiana Credits cont'd...

claim this credit. If the other state's return is not attached, the credit will be disallowed. Likewise, if you have foreign tax credit, complete the Group A Worksheet and attach federal Form 1116. If Form 1116 was not required, attach Forms 1099-INT and/or 1099-DIV (or a substitute statement) to verify the foreign tax and amount of income being taxed.

Group B

Reciprocal Agreement (Wages, Salaries, Tips, and Commissions Only)

Kentucky	Michigan	Ohio
Pennsylvania	Wisconsin	

If you were an Indiana resident and had income from one of the states listed in Group B, you are covered by a reciprocal agreement. However, this agreement only applies to income from wages, salaries, tips, and commissions.

If you had other types of income from these states (such as business income, farm income, etc.), use the Group A Worksheet to figure your credit.

Normally, employers in these states will withhold Indiana state tax from your wages because of the reciprocal agreement. However, if the state tax they withheld is not for Indiana, you must file a claim for refund with that state. You still have to include this income on your Indiana return and pay the Indiana tax. You'll get the other state's taxes back by filing a refund claim with them.

If you were a full-year resident of one of the reciprocal states and your income from Indiana was from wages, salaries, tips, and commissions, you should file Form IT-40RNR, Reciprocal Nonresident Income Tax Return.

If you were a resident of one of the reciprocal states and had other types of income from Indiana, or were a part-year Indiana resident, you'll need to file Form IT-40PNR.

Group C

Reverse Credit (Credit taken on nonresident return)

Arizona	Oregon
California	Washington D.C.

If you were an Indiana resident and had income from one of the states in Group C, you must pay Indiana tax on all your income. You will also need to file a nonresident return with the other state and claim a credit on their tax return for the Indiana tax paid.

If you were a resident of a Group C state and had income from Indiana, you must file an Indiana nonresident return, figure your tax, and then claim a credit for taxes paid to other states on the Indiana nonresident return. Make sure to attach a copy of the other state's tax return to substantiate the credit.

Note: For taxpayers residing in Washington, D.C., please contact the Department for Income Tax Information Bulletin 28. There is a special exception for this credit for Washington, D.C. residents that you must be aware of when calculating this credit.

Group D

No State Income Tax (No credit allowed)

Alaska	Florida	Nevada	South Dakota
Texas	Washington	Wyoming	

If you were an Indiana resident and had income from one of the states in Group D, you are not allowed to claim this credit. These states do not have an income tax. You must file an Indiana resident return and pay Indiana tax on all your income.

Line 6 - Research Expense Credit

Indiana has a research expense credit that is very similar to the federal credit for research and experimental expenses paid in carrying on your trade or business in Indiana.

S corporations and partnerships may take this credit and pass through the unused portion to their shareholders and partners.

Form IT-20 REC must be completed and a copy attached to claim this credit.

Line 7 - Neighborhood Assistance Credit

If you made a contribution or engaged in activities to upgrade areas in Indiana, you may be able to claim a credit for this assistance. This credit is administered by the Department of Commerce. Form NC-20 must be attached to claim this credit.

For more information about this credit, contact the Department and request Form NC-20 and Income Tax Information Bulletin #22.

Line 8 - Enterprise Zone Credits/Airport Development Zone Credits

Certain areas within Indiana have been designated as enterprise zones. Enterprise zones are established to encourage investment and job growth in distressed urban areas. Enterprise zones have been established in certain portions of the following cities:

Anderson	Fort Wayne	Marion
Bedford	Gary	Michigan City
Bloomington	Grissom Aeroplex	Muncie
Connersville	Hammond	Richmond
East Chicago	Indiana Army Ammo	South Bend
Elkhart	Indianapolis	Terre Haute
Evansville	Kokomo	
Fort Harrison	Lafayette	

Currently, an airport development zone is established within the City of Gary. Areas within the City of Terre Haute and areas within Allen County are also eligible to designate airport development zones.

Indiana Credits cont'd...

Sole Proprietors who operate and/or invest in a business located in a zone may be eligible for the following credits: Enterprise Zone/Airport Development Zone Loan Interest Credit (Schedule LIC); Employment Expense Credit (Schedule EZ, Parts 1, 2, and 3) and Enterprise Zone/Airport Development Zone Investment Cost Credit. (**Note:** These forms are also used for the airport development zone credits even though the title on the forms indicates only enterprise zones.)

Generally, businesses organized as partnerships or S corporations are not eligible to pass-through enterprise zone credits to their partners or shareholders. Exception: A partnership, a limited liability partnership, a limited liability company and an S corporation are entitled to the enterprise zone investment cost credit for a qualified investment made in a designated zone located in Vigo County, Indiana. If the entity has no adjusted gross income tax liability, then the partners and/or shareholders are entitled to claim their share of the credit on their individual income tax return.

Income Tax Information Bulletin #66, EZ Schedules, and Schedule LIC will provide additional information about these credits. You can get the information bulletin and forms by contacting the Department of Revenue. The Department of Commerce can provide additional information about the Enterprise Zone Investment Cost Credit. You may contact the Department of Commerce at: Indiana Department of Commerce, One North Capitol, Suite 700, Indianapolis, IN 46204-2248, phone number (317) 232-8911.

Line 9 - Teacher Summer Employment Credit

If you hire math or science teachers during the summer vacation, you may be able to take a credit. The qualified positions must be certified by the Department of Education, and the certificate must be attached to your tax return before the credit can be approved.

Contact the Department of Education at (317) 232-6676 for more information about this credit.

Line 10 - Twenty-First Century Scholars Program Credit

A tax credit is allowed for contributions made to the Twenty-First Century Scholars Program Support Fund. The credit is equal to 50% of the contributions made during the tax year up to a maximum limit of \$100 for a single return and \$200 for a joint return.

Detailed information about the scholarship program, registration, and administration may be obtained by calling the State Student Assistance Commission at (317) 232-2350.

Note: This credit is not the same as the College Credit.

Line 11 - Other Credits

Following is a list of the credits available to be taken on the Indiana individual income tax return.

Maternity Home Credit

An income tax credit is allowed for maternity home owners providing a temporary residence to at least one pregnant woman for at least 60 consecutive days during her pregnancy. The maternity home owner must annually file an application with the State Department of Health to be eligible to claim this credit. A copy of the approved application must be attached to your tax return before the credit can be taken. Contact the State Department of Health at (317) 233-5600 to obtain an application and more information about this credit.

Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit

A Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit is available for the rehabilitation or preservation of a historic building that is listed on the Indiana Register of Historic Sites and Structures, is at least 50 years old and is income-producing. The cost of rehabilitation or preservation must also exceed \$10,000. A credit of 20% of the cost of the qualified rehabilitation or preservation expenses may be taken against your state income tax liability. Any unused balance of the credit may be carried forward for up to 15 years.

Those eligible to claim this credit include an individual, corporation, S corporation, partnership, limited liability company, limited liability partnership, nonprofit organization or joint venture.

To qualify for the credit, you must obtain certification from the Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, Indiana Department of Natural Resources. For additional information, you may call the Department of Natural Resources at (317) 232-1646.

Riverboat Building Credit

A tax credit has been established for any individual or company that builds or refurbishes a riverboat, which is licensed to conduct legal gambling in Indiana. This credit is equal to 15% of the qualified investment and can be carried forward to subsequent tax years. The Department of Commerce must approve the costs of the qualified investment **before** the costs are incurred. Contact the Department of Commerce at (317) 232-8782 for more information about this credit.

Industrial Recovery Tax Credit

This credit is based on a taxpayer's qualified investment in a vacant industrial facility located in a designated industrial recovery site. If the enterprise zone board approves the application and the plan for rehabilitation, you are entitled to a credit based on the "qualified investment." Request additional information regarding the procedures for obtaining the credit from the Indiana Department of Commerce, Enterprise Zone Board, One North Capitol, Suite 700, Indianapolis, IN 46204, telephone number (317) 232-8905.

Military Base Recovery Tax Credit

A taxpayer that is an owner or developer of a military base recovery site may be eligible for a credit if investing in the rehabilitation of real property located in a military base recovery site according to a plan approved by the Enterprise Zone Board. For more information about this contact the Department of Commerce at: Indiana Department of Commerce, One North Capitol, Suite 700, Indianapolis, IN 46204-2248, phone number (317) 232-8911.

Individual Development Account Credit

A credit is available for contributions made to a community development corporation participating in an Individual Development Account (IDA) program. The IDA program is designed to assist qualifying low-income residents to accumulate savings and build personal finance skills.

The organization must have an approved program number from the Indiana Department of Commerce before a contribution qualifies for pre-approval.

The credit is equal to 50% of the contribution, which must not be less than \$100 and not more than \$50,000.

S corporations and partnerships may take this credit and pass through the unused portion to their shareholders and partners.

Applications for the credit are filed through the community development corporation by using Form IDA-10/20. An approved Form IDA 20 must be attached to your return if claiming this credit.

