

A black and white photograph of the Indiana State Capitol building, showing its large dome and classical architectural details. Two flags, the American flag and the Indiana state flag, fly from a tall pole on top of the dome. The building is partially obscured by trees in the foreground.

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INDIANA

IT-40 Full-Year Resident
Individual Income Tax Booklet

freefile.dor.in.gov FAST • FRIENDLY • FREE

WAIT!

YOU MAY QUALIFY FOR FREE ONLINE TAX FILING!



Have you considered filing electronically?

You may be eligible to file your taxes online for FREE. Go to www.freefile.dor.in.gov to see if you qualify.

More than 2 million Indiana taxpayers filed electronically in 2012. Consider the benefits of filing electronically:

- **Faster Refund.** Electronic filing reduces errors and expedites refund time – average 7 to 14 days (compared with 6 to 12 weeks for a paper return).
- **Fewer Errors.** Up to 20 percent of paper-filed returns have errors, which can result in delays and possible penalty and/or interest for the taxpayer. Returns filed electronically, however, are 98 percent accurate.
- **Costs Less.** Not only does it cost you less, but it saves taxpayer money. It costs the state more than \$2.3 million operationally to process more than 1 million paper returns. It cost the state only about \$150,000 operationally to process more than 1.8 million electronic returns.
- **Fewer Complications.** You won't have to complete the many complicated forms in this booklet. Instead, you go online, answer some easy questions, and before you know it your taxes are complete.

For more information about the Indiana freefile program, see page 4.

www.freefile.dor.in.gov



About the Cover: The current capitol building in Indianapolis. This building was authorized by the Indiana General Assembly in 1878 and was completed in 1888. It is the fifth building to house Indiana state government. The building was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1984.

Which Indiana Tax Form Should You File?

Indiana has four different individual income tax returns. Read the following to find the right one for you.

Indiana Full-Year Residents

Use Form IT-40EZ:

If you (and your spouse, if filing jointly) were a full-year Indiana resident and **all** of the following are true:

- You filed a federal Form 1040EZ,
- You are claiming only the renter's deduction and/or unemployment compensation deduction,
- You have only Indiana state and county tax withholding credits and/or the Automatic Taxpayer Refund credit, and
- You do not have any interest income from a direct obligation (acquired after Jan. 1, 2012) of a state or political subdivision other than Indiana.

Use Form IT-40:

If you (and your spouse, if filing jointly) were a full-year Indiana resident and you do not qualify to file Form IT-40EZ.

All Other Individuals

Use Form IT-40RNR:

If you (and your spouse, if filing jointly) were:

- A full-year resident of Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania or Wisconsin, and
- Your only type of income from Indiana was from wage, tip, salary or other compensation.*

*If you have any other kind of Indiana-source income, you are required to file Form IT-40PNR (see below).

Use Form IT-40PNR:

If you (and/or your spouse, if filing jointly) were an Indiana resident for less than a full year (or not at all) **and** you do not qualify to file Form IT-40RNR.

Note. If you have income that is being taxed by both Indiana and another state, you may have to file a tax return with the other state. A listing of other states' tax forms can be found at www.taxadmin.org/fta/link/forms.html.

Military Personnel

See the instructions on page 7 to determine which form to file. Military personnel stationed in a combat zone should see the instructions on page 8 for extensions of time to file procedures.

2012 Changes

Update: Line 1 of Form IT-40 assumes conformity with the Internal Revenue Code for federal changes adopted after Jan. 1, 2011. If the Indiana state legislature does not conform to the most current changes to the Internal Revenue Code, you may have to amend your return at a later date to reflect any differences between Indiana and federal law. You may wish to periodically check the Department's homepage at www.in.gov/dor/index.htm for updates.

County tax

Indiana counties were eligible to adopt or increase their local income tax rates through Oct. 31, 2012. This publication was finalized before that date. This means your county tax rate on the back of Schedule CT-40 may not be correct. We encourage you to contact us in one of the following ways to get an updated list of the rates before filing.

To get the updated list you may:

- Log on to the Department's website at www.in.gov/dor/4658.htm.
- Call the form order request line at (317) 615-2581 to have one mailed to you.
- Call our main tax line at (317) 232-2240 Monday – Friday, 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., and a representative will assist you.

Tax returns filed using the wrong rates will be adjusted. This may result in a reduced refund, or an increase in the amount you owe.

Automatic Taxpayer Refund Credit for Hoosiers

The Indiana General Assembly passed Governor Daniels' proposed legislation providing an **Automatic Taxpayer Refund** credit for eligible Indiana taxpayers when the state budget surplus exceeds the amount needed to protect against a downturn in the economy. Eligible Hoosier taxpayers will share equally in the **Automatic Taxpayer Refund** credit by keeping more of their hard-earned money.

Most taxpayers are eligible for the credit, but there are three qualifications. An eligible taxpayer must have timely filed a full-year Indiana resident income tax return for tax year 2011, must timely file a full-year resident Indiana income tax return for tax year 2012, and must owe some tax to the state for 2012. The refundable credit that has been authorized for 2012 is \$111 per eligible taxpayer (\$222 for an eligible married couple filing a joint return). See page 9 of the booklet for further details and the worksheet to determine your eligibility to share in the **Automatic Taxpayer Refund** credit.

OOS municipal obligation interest add-back

Interest earned from a direct obligation of a state or political subdivision other than Indiana may be subject to tax in Indiana. See the instructions on page 16 for more information.