To request additional information about the definitions, procedures, and qualifications for obtaining this credit, contact: Indiana Department of Commerce, Community Development, One North Capitol, Suite 600, Indianapolis, IN 46204, or call (317) 232-8911.

New Community Revitalization Enhancement District Credit

See the Schedule E line 3 instructions for details about this credit. This credit is available to offset **both** your state and local tax liabilities, and any unused remainder is available to be carried forward.

Use the following steps to figure your credit.



Step 1 Enter the adjusted gross income tax from IT-40PNR line 12 A _____

Step 2 Enter the total of the credits on lines 4 through 11 (not including this credit) from Schedule E B _____

Step 3 Subtract line B from line A (if less than zero, enter zero) C _____

Step 4 Enter the full amount of your Community Revitalization Enhancement District Credit..... D _____

Step 5 Enter any amount from Schedule E, line 3 E _____

Step 6 Subtract E from D and enter the difference F _____

The amount to be entered on line 11 of Schedule E is the smaller of line C or line F.

Note: If you have not used all of the Community Revitalization Enhancement District credit, the unused portion should be carried over to next year's tax return. The amount available for carryover purposes is line D minus the smaller of line C or line F, minus the Schedule E line 3 amount.

Keep a copy of this worksheet for your records.

Limitation: There is one final limitation if you have more than one entry on Schedule E, lines 4 through 11. These credits, *when combined*, cannot be greater than the state adjusted gross income tax shown on Form IT-40PNR, line 12; if they are, adjust the amounts before you enter them. See the following example.

Example:

- The line 4 college credit of \$200 plus the line 4 credit for taxes paid to other states of \$300 equals a \$500 total credit.
- Your IT-40PNR line 12 state adjusted gross income tax due is \$360.
- Since your combined credits are \$140 more than your state tax due, reduce your last entry (the \$300 credit for taxes paid to other states) by the \$140 difference to \$160.
- Enter \$160 on line 4, and attach an explanation showing your calculations.

Line 12 - Total Credits

Add the credits on lines 1 through 11 (keeping in mind the limitations) and enter the total here. Carry this amount to Form IT-40PNR, line 22.



IT-40PNR Back Page Instructions

Line 26

If the line 25 total credits are more than the line 24 total tax, you have an overpayment. Enter the difference between those two amounts here.

A note about refund offsets

Indiana law requires that money you owe to the state, its agencies, and certain federal agencies be deducted from your refund or credit before a refund is issued. This includes money owed for past due taxes, student loans, child support, food stamps or an IRS levy. If the Department applies your refund to any of these debts, you will receive a letter explaining the situation.

Line 27 - Contribution To Indiana Nongame And Endangered Wildlife Fund

The Indiana Endangered Wildlife Fund offers you the opportunity to play an active role in the conservation of Indiana's wildlife. The money donated to the fund goes directly to the protection and management of more than 550 wildlife species in Indiana - from songbirds and spotted turtles to bald eagles and river otters. Just enter the amount of your refund you want to give to the Endangered Wildlife Fund in the box on line 27. Donations must be a minimum of \$1.00.

If you are not receiving a refund, but want to support the Endangered Wildlife Program, do not change your tax return. You can send a donation directly to the Endangered Wildlife Fund by completing the form on the back of this booklet.

Note: The Department may examine your return and find that your actual overpayment or refund is less than you calculated. If you entered a donation to the Indiana Nongame and Endangered Wildlife Fund or applied a payment to your 2000 estimated tax account, the overpayment will be applied first to the estimated tax payment and then to the wildlife fund. Any amount left will be refunded to you.

Line 29 - Amount to be Applied as a 2000 Estimated Tax Installment Payment

If you expect to have income during the 2000 tax year that:

- won't have Indiana income taxes withheld, or
- if you think the amount of Indiana taxes withheld won't be enough to pay your tax liability, and
- you expect to owe more than \$400 when you file your Indiana tax return, then you should pay estimated tax.

There are several ways you can make estimated tax payments. First, use the worksheet on page 41 to see how much you will owe.

Then, if you want to make an estimated tax installment payment on this tax return, carry the amount from line "I" of the worksheet to line 29 of Form IT-40PNR.

You may use some or all of your line 28 overpayment as an installment payment. You may also send a payment with your tax return to make or to increase an installment payment. For instance, you have an \$80 overpayment on line 26. Instead of getting a refund, you want to apply the \$80 towards your estimated tax account, and make an additional \$20 payment, bringing the total payment up to \$100. You will enter \$100 on line 29, and pay the \$20 additional amount due on line 36.

Important: Any installment payment amount entered on line 29 will be considered to be paid on the day your tax return is filed (postmarked). For instance, an installment payment shown on a return filed on: April 17, 2000 will be considered to be a 2000 first installment payment; June 1, 2000 will be considered to be a 2000 second installment payment; and July 20, 2000 will be considered to be a 2000 third installment payment. **Note:** If you are filing this return *after* January 16, 2001, you will not be able to make an installment payment on this line.

If you do not want to make an estimated payment on this tax return, you may use Form ES-40 on page 41 of this booklet to make the payment. Also, you may already have received a coupon booklet if you made estimated tax payments to the Department last year.

Regardless of which payment option you choose, please use only one method to make an installment payment (i.e. don't put an entry on line 29 and, at the same time, enclose an ES-40.)

Note: An entry on this line will reduce your refund or increase your amount due.

Additional information about estimated taxes is available by requesting Income Tax Information Bulletin #3 from the Department.

Line 30 - Penalty for Underpayment of Estimated Tax

You might owe a penalty for underpayment of estimated tax if you didn't have enough Indiana taxes withheld from your income and/or you didn't pay enough estimated tax throughout the year.

In fact, not properly paying estimated tax is one of the most common errors made in filing Indiana tax returns.

Generally, if you owe \$400 or more in Indiana state and county tax for the year that's not covered by withholding taxes, you need to be making estimated tax payments.

You might owe this penalty if:

- a) the total of your estimated tax payments (plus all other credits) is not at least 90% of this year's tax due or 100% of your tax due last year; ***or**
- b) you underpaid the minimum amount due for one or more of the installment periods.

Back page instructions cont'd...

If either of these cases applies to you, you must complete Schedule IT-2210 (or IT-2210A if your income was seasonal) to see if you owe a penalty or meet an exception. If you owe this penalty, attach Schedules IT-2210 or IT-2210A to your tax return and write the penalty amount on Form IT-40PNR, line 30.

*Farmers and fishermen should see the special instructions on page 36.

A word about whether to use Schedules IT-2210 or IT-2210A. Schedule IT-2210 should be used by individuals who receive income (not subject to withholding tax) on a fairly even basis through the year. This schedule will help determine whether a penalty is due, or whether an exception to the penalty has been met. Example: Jim and Sarah together received \$1,000 pension income each month. Since their income is received on a fairly even basis, they'll use Schedule IT-2210 to figure their penalty or exception.

Schedule IT-2210A should be used by individuals who receive seasonal income. Example: Bill sells fireworks in June and July. He will want to figure any penalty due on Schedule IT-2210A, which may exempt him from having had to pay estimated tax on the April 15, 1999 first installment due date.

Contact the Department to get Schedules IT-2210 or IT-2210A.

Line 31 - You have a refund if line 28 is greater than the combined amounts entered on lines 29 and 30. However, if the combination of line 29 plus line 30 is *greater* than the line 28 overpayment, no refund is due. Instead, you will have an amount due. Enter the amount on line 33 and leave this line blank.

Please wait twelve (12) weeks before you contact the Department about your refund.

Note: There is a statute of limitations on filing refund claims. When filing your 1999 tax return, a claim for refund of excess withholding credits must be made no later than April 15, 2002. A claim for refund of all other excess payments and refundable credits must be made by April 15, 2003. (The postmark date of the filing of your return is when the claim for refund is considered to be made.)



Line 32 - Direct Deposit

If you want your refund directed into your bank account, complete lines 32a, b and c.

- The routing number is nine digits, with the first two digits of the number beginning with 01 through 12 or 21 through 32. Do not use a deposit slip to verify the number because it may have internal codes as part of the actual routing number. The sample check below has the routing number identified.

- The account number can be up to 17 digits. Omit any hyphens, accents and special symbols. Enter the number from left to right and leave any unused boxes blank. The account number is identified on the sample check below.
- Check the appropriate box for the type of account you are making your deposit to: either a checking account or savings account.

Note: The routing and account numbers may appear in different places on your checks.

For more information on direct deposit please see "Where's Your Refund" on page 4.

Line 33 -

- If line 31 is less than zero, you have an amount due. Enter here as a positive number and skip to line 34.

OR

- If line 24 is greater than line 25, complete the following steps:



- Subtract line 25 from line 24 and enter the total here A _____
- Enter any amount from line 29 B _____
- Enter any amount from line 30 C _____
- Add lines A + B + C. Enter total here and on line 33 D _____

Line 34 - Penalty

If your tax return is filed after the April 17, 2000 due date and you have an amount due, you will probably owe a penalty. Penalty is 10% of the amount due (line 33 minus lines 29 and 30) or \$5.00, whichever is greater. Exception: If you have an extension of time to file, are filing by the extended filing due date, and have prepaid at least 90% of the amount due, then no penalty is due.

Line 35 - Interest

If your tax return is filed after the April 17, 2000 due date and you have an amount due, you will owe interest (even if you have an extension of time to file.) Interest should be figured on the sum of line 33 minus lines 29 and 30. Contact the Department for the current interest rate by calling (317) 232-2240.

Line 36 - Amount Due

You should make your check or money order payable to the Indiana Department of Revenue. Please write clearly and include your social security number on your check or money order. *Do Not Send Cash.*

Note: No payment is due if you owe less than \$1.00.

Discover® Card Payment

The *Amount You Owe* on Form IT-40PNR, line 36, may be paid by using the Discover® Card. If you choose to use this form of payment, fill out the Discover® Card Coupon at the bottom of this page. **Cut out the completed coupon and staple it to the top left-hand side of Form IT-40PNR, directly over the name and address area.** Make sure to keep a copy of the completed coupon for your records.

Note that a handling fee based on the following chart will be charged by the Discover® Card Company on your monthly bill from them. **Do not** add this to the *Amount You Owe* when completing the credit card information.

<u>Amount of Tax Due</u>	<u>Discover® Card Handling Fee</u>
\$1.00 - \$500.00	\$4.00
\$500.01 - \$1,000.00	\$9.00
\$1,000.01 - \$2,000.00	\$16.00
\$2,000.01 - \$3,000.00	\$25.00
\$3,000.01 - and up	\$35.00

Returned Checks

If your check is returned unpaid by your banking institution, you will be charged a ten percent (10%) penalty on the amount due or \$5.00, whichever is greater, plus interest. The assessed amount will be due immediately upon receipt of the tax due notice and must be paid by certified check, bank draft or money order. If payment is not received timely, the penalty will be increased to the face value of the check or one hundred percent (100%) of the unpaid tax, whichever is smaller. Also, any permits and/or licenses issued by the Department may be revoked if the assessed amount is not paid immediately.

Taxpayer and Spouse's Information

Tell us where you were a resident during 1999 by completing this area. Enter the 2-letter name for the other state(s) where you lived. Also, complete the area asking for the time period you lived in Indiana and/or other state(s). If you did live in more than one state other than Indiana, let us know where and when on an attachment.

Note: If you were a resident of a foreign country during all or a part of 1999, enter the 2-letter code "OC" for other country.

Cut Along The Dotted Line

**Discover® Card Payment Coupon**

Your first name and last name

Your Social Security Number

Spouse's first name and last name (if filing a joint return)

Spouse's Social Security Number

For Taxpayer's Information:**Discover® Card Payment Authorization**

- Discover® will charge a handling fee based upon the amount of your payment, and you will be responsible for payment of this fee. See above for a chart of the fees.
- If your tax payment charge is denied, you will receive a notice from the Department of Revenue for the tax you owe. Penalty and interest may be included if applicable.

Instructions:

1. Complete all the information for the Discover® Card Authorization.
2. Enter the *amount you owe* from line 36 in "Tax Payment". Do not include the handling fee.

Discover® Card Number

6 0 1 1

Expiration Date

Month

Year

Tax Payment \$

I understand that in addition to the tax payment amount indicated, there will be a handling fee based upon the amount of tax payment charged to my Discover® Card account.

Signature of authorized Discover® Card Member

- ▶ **Staple the completed coupon to the top left-hand side of Form IT-40PNR over the name and address area.**



Additional Information

Sole Proprietor

If you or your spouse filed Federal Schedule C or C-EZ (profit or loss from business), mark the appropriate box(es).

Deceased Individual Information

If the taxpayer and/or spouse died during 1999, and this return is being filed with their name on it, make sure to enter the month and day of death in the appropriate box located on the back of the IT-40PNR. For example, a date of death of January 9, 1999, would be entered as 01/09. See instructions on page 6 for more information.

Note: If the taxpayer and/or spouse died before 1999, or after December 31, 1999 but before filing their tax return, do not enter their date of death in this box.

Farmers and Fishermen

Farmers and fishermen have special filing considerations. If at least two-thirds (2/3) of your gross income is from farming or fishing, mark the box provided on the back of the tax return. This will make sure that a penalty for the underpayment of estimated tax is not assessed provided you have followed through by:

- a) paying all your estimated tax on or by January 18, 2000, and filing your Form IT-40PNR by April 17, 2000, **or**
- b) filing your Form IT-40PNR by March 1, 2000, and paying all the tax due at that time. You are not required to make an estimated tax payment if you use this option. If you pay all the tax due, you will not be penalized for failure to pay estimated tax.

Important: If you have checked the box you must attach the completed Schedule IT-2210 or IT-2210A to support your claim.

See page 34 for more information about these schedules.

Motor Vehicle Information

Indiana law requires you to give certain information about all motor vehicles you owned or leased on December 31, 1999, when you file your income tax return.

For purposes of this section, a motor vehicle is a car, van, motorcycle or truck having a declared gross weight of 11,000 pounds or less. These vehicles are subject to the motor vehicle excise tax.

Also, motor vehicles leased for more than thirty (30) days should be included in this section. A leased motor vehicle should be registered in the state where you reside.

If you do not complete this section, there could be a delay in processing your return.

Authorization Section

If someone other than you completed this tax return, you can give the Department permission to discuss your tax return with that person. Place a checkmark in the appropriate box on the back of the tax return. Also, you must enter that person's identification number in the boxes provided at the end of this section. Enter the person's social security number or federal identification number if completed by a professional preparer. If someone other than you completed this return, and you do not want the Department to discuss your return with that person, check the "No" box.

Signature Section

If this is a joint return, both you and your spouse must sign and date the tax return. Also, give us your daytime telephone number so we can call you if we have any questions about your tax return.

If a paid preparer completed this tax return for you, he/she must complete the paid preparer's signature section. The paid preparer must provide the name and address of the firm that he/she represents. Also, the preparer must sign and date the back of the tax return and provide his/her identification number (in the area below your signature). We also ask for the daytime telephone number of the preparer if you authorize us to discuss your tax return with the preparer.

Signing the decedent's tax return

If a joint return is filed by the surviving spouse, the surviving spouse should sign his/her name and after the signature write: "Taxpayer and Surviving Spouse".

If filing a return for a deceased individual, an executor or administrator appointed for the deceased's estate must file and sign the return (even if this isn't the final return), indicating their relationship after their signature (e.g. administrator).

If an executor or administrator has not been appointed, the person filing the return should sign and give their relationship to the deceased (e.g. "John Doe, nephew").

Make sure you keep a complete copy of your return.

Mail your tax return with all attachments to:

Indiana Department of Revenue
P.O. Box 40
Indianapolis, IN 46206-0040



Special Services

Revenue on the Internet

<http://www.state.in.us/dor/>

The Department has been on the Internet since July 1996. Our site contains forms, publications, general information, the Virtual Help Desk and e-mail capabilities. Regular web browsers will be happy to know we have limited the number of graphics for increased speed. Downloadable blank forms are available in .pdf format and a free reader is available through the site.

Automated Taxpayer Information System (317) 233-4018

This automated telephone system was established to answer commonly asked questions for taxpayers. The system is available Monday through Saturday; it updates information on Sunday.

By calling from a touch-tone telephone, you may access the three parts of the system.

Where's My Refund?

To check on the status of an individual income tax refund check, have your social security number and the expected refund amount available when you call.

Information About Outstanding Liabilities for Individuals or Businesses

By entering the 8-digit warrant (or cause) number of the liability, you will be given the outstanding balance (if any) as of that day, plus the daily interest amount.

Pre-Recorded Tax Topics

Eight commonly asked about areas are featured.

- Estimated Tax / IT-2210 Penalty
- Use Tax Information
- County Tax
- Payment Plan Procedures
- Business Requirements and How to Register
- Collection Procedures
- 1999 Tax Highlights

The eighth topic changes periodically to highlight any new program being offered by the Department.

Computer-Generated Substitute Forms

Yes, we do accept them! There are several software companies who produce Indiana individual income tax preparation software. If you would like to know if your software package's forms have been pre-approved by the Department, call (317) 232-2198.

Public Hearing

In accordance with the Indiana Taxpayer Bill of Rights, the Department will conduct an annual public hearing on Tuesday, June 20, 2000. Please come and share your ideas on how the Department of Revenue can better administer Indiana tax laws. The hearing will be held at 9:00 a.m. in Rooms 1 & 2 of the Conference Center, Indiana Government Center South, 402 West Washington Street, Indianapolis, Indiana. If you can't attend, please submit your concerns in writing to: Indiana Department of Revenue, Commissioner's Office, 100 North Senate Avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204.

2D Barcode Filing

If you are still not ready to give up that paper return, you might consider 2-D Barcode Filing. By encoding all your tax return information into a 2D Barcode, your return can be processed in just a fraction of the time it takes to process a traditional paper return. For more information, contact one of the following vendors who are providing this filing option; Access Indiana, Creative Solutions, Inc., or H & R Block.



Automated Taxpayer Information System (317)233-4018



This automated telephone system was established to answer commonly asked questions. This system is available Monday through Saturday; it updates information on Sunday.

By calling from a touch-tone telephone, you may access the status of your current year individual income tax refund check, information about outstanding liabilities for individuals or businesses, and pre-recorded tax topics.

Indiana School Districts

The list below gives the school districts within each county in Indiana. If you are unable to determine your correct school district, you should contact your county auditor for assistance. Please enter your 4-digit number in the appropriate space on the front of your Indiana return.

County

District Number and Name

Adams

0015 Adams Central Comm.
0025 North Adams Community
0035 South Adams

Allen

0125 M.S.D. Southwest Allen Co.
0225 Northwest Allen County
0235 Fort Wayne Community
0255 East Allen County

Bartholomew

0365 Bartholomew Consolidated
0370 Flatrock-Hawcreek
4215 Edinburgh Community

Benton

0395 Benton Community
5995 South Newton
8535 TriCounty

Blackford

0515 Blackford Community

Boone

0615 Western Boone County
0630 Eagle-Union Community
0665 Lebanon Community
3055 Marion-Adams

Brown

0670 Brown County

Carroll

0750 Carroll Consolidated
0755 Delphi Community
1180 Rossville Consolidated
8565 TwinLakes

Cass

0775 Pioneer Regional
0815 Southeastern
0875 Logansport Community
0775 Pioneer Regional Sch.
2650 Caston

Clark

0940 West Clark Community
1000 Clarksville Community
1010 Greater Clark County

Clay

1125 Clay Community Schools
2960 M.S.D. Shakamak

Clinton

1150 Clinton Central
1160 Clinton Prairie
1170 Frankfort Community
1180 Rossville Consolidated

Crawford

1300 Crawford Co. Community

Daviess

1315 Barr-Reeve Community
1375 North Daviess County
1405 Washington Community

Dearborn

1560 Sunman-Dearborn Comm.
1600 South Dearborn Comm.
1620 Lawrenceburg Comm.

Decatur

1655 Decatur Co. Community
1730 Greensburg Community

DeKalb

1805 DeKalb County Eastern Community
1820 Garrett-Keyser-Butler Community
1835 DeKalb County Central United
7610 Hamilton Community

Delaware

1875 Delaware Community
1885 Harrison-Washington Community
1895 Liberty-Perry Community
1900 Cowan Community
1910 Mt. Pleasant Township Community
1940 Daleville Community
1970 Muncie Community

Dubois

2040 Northeast Dubois County
2100 Southeast Dubois County
2110 Southwest Dubois County
2120 Greater Jasper Consolidated

Elkhart

2155 Fairfield Commuity
2260 Baugo Community
2270 Concord Community
2275 Middlebury Community
2285 Wa-Nee Community
2305 Elkhart Community
2315 Goshen Community

Fayette

2395 Fayette County

Floyd

2400 New Albany-Floyd County Consolidated

Fountain

2435 Attica Consolidated
2440 Covington Community
2455 Southeast Fountain

Franklin

2475 Franklin Co. Community
6895 Batesville Community
7950 Union County

Fulton

2640 Union Township
2645 Rochester Community
2650 Caston
4445 Tippecanoe Valley
5455 Culver Community

Gibson

2725 East Gibson
2735 North Gibson
2765 South Gibson

Grant

2815 Eastbrook Community
2825 Madison-Grant United
2855 Mississinewa Community
2865 Marion Community
5625 Oak Hill United

Greene

2920 Bloomfield School District
2940 Eastern School District
2950 Linton-Stockton
2960 M.S.D. Shakamak
2980 White River Valley School District

Hamilton

3005 Hamilton Southeastern
3025 Hamilton Heights
3030 Westfield-Washington
3055 Marion-Adams
3060 Carmel-Clay
3070 Noblesville

Hancock

3115 Southern Hancock Co. Community
3125 Greenfield Central Comm.
3135 Mt. Vernon Community
3145 Eastern Hancock County Community

Harrison

3160 Lanesville Community
3180 North Harrison Comm.
3190 South Harrison Comm.
1300 Crawford Co. Community

Hendricks

3295 Northwest Hendricks
3305 Brownsburg Community
3315 Avon Community
3325 Danville Community
3330 Plainfield Community
3335 Mill Creek Community

Henry

3405 Blue River Valley
3415 South Henry
3435 Shenandoah School Corp.
3445 New Castle Community
3455 Charles A. Beard Memorial
6795 Union
8305 Nettle Creek

Howard

3460 Taylor Community
3470 Northwestern
3480 Eastern Howard Comm.
3490 Western
3500 Kokomo-Center Township Consolidated

Huntington

3625 Huntington Co. Comm.

Jackson

3640 Medora Community
3675 Seymour Community
3695 Brownstown Central Comm.
3710 Crothersville Community

Jasper

3785 Kankakee Valley
3815 Rensselaer Central
6630 West Central
8535 TriCounty

Jay

3945 Jay

Jefferson

3995 Madison Consolidated
4000 Southwestern Jefferson Consolidated

Jennings

4015 Jennings County

Johnson

4145 Clark-Pleasant Comm.
4205 Center Grove Community
4215 Edinburgh Community
4225 Franklin Community
4245 Greenwood Community
4255 Nineveh-Hensley-Jackson United

Knox

4315 North Knox
4325 South Knox
4335 Vincennes Community

Kosciusko

4345 Wawasee Community
4415 Warsaw Community
4445 Tippecanoe Valley
4455 Whitko Community
2285 Wa-Nee Community
5495 Triton

LaGrange

4515 Prairie Heights Comm.
4525 Westview
4535 Lakeland

Lake

4580 Hanover Community
4590 River Forest Community
4600 Merrillville
4615 Lake Central
4645 Tri Creek
4650 Lake Ridge
4660 Crown Point Community
4670 School City of East Chicago
4680 Lake Station Community
4690 Gary Community
4700 Griffith Public
4710 Hammond City
4720 School Town of Highland
4730 School City of Hobart
4740 School Town of Munster
4760 Whiting City

LaPorte

4770 Cass Township
4790 Dewey Township
4805 New Prairie United
4860 M.S.D. New Durham
4880 Prairie Township
4925 Michigan City Area
4940 South Central Community
4945 LaPorte Community
7150 John Glenn

Indiana School Districts Cont'd...

County

District Number and Name

Lawrence

5075 North Lawrence Comm.
5085 Mitchell Community

Madison

5245 Frankton-Lapel Comm.
5255 South Madison Comm.
5265 Alexandria Community
5275 Anderson Community
5280 Elwood Community
2825 Madison-Grant United

Marion

5300 M.S.D. Decatur Township
5310 Franklin Township Comm.
5330 M.S.D. Lawrence Township
5340 M.S.D. Perry Township
5350 M.S.D. Pike Township
5360 M.S.D. Warren Township
5370 M.S.D. Washington Township
5375 M.S.D. Wayne Township
5380 Beech Grove
5385 Indianapolis Public
5400 Speedway City

Marshall

5455 Culver Community
5470 Argos Community
5480 Bremen Public
5485 Plymouth Community
5495 Triton
7150 John Glenn
7215 Union-North United

Martin

5520 Shoals Community
5525 Loogootee Community

Miami

5615 Maconaquah
5620 North Miami Consolidated
5625 Oak Hill United
5635 Peru Community

Monroe

5705 Richland-Bean Blossom Community
5740 Monroe Co. Community

Montgomery

5835 North Montgomery Comm.
5845 South Montgomery Comm.
5855 Crawfordsville Comm.

Morgan

5900 Monroe-Gregg
5910 Eminence Consolidated
5925 M.S.D. Martinsville
5930 Mooresville Consolidated
4255 Nineveh-Hensley-Jackson United

Newton

5945 North Newton
5995 South Newton

Noble

6055 Central Noble Community
6060 East Noble
6065 West Noble
4535 Lakeland
8625 Smith-Green

Ohio

6080 Rising Sun-Ohio County Community

Orange

6145 Orleans Community
6155 Paoli Community
6160 Springs Valley Comm.

Owen

6195 Spencer-Owen Comm.
6750 Cloverdale Community

Parke

6260 Southwest Parke Comm.
6300 Rockville Community
6310 Turkey Run Community
1125 Clay Community Schools

Perry

6325 Perry Central Community
6340 Cannelton City
6350 Tell City-Troy Township

Pike

6445 Pike County

Porter

6460 M.S.D. Boone Township
6470 Duneland
6510 East Porter County
6520 Porter Township
6530 Union Township
6550 Portage Township
6560 Valparaiso Community
4925 Michigan City Area

Posey

6590 M.S.D. Mount Vernon
6600 M.S.D. North Posey Co.
6610 New Harmony Town and Township

Pulaski

6620 Eastern Pulaski Comm.
6630 West Central
5455 Culver Community
7515 North Judson-San Pierre

Putnam

6705 South Putnam Community
6715 North Putnam Community
6750 Cloverdale Community
6755 Greencastle Community

Randolph

6795 Union
6805 Randolph Southern
6820 Monroe Central
6825 Randolph Central
6835 Randolph Eastern

Ripley

6865 South Ripley Community
6895 Batesville Community
6900 Jac-Cen-Del Community
6910 Milan Community
1560 Sunman-Dearborn Comm.

Rush

6995 Rush County
3455 Charles A. Beard Memorial

St. Joseph

7150 John Glenn
7175 Penn-Harris-Madison
7200 Mishawaka City
7205 South Bend Community
7215 Union-North United
4805 New Prairie United

Scott

7230 Scott Co. District No. 1
7255 Scott Co. District No. 2

Shelby

7285 Shelby Eastern
7350 Northwestern Consolidated
7360 Southwestern Consolidated
7365 Shelbyville Central
1655 Decatur Co. Community

Spencer

7385 North Spencer County
7445 South Spencer County

Starke

7495 Oregon-Davis
7515 North Judson-San Pierre
7525 Knox Community
5455 Culver Community

Steuben

7605 Fremont Community
7610 Hamilton Community
7615 M.S.D. Steuben County
1835 DeKalb County Central United
4515 Prairie Heights Comm.

Sullivan

7645 Northeast
7715 Southwest

Switzerland

7775 Switzerland County

Tippecanoe

7855 Lafayette
7865 Tippecanoe
7875 West Lafayette Comm.
0395 Benton Community

Tipton

7935 Northern Community Schools
7945 Tipton Community

Union

7950 Union County

Vanderburgh

7995 Evansville-Vanderburgh

Vermillion

8010 North Vermillion Comm.
8020 South Vermillion Comm.

Vigo

8030 Vigo County

Wabash

8045 Manchester Community
8050 M.S.D. Wabash County
8060 Wabash City

Warren

8115 M.S.D. of Warren County
0395 Benton Community
2440 Covington Community

Warrick

8130 Warrick County

Washington

8205 Salem Community
8215 East Washington
8220 West Washington

Wayne

8305 Nettle Creek
8355 Western Wayne
8360 Centerville-Abington Community
8375 Northeastern Wayne
8385 Richmond Community

Wells

8425 Southern Wells Comm.
8435 Northern Wells Comm.
8445 M.S.D. Bluffton-Harrison

White

8515 North White
8525 Frontier
8535 Tri County
8565 Twin Lakes
0775 Pioneer Regional Sch.

Whitley

8625 Smith-Green
8665 Whitley Co. Consolidated
4455 Whitko Community

**Form IT-9**Revised 9/99
SF 21006**1999 Application for Automatic Extension
of Time to File Indiana Form IT-40 or Form IT-40PNR**

Note: Form IT-9 is an automatic extension of time to file until June 15, 2000.
This IS NOT an extension of time to pay any state and/or county taxes due.

The purpose of Form IT-9: The IT-9 will allow you an automatic 60 day extension for filing your IT-40, Indiana Individual Income Tax Return, or the IT-40PNR, Indiana Part-Year Nonresident Individual Income Tax Return.

Who should file Form IT-9: You should file this form and pay your tax if you can't file your income tax return (IT-40 or IT-40PNR) by the April 17, 2000 due date and you expect to owe additional tax.

The IT-9 does not extend the time for paying your income tax. The filing extension is automatic if you pay at least 90% of your state and county taxes by April 17, 2000.

Penalty and Interest: Indiana will accept the federal extension date, plus allow an additional 30 days. However, you must still pay 90% of your Indiana taxes by April 17, 2000. If you don't, the extension is not valid and both penalty and interest will be charged on the balance due. **Note:** Interest is due on any amount not paid by the April 17, 2000 due date.

How to File: Complete the worksheet below to figure how much you will need to pay.

Note: If no amount is due on line 12, do not file Form IT-9. No extension is required.

Estimated Tax Worksheet (see instructions below)	
1. 1999 Income - enter the total estimated or actual 1999 income	1
2. Total of exemptions (see IT-40PNR instructions on page 18 to figure amount)	2
3. State taxable income - line 1 minus line 2	3
4. State adjusted gross income tax - line 3 x .034	4
5. County income tax - line 3 x county income tax rate from the chart on page 23	5
6. Total tax - add lines 4 and 5	6
7. State and county income tax withheld (see instructions)	7
8. 1999 estimated income tax payments (see instructions)	8
9. Other credits (see instructions)	9
10. Total credits - add lines 7 through 9	10
11. Total tax - line 6 minus line 10	11
12. Amount you should pay - line 11 x .90	12

Line 1: 1999 Income - Enter your total actual or estimated income for 1999. If filing a joint return, include your spouse's income.

Line 2: Exemptions - Use the total exemptions from your federal income tax return. If you did not complete a federal return, you are allowed an exemption for yourself. Multiply this number by \$1000. You also may be eligible to claim certain children as additional exemptions (\$1,500 for each qualifying child). See page 18 of the 1999 Indiana Full-Year Resident Individual Income Tax Booklet for more information.

Line 7: State and County Income Tax Withheld - Enter the amount of Indiana state tax and county income tax withheld and shown on your W-2s.

Line 8: 1999 Estimated Tax Payments - Enter your total estimated income tax payments paid to the Department for the 1999 tax year.

Line 9: Other Credits - Enter any credits which you expect to claim on your IT-40PNR. These credits might include the College Credit, the Unified Tax Credit for the Elderly, etc.

Line 12: Amount You Should Pay - Multiply line 11 by .90 (90%) and enter here. Pay this amount with Form IT-9, Extension Payment Voucher, on or before April 17, 2000. Enclose your check or money order made out to the *Indiana Department of Revenue*. Write your social security number on the check or money order.

If line 12 shows no balance due, you don't need to file this form, unless you will be claiming the Unified Tax Credit for the Elderly after June 30, 2000.

Your extension payment must be claimed as a credit on line 21 of the IT-40 or line 19 of the IT-40PNR.

If you need additional help you may call the Department at (317) 232-2240 or visit your nearest District Office.

 Form IT-9 Revised 9/99 SF 21006			Indiana Department of Revenue Extension Payment Voucher for Tax Year 1999 Due Date: April 17, 2000 Mail this voucher and payment to: Indiana Department of Revenue P.O. Box 6117 Indianapolis, IN 46206-6117		
Your First Name and Middle Initial			Last Name		Do Not Write Above
If filing a joint return, Spouse's First Name and Middle Initial			Last Name		Your Social Security Number
Street Address			Spouse's Social Security Number		
City			State		Zip Code
Your Daytime Telephone Number ()			Enter here amount you should pay from line 12 of Estimated Tax Worksheet; this is your extension payment..... \$		



FORM
ES-40
SF-46005
Rev. 9/99

Indiana Department Of Revenue 2000 Estimated Tax Payment Return

Print your name (first, middle and last)		Your Social Security Number	
If a joint return, print spouse's name (first, middle and last)			
Home address (Number and street, or P. O. Box)		Spouse's Social Security Number	
City and State	Zip Code + 4		
Check the box to show which payment you are making:		Enter the amount of your payment here..... \$	
☐	1st Installment Payment Due April 17, 2000	Mail this return and payment to: Indiana Department of Revenue P.O. Box 6102 Indianapolis, IN 46206-6102	
☐	2nd Installment Payment Due June 15, 2000		
☐	3rd Installment Payment Due September 15, 2000		
☐	4th Installment Payment Due January 16, 2001		



Cut Along The Dotted Line

Estimated Income Tax Payments

If you expect to have income during the 2000 tax year that:

- won't have Indiana income taxes withheld, or
- if you think the amount withheld won't be enough to pay your tax liability, and
- you expect to owe more than \$400 when you file your tax return,

then you should pay estimated tax. Use the worksheet below to see how much you'll owe.

If you don't want to make your first installment estimated payment for 2000 on your IT-40 or IT-40PNR income tax return, you can use the form at the top of this page to make the payment. The due dates are shown on the form. We suggest that first time estimated income taxpayers make a copy of the blank form. This is in case the vouchers that are automatically issued (after we receive your first payment) don't get to you by the next payment's due date.

Estimated Income Tax Worksheet	
A. Total estimated income for 2000	A
B. Total exemptions: see page 18 of instruction booklet	B
C. Amount subject to Indiana income tax (line A minus line B)	C
D. Amount of state income tax due (line C x .034)	D
E. Amount of county income tax due (line C x your county tax rate from page 23)	E
F. Total estimated income tax for 2000 (line D + line E)	F
G. a) Estimated State and County income tax withheld _____ b) Total of other credits _____ a + b	G
H. Amount of Declaration (line F minus line G)	H
I. Each installment amount for 2000 (line H divided by 4)	I

For more information about estimated income tax, contact the
Department to get Income Tax Information Bulletin #3.

Indiana Department of Revenue District Offices

★ Indianapolis (Main Office)

Indiana Government Center North, Rm N105
100 N. Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, IN 46204
(317) 232-2240

1 Bloomington District Office

410 Landmark Ave.
Bloomington, IN 47403
(812) 339-1119

2 Clarksville District Office

1446 Horn Street
Clarksville, IN 47129
(812) 282-7729

3 Columbus District Office

3138 N. National Rd.
Columbus, IN 47201
(812) 376-3049

4 Evansville District Office

500 S. Green River Road
Suite 202, Goodwill Building
Evansville, IN 47715
(812) 479-9261

5 Fort Wayne District Office

5800 Fairfield Ave., Ste. 200
Fort Wayne, IN 46807
(219) 456-3476

6 Kokomo District Office

117 East Superior Street
Kokomo, IN 46901
(765) 457-0525

7 Lafayette District Office

100 Executive Drive, Suite B
Lafayette, IN 47905
(765) 448-6626

8 Merrillville District Office

8368 Louisiana Ave., Suite A
Merrillville, IN 46410
(219) 769-4267

9 Muncie District Office

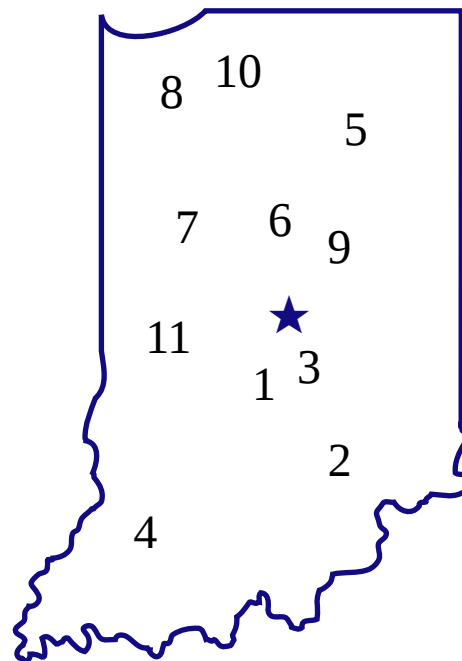
3640 N. Briarwood Lane, Suite 5
Muncie, IN 47304
(765) 289-6196

10 South Bend District Office

1025 Widener Lane, Suite B
South Bend, IN 46614
(219) 291-8270

11 Terre Haute District Office

30 N. 8th Street, 3rd Floor
Terre Haute, IN 47807
(812) 235-6046



Address and/or telephone numbers are subject to change. Check your local listings.

Access Indiana Information Network

Comprehensive information about your Indiana State Government, including advice on what to do in emergencies, can be found on the state's official website, the Access Indiana Information Network, at:

<http://www.state.in.us>

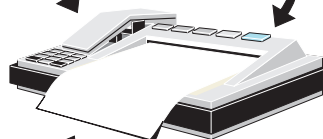
Indiana TaxFax

(317)233-2FAX

*It's as easy as 1-2-3 to get tax forms
...24 hours a day!*

1. Call from the telephone portion of your fax machine.

2. Listen to the voice prompts and complete the ordering process.



3. Your forms will begin printing within moments.

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Indiana Department of Revenue
100 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, IN 46204-2253



1999 IT-40PNR

This booklet contains:

- **Form IT-40PNR and Instructions**
- Schedule A, Sections 1, 2 and 3
- Schedules D and E, Deductions and Credits
- Schedule CT-40PNR, County Tax
- Schedule IN-EIC, Earned Income Credit
- Form IT-9, Extension of Time to File
- Form ES-40, Estimated Tax Payment Voucher
- Envelope for IT-40PNR

Contributions to the Indiana Nongame and Endangered Wildlife Fund



Donations to the Nongame and Endangered Wildlife Fund assist the Department of Natural Resources in managing and protecting over 550 species of Indiana wildlife. Your contributions to the Fund have brought back bald eagles and peregrine falcons to our skies and river otters to our waters.

These reintroduction programs and the many other projects implemented by the Nongame and Endangered Wildlife Program are funded almost exclusively by donations to the Indiana State income tax check-off.

If you would like to make a donation to the Fund, you may donate all or a portion of your tax refund on line 27 of the IT-40PNR. You can also complete the form below and mail it and your check or money order made payable to the Fund to: Department of Natural Resources, Division of Fish and Wildlife, W-273 Indiana Government Center South, 402 West Washington, Indianapolis, IN 46204.



I (We) wish to donate \$ _____ to the Indiana Nongame and Endangered Wildlife Fund.

Name(s)		
Address		
City	State	Zip Code

Send to: Department of Natural Resources, Division of Fish and Wildlife, W-273 Indiana Government Center South,
402 West Washington, Indianapolis, IN 46204.



Form
IT-40 PNR
Revised 9/99
SF# 273

1999

Indiana Part-Year or Full-Year Nonresident
Individual Income Tax Return

Due April 17, 2000

If you are **not** filing for the calendar year January 1 through
December 31, 1999, enter period from: _____ to: _____

Your Social Security Number		Spouse's Social Security Number		Check the box if you are married filing separately. ☐	
Your First Name		Initial	Last Name		
If filing a joint return, Spouse's First Name		Initial	Last Name		
Present Address (Number and Street or Rural Route)				School District Number (see page 38)	
City		State	Zip Code + 4	Foreign Country (if applicable)	

Enter the **2-digit county code** numbers (found on page 7 in the instruction booklet) for the county where you lived and worked on January 1, 1999

Taxpayer		Spouse	
County where you lived	County where you worked	County where you lived	County where you worked

If you have a loss (or negative entry), please indicate so by placing it in a bracket. Example: (1.00)

Please round all entries to nearest whole dollar (see instructions, pg 5)

- Complete Indiana Schedule A first. Enter here the amount from line 37B of Section 3 from that schedule (you must attach Indiana Schedule A)
- Indiana Deductions: Enter the amount from line 19, Schedule D (attach schedule)
- Indiana Adjusted Gross Income: Line 1 minus line 2
- Number of exemptions claimed on your federal return x \$1,000
- Additional exemption for certain dependent children (see instructions on page 19.)
Enter number claimed in box x \$1,500
- Check box(es) below for additional exemptions if, by December 31, 1999:
You were: 65 or older ☐ or blind ☐ Spouse was: 65 or older ☐ or blind ☐ .
Number of boxes checked x \$1,000
- Check box(es) below for additional exemptions if, by December 31, 1999:
You were: ☐ 65 or older and line 36A from Indiana Schedule A is less than \$40,000.
Spouse was: ☐ 65 or older and line 36A from Indiana Schedule A is less than \$40,000.
Total the number of box(es) checked x \$500
- Add Lines 4, 5, 6 and 7 **Exemption Subtotal**
- Enter amount from **Box 8C** of the Proration Section located at the bottom of Indiana Schedule A, Section 1 (you must attach this schedule)
- Multiply line 8 by the number on line 9 **Total Exemptions**
- Line 3 minus line 10 (if less than zero, leave blank) **State Taxable Income**
- State Adjusted Gross Income Tax: Multiply line 11 by 3.4% (.034)
- County Income Tax: See if you need to complete Schedule CT-40PNR (on page 18)
- Use Tax due on out-of-state purchases
- Household Employment Taxes: Attach Schedule IN-H
- Add lines 12 through 15. Enter here and on line 24 on the back **Total Tax**
- Indiana State Tax Withheld: Don't include any withholding amounts for other state taxes. Attach W-2s, WH-18s, or 1099s
- Indiana County Tax Withheld: Don't include **other** local taxes. Attach W-2s, WH-18s, or 1099s
- 1999 Estimated Tax Paid: Include any extension payments made on Form IT-9
- Unified Tax Credit for the Elderly (You must be age 65 or older and an Indiana resident for at least 6 months to qualify. See instructions on page 24)
- Earned Income Credit: Attach Schedule IN-EIC
- Indiana Credits: Enter the amount from Schedule E, line 12 (attach schedule)
- Add lines 17 through 22. Enter here and on line 25 on the back **Total Credits**

1		
2		
3		
4		00
5		00
6		00
7		00
8		00
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		
21		
22		
23		

AA	BB	CC	DD
----	----	----	----

Turn the page



Indiana Schedule A

Section 1: Income or Loss, Proration Section (Complete Section 2 Adjustments and Section 3 totals on back)

Attachment
Sequence No. 01

Enter your first name, middle initial and last name and spouse's full name if filing a joint return

Your Social
Security Number

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Section 1: Income or (Loss)

Enter in column A, lines 1 through 20, the same income or loss you reported on your 1999 federal income tax return, Form 1040, 1040A or 1040EZ (except for line 19 and/or a net operating loss carry forward; see instructions). If you have a loss (or negative entry), please indicate so by placing it in a bracket. Example: (1.00)

Line-by-line instructions
begin on page 9

Column A Income from Federal Return

Column B Income Taxed by Indiana

1. Your wages, salaries, tips, commissions, etc
2. Spouse's wages, salaries, tips, commissions, etc
3. Taxable interest income
4. Dividend income
5. Taxable refunds, credits, or offsets of state and local taxes from your federal return
6. Alimony received
7. Business income or loss from federal Schedule C or C-EZ
8. Capital gain or loss from sale or exchange of property from your federal return
9. Other gains or (losses) from Form 4797
10. Total IRA distribution
11. Total pensions and annuities
12. Net rent or royalty income or loss reported on federal Schedule E
13. Income or loss from partnerships
14. Income or loss from trusts and estates
15. Income or loss from S corporations
16. Farm income or loss from federal Schedule F
17. Unemployment compensation
18. Taxable social security benefits
19. Indiana apportioned income from attached Schedule IT-40PNRA
20. Other income reported on your federal return

1A		
2A		
3A		
4A		
5A		
6A		
7A		
8A		
9A		
10A		
11A		
12A		
13A		
14A		
15A		
16A		
17A		
18A		
19A		
20A		

1B		
2B		
3B		
4B		
5B		
6B		
7B		
8B		
9B		
10B		
11B		
12B		
13B		
14B		
15B		
16B		
17B		
18B		
19B		
20B		

List source(s). (Do not include federal net operating loss.) See instructions on pg. 11.

21. Subtotal: add lines 1 through 20. Enter result here and on line 22 at the top of the back of this schedule

21A	
-----	--

21B	
-----	--

Note: Make sure to complete the 'Proration Section' below before continuing on to the back page.

Proration Section

Divide the amount on line 21B by the amount on line 21A (see instructions if either line 21A and/or 21B are less than zero). Please round your answer to a decimal followed by two numbers.

Example: \$3,000 ÷ \$8,000 = .375, which rounds to .38 (do not enter a number greater than 1.00). Enter result here and on line 9 on the front page of Form IT-40PNR

BOX 8C

.

Turn the page and complete Sections 2 and 3



Indiana Schedule A cont'd.

Section 2: Adjustments; Section 3: Totals (Complete the other side first)

Attachment
Sequence No. 02

Section 1: Income or (loss) cont'd from front page

If you have a loss (or negative entry), please indicate so by placing it in a bracket. Example: (1.00)

Line-by-line instructions
begin on page 11.

Column A
Income from Federal Return

Column B
Income Taxed by Indiana

22. Enter amounts from line 21 on the previous page
- 23 Tax add-back: if entries are on lines
7,12,13,14,15, &/or 16 see instructions on
page 11
24. Lump sum distribution taxed on federal
Form 4972
- Total Income or Loss -**
25. Add lines 22 through 24

22A		
23A		
24A		
25A		

22B		
23B		
24B		
25B		

Section 2: Adjustments to Income

Note: Enter in Column A only those deductions claimed on your 1999 federal income tax return, Form 1040 or 1040A. (See instructions on page 12 for any other federal adjustments to income.)

Line-by-line instructions
begin on page 12.

Column A
Federal Adjustments

Column B
Indiana Adjustments

26. IRA deduction
27. Student loan interest deduction
28. Medical savings account deduction
from federal Form 8853
29. Moving expenses (see instructions
on page 12)
30. One-half of self-employment tax
deduction
31. Self-employed health insurance
deduction
32. Keogh and self-employed SEP
and SIMPLE plans
33. Penalty on early withdrawal of
savings
34. Alimony paid
- Total Adjustments -**
35. Add lines 26 through 34

26A		
27A		
28A		
29A		
30A		
31A		
32A		
33A		
34A		
35A		

26B		
27B		
28B		
29B		
30B		
31B		
32B		
33B		
34B		
35B		

Section 3: Totals

Column A
Federal Adjusted Gross Income

Column B
Income Taxed by Indiana

- 36A. Subtract line 35A from line 25A

36A		
-----	--	--

- 37B. Subtract line 35B from line 25B. Enter
total here and on Form IT-40PNR, line 1

37B		
-----	--	--

Schedule D: Indiana Deductions
(Schedule E begins after line 19 below)

Attachment
Sequence No. **03**

Enter your first name, middle initial and last name and spouses full name if filing a joint return

Your Social
Security Number

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

1. Renter's deduction: Address where rented if different from the one on the front page

Landlord's name and address

Amount of rent paid \$

Number of months rented _____ Enter the lesser of \$2,000 or amount of rent paid

2. Residential Homeowner's Property Tax deduction: Address where property tax was paid if different from front page _____

Number of months lived there _____ Amount of property tax paid \$ _____

Enter the lesser of \$2,500 or the actual amount of property tax paid

3. State tax refund reported on federal return and on Indiana Sch. A, Section 1, line 5B

4. Interest on U.S. Government Obligations (see page 14)

5. Taxable Social Security benefits (see page 14)

6. Taxable Railroad Retirement benefits (see page 14)

7. Military Service deduction: \$2,000 maximum for qualifying individual (see page 14)

8. Non-Indiana Locality Earnings deduction: \$2,000 maximum per qualifying person (see page 14)

9. Insulation deduction: \$1,000 maximum: Attach verification (see page 15)

10. Disability Retirement deduction: \$5,200 maximum per qualifying person (see page 15)

Attach Schedule IT-2440

11. Civil Service Annuity deduction: \$2,000 maximum per qualifying person (see page 15)

12. Nontaxable portion of Unemployment Compensation (see page 16)

13. Indiana Lottery Winnings (see page 16)

14. Indiana Net Operating Loss deduction: Attach Schedule IT-40NOL (see page 16)

15. Enterprise Zone Employee deduction: Attach Schedule IT-40QEC (see page 16)

16. Recovery of deductions (see page 17)

17. Human Services deduction (see page 17)

18. Other deductions: List source(s) and amounts (see page 17)

19. Add lines 1 through 18, enter total on line 2 of Form IT-40PNR ... **Total Indiana Deductions**

Instructions begin on page 13

Please round all entries to nearest whole dollar (see instructions, pg 6)

1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		

Schedule E: Indiana Credits

1. Credit for Local Taxes Paid Outside Indiana (see page 27)

2. County Credit for the Elderly: Attach federal Schedule R (see page 28)

3. Other Local Credits: List source(s) and amounts (see page 29)

Important: Lines 1 plus 2 & 3 cannot be greater than the county tax due on IT-40PNR line 13

4. College Credit: Attach Schedule CC-40 (see page 29)

5. Credit for Taxes Paid to Other States: Attach other state's return (see page 29)

6. Research Expense Credit: Attach Form IT-20REC (see page 30)

7. Neighborhood Assistance Credit: Attach Schedule NC-20 (see page 30)

8. Enterprise Zone Credits (attach appropriate schedule: see page 30)

9. Teacher Summer Employment Credit: Attach Schedule TSE (see page 31)

10. Twenty-First Century Scholars Program Credit (see page 31)

11. Other Credits: List source(s) and amounts (see page 31)

Important: Lines 4 through 11 added together cannot be greater than the state adjusted gross income tax due on IT-40PNR line 12 (see instructions on page 32)

12. Add lines 1 through 11 and enter total on line 22 of Form IT-40PNR ... **Total Credits**

1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		

Schedule
CT-40PNRSF#47906
Rev. 9/99County Tax Schedule for Part-Year
and Full-Year Indiana Nonresidents

◀ See instructions on page 18 ▶

Attachment
Sequence No. 04

Your first name and last name
Spouse's first name and last name (if filing a joint return)

Your Social Security Number			
Spouse's Social Security Number			

SECTION 1: To be completed if you were a resident of an Indiana county that had adopted a county income tax.**Your county of residence** as of January 1, 1999. Enter 2-digit county code # from the chart on page 23.)

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Spouse's county of residence as of January 1, 1999. (Enter 2-digit county code # from the chart on page 23.)

--	--

1. **Enter the amount from IT-40PNR, line 11.** Note: If both you and your spouse lived in the same county on January 1, enter the entire amount from Form IT-40PNR, line 11 on Line 1A only. See instructions on page 19..... ▶

2. If you claimed a non-Indiana locality earnings deduction on Schedule D, line 8, enter the amount here. If not, leave blank..

3. Add lines 1 and 2..... ▶

4. Enter the resident rate from the county tax chart on page 23 for the county code number shown above

5. Multiply line 3 by the rate on line 4

6. Add lines 5A and 5B. Enter the total here. **Note: Perry County Residents: If you live in Perry County and worked in the Kentucky counties of Breckinridge, Hancock or Meade, you must complete lines 7 and 8.** Otherwise, enter the total here and on line 9 below (see page 20)

7. Enter the amount of income that was taxed by any of the Kentucky counties listed on line 6 above

8. Multiply line 7 by .005 and enter total here

9. Line 6 minus line 8. Enter the total here and on line 13 of Form IT-40PNR

Column A - Yours

Column B - Spouse's

1A			1B		
2A			2B		
3A			3B		
4A			4B		
5A			5B		
			6		
			7		
			8		
			9		

SECTION 2: To be completed if, on January 1, 1999, you were an out-of-state resident or were a resident of a county that had not adopted a county income tax, but worked in an Indiana county that had adopted a county income tax.**Your Indiana county of principal employment** as of January 1, 1999. (Enter 2-digit county code # from the chart on page 23.)

--	--

Spouse's Indiana county of principal employment as of January 1, 1999. (Enter 2-digit county code # from the chart on page 23.)

--	--

1. Enter your principal employment income by entering the total income from your W-2s, net self-employment income (from Federal Schedule C or C-EZ) and/or farm income (from Federal Schedule F). If you worked two or more jobs *at the same time*, enter the portion you earned from your main job. See page 20 for further instructions

2. Enter certain deductions to income. See page 21 for the complete list of allowable deductions and further instructions

3. Subtract line 2 from line 1

4. Enter some or all of the exemptions from line 10 of Form IT-40PNR (see instructions on page 21)

5. Subtract line 4 from line 3

6. Enter the nonresident rate from the county tax rate chart on page 23 for the county number shown above under the Section 2 heading

7. Multiply the income on line 5 by the rate on line 6

8. Enter total of 7A plus 7B. Add to any Section 1, line 9 amount, and carry to line 13 of Form IT-40PNR. ▶

Column A - Yours

Column B - Spouse's

1A			1B		
2A			2B		
3A			3B		
4A			4B		
5A			5B		
6A			6B		
7A			7B		
			8		

Schedule IN-EIC

Form IT-40/IT-40PNR
Rev. 9/99 SF# 49469

Schedule IN-EIC: Indiana's Earned Income Credit

Attachment
Sequence No. 05

Enter your first name, middle initial and last name and spouses full name if filing a joint return

Your Social
Security Number

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Section A: Figure your Adjusted Income

Enter the amount from your 1999 federal Form 1040 line 22,
Form 1040A line 14 or Form 1040EZ line 4(if less than zero, enter zero) A1 \$ _____Is the line A1 amount less than \$12,000? ☐ Yes, Continue to Section B. ☐ No, **STOP**. You do not get this credit.

Section B: Qualifying Child (Read the instructions in the booklet to explain the terms used below)

Enter each Child's Name here (Please print clearly or type)		1 First Last	2 First Last	3 First Last	4 First Last
Check only <u>one</u> box in each section for each child listed.					
B-1	Your child	a ☐	a ☐	a ☐	a ☐
	Adopted child	b ☐	b ☐	b ☐	b ☐
	Grandchild	c ☐	c ☐	c ☐	c ☐
	Stepchild	d ☐	d ☐	d ☐	d ☐
	Foster child, (not related)	e ☐	e ☐	e ☐	e ☐
	Foster child, (related)	f ☐	f ☐	f ☐	f ☐
B-2	Under age 18	g ☐	g ☐	g ☐	g ☐
	Age 18	h ☐	h ☐	h ☐	h ☐
	Age 19 - 24 and a full-time student	i ☐	i ☐	i ☐	i ☐
	Age 19 or older and totally disabled	j ☐	j ☐	j ☐	j ☐
B-3	Child lived with you at least 1/2 of the year (If not, see below)(if foster child, must have lived with you entire year)	k ☐	k ☐	k ☐	k ☐
	Child was born or died in 1999, and lived with you while alive in 1999.	l ☐	l ☐	l ☐	l ☐

*You must have a qualifying child to continue to Section C. A child qualifies only if a box is checked in Sections B-1, B-2 and B-3.*If you do not have a qualifying child, **STOP**. You do not get this credit. (Attach a separate sheet of paper to list additional children.)

Section C: Figure your Earned Income

Before you begin: If you were a household employee and received a W-2 for less than \$1,100 in 1999 **or** were a minister or member of a religious order, see Special Rules in the booklet or on the back of this schedule before completing this section. Also see Special Rules if federal Form 1040 line 7 includes workfare payments or any amount paid to an inmate in a penal institution.

Enter your (and spouses if filing joint) wages, salary, tips and other compensation from federal Form 1040 or 1040A line 7, or Form 1040EZ line 1 C1 \$ _____

Enter any nontaxable earned income (e.g. from box 13 of your W-2 form; see instructions in the booklet) ... C2 \$ _____

If you were self-employed, complete the worksheet on the back and enter the amount from line 4 C3 \$ _____

Add lines C1, C2 and C3 and enter here (if this is a loss, **STOP**. You do not get this credit) C4 \$ _____

Enter the amount from Section A line A1 above \$ _____ Multiply by 80% (.80) and enter here C5 \$ _____

Is the amount on line C4 equal to or greater than the amount on line C5?

☐ No, **STOP**. You do not get this credit. ☐ Yes, **Continue to Section D on the back to figure your credit.**

Section D: Figure your Credit

This is the maximum allowable income D1 \$ **12,000**

Enter your adjusted income from Section A line A1 D2 \$ - _____

Subtract line D2 from line D1 and enter the difference here D3 \$ _____

Multiply line D3 by 3.4% (.034). This is your credit. Enter here and on Form IT-40 line 23 or on Form IT-40PNR line 21 (if less than zero, enter zero) **NOTE:** You must attach this schedule to your tax return to receive the credit **Indiana's Earned Income Credit** ➤ D4 \$

Worksheet: Complete only if you were self-employed

If filing a joint return and your spouse was also self-employed or reported income and expenses on federal Schedule C or C-EZ as a statutory employee, combine your spouse's amounts with yours to figure the amounts to enter below.

- 1. If you are filing federal Schedule SE:**
 - a. Enter the amount from federal Schedule SE, Section A, line 3, or Section B, line 3, whichever applies 1a _____
 - b. Enter the amount, if any, from federal Schedule SE, Section B, line 4b 1b _____
 - c. Add lines 1a and 1b 1c _____
 - d. Enter the amount from federal Form 1040 line 27 1d _____
 - e. Subtract line 1d from line 1c **1e** _____
- 2. If you are NOT required to file federal Schedule SE** (for example, because your net earnings from self-employment were less than \$400), complete lines 2a through 2c. But **do not** include on these lines any statutory employee income or any amount exempt from self-employment tax as the result of the filing and approval of **federal Form 4029** or **federal Form 4361**.
 - a. Enter any net farm profit or (loss) from federal Schedule F, line 36, and farm partnerships from federal Schedule K-1 (Form 1065), line 15a .. 2a _____
 - b. Enter any net profit or (loss) from federal Schedule C, line 31, federal Schedule C-EZ, line 3, federal Schedule K-1 (Form 1065), line 15a (other than farming), and federal Schedule K-1 (Form 1065-B), box 9 2b _____
 - c. Add lines 2a and 2b. Enter the total even if a loss **2c** _____
- 3. If you are filing federal Schedule C or C-EZ as a statutory employee,** enter the amount from line 1 of that federal Schedule C or C-EZ **3** _____
- 4. Add lines 1e, 2c and 3. Enter the total here and on Schedule IN-EIC, Section C, line C3 even if a loss. If the result is a loss, enter it in parentheses** **4** _____

You will need to complete the above worksheet if you have earnings from self-employment because these earnings are earned income for the credit. You may have earnings from self-employment if:

- You own your own business,
- You are a minister or member of a religious order, or
- You reported income and expenses on federal Schedule C or C-EZ as a statutory employee.

Statutory employee's earnings. If you reported income and expenses on federal Schedule C or C-EZ as a statutory employee, your earnings from self-employment are the amount on line 1 of either schedule.

Other earnings. Your earnings from self-employment in a business you own, or from your services as a minister or member of a religious order, are earned income for the credit.

Federal Schedule SE. If you filed federal Schedule SE, your earnings from self-employment are the amount you get after you subtract one-half of your self-employment tax (federal Form 1040, line 27) from your net

profit (federal Schedule SE, line 3 of either Section A or Section B, whichever applies). **If you do not have to file federal Schedule SE**, your earnings (or loss) from self-employment are the net profit or loss from your self-employment activities.

Special procedures for a minister or member of a religious order. If you file federal Schedule SE and the amount on line 2 of that schedule includes an amount that was also reported on federal Form 1040, line 7, determine how much of the income reported on federal Form 1040, line 7, was also reported on federal Schedule SE, line 7. If you received a housing allowance or were provided housing, **do not** include the allowance of rental value of the parsonage as nontaxable earned income on line 4 of the worksheet above if it is required to be included on federal Schedule SE, line 2. Then, determine how much of the income reported on federal Form 1040, line 7, was also reported on federal Schedule SE, line 2. Next, subtract that income from the amount on federal Form 1040, line 7. Then, enter only the result on line 1 of the worksheet above.