Changes to certain offset credits

Ways to claim the employer health benefit plan credit, maternity home credit and small employer qualified wellness program credit have changed. See the instructions on pages 47, 49 and 50 for details.

Teacher summer employment credit ends

The last year to claim this credit was 2011.

Media production expenditure credit ends

The last year to claim this credit was 2011.

Earned income credit advance no longer available

The last year to have your employer advance a portion of your Indiana earned income credit was 2011.

Need Tax Forms or Information Bulletins?

Use your personal computer

Visit our website and download the forms you need. Our address is www.in.gov/dor.

Use your telephone

Call the forms order request line (317) 615-2581 to have forms mailed to you. Have the following information ready to leave on the voice mail system:

- Name of form or form number needed
- Number of copies needed
- Contact person's name
- Daytime phone number
- A complete mailing address (including city, state and zip code)

Visit a district office, library or post office

Tax forms are available at district offices located throughout the state. These offices are open Monday - Friday, 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Visit www.in.gov/dor/3390.htm for a list of these offices, including addresses and telephone numbers. Also, contact your library or post office to find out if they stock any state tax forms.

Need Help With Your Return?

Local help

You may be eligible to take advantage of the IRS Volunteer Return Preparation Program (VRPP). This program offers free tax return help to low income, elderly and special needs individuals. Volunteers will fill out federal and state forms for those who qualify. Call the IRS at 1-800-829-1040 to find the nearest VRPP location. Be sure to take your W-2s, 1099s and a copy of last year's state and federal tax returns.

Automated information line

Call the automated information line at (317) 233-4018 to get the status of your refund, billing and payment plan information, a copy of your tax return, or prerecorded tax topics. If you wish to check for billing information, be sure to have a copy of your tax notice. The system will ask you to enter the tax identification number shown on the notice.

If you have a rotary phone, please call (317) 232-2240, 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday - Friday, and a representative will help you.

Internet address

If you need help deciding which form to file, or need to get information bulletins or policy directives on specific topics, visit our website at www.in.gov/dor.

Telephone

Call us at (317) 232-2240 Monday - Friday, 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., for help with basic tax questions.

Ready To File Your Return?

Use an electronic filing program

More than 2 million Hoosier taxpayers used an electronic filing program to file their 2011 state and federal individual income tax returns. Electronic filing provides Indiana taxpayers the opportunity to file their federal and state tax returns immediately, and receive their Indiana refunds in about half the time it takes to process a paper return. It takes even less time if you use direct deposit, which deposits your refund directly into your bank account. Even if there is an amount due on either return, Indiana taxpayers can still file electronically and feel comfortable knowing that the returns were received by the IRS and the Indiana Department of Revenue. Contact your tax preparer to see if he or she provides this service.

Free File

This tax season Indiana continues to offer a free tax filing service through the cooperation of the Free File Alliance.

Eligible Indiana taxpayers can file both the federal and Indiana individual tax returns using highly interactive and easy-to-use web-based applications that speed both returns and refunds.

Twenty-four states will be using the Free File option for 2012. And, you have the selection of multiple vendors to use for this free service. The Department of Revenue estimates that nearly 1 million Indiana taxpayers will be eligible for this free service. You may be one. In fact, more than 118,000 Hoosier taxpayers used INfreefile last year and expressed a very high satisfaction rate with the service.

Take a look at this new service by visiting www.freefile.dor.in.gov. See if you are eligible to participate.

Our website

Our website offers tax filing options, a Spanish version of the IT-40 booklet with forms, downloadable blank forms and instructions, information bulletins, commissioner's directives, an online helpdesk, helpful e-mail links and a calendar with filing due dates. Visit the Department's website at www.in.gov/dor.

Where's your refund?

There are several ways to check the status of your refund. You will need to know the exact amount of your refund, and a Social Security number entered on your tax return. Then, do one of the following:

- Call (317) 233-4018 for automated refund information.
- Go to www.in.gov/dor/3336 and click on the words *Where's my refund?*
- Call (317) 232-2240 from 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Monday - Friday, and a 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 you have received information from the Department that 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.

Important. If we are unable to deposit your refund to the listed account (incorrect/incomplete account numbers; account closed; refund to go to an account outside the United States; etc.), the Department will mail a paper check to the address on the front of the tax form.

Note. A refund deposited directly to your Hoosier MasterCard account will appear on your monthly statement.

Moving?

You need to notify the Department if you move to a new address after filing your tax return, and you do not have a forwarding address on file with the post office.

Change your address with us by doing one of the following:

- Go to www.in.gov/dor/3336 and click on the words *How do I change my mailing address with the Department?*
- Call the Department at (317) 232-2240.

Filing an amended (corrected) tax return

Did you receive a late W-2 or other kind of income statement after you filed? Did you forget to claim an exemption or deduction? If you need to amend (correct) a tax return that has already been filed, use Form IT-40X, Amended Individual Income Tax Return, located at www.in.gov/dor/4657.htm.

Public Hearing - June 4, 2013

The Department will hold a public hearing on June 4, 2013. The hearing will be held at 9 a.m. in Conference Room 18 of the Conference Center, Indiana Government Center South, 402 West Washington Street, Indianapolis, Ind. You may also submit your questions or comments in writing to: Indiana Department of Revenue, Commissioner's Office, MS# 101, 100 North Senate Avenue, Indianapolis, IN, 46204.

Before You Begin

Important. You must complete your federal tax return first.

Filling in the boxes – please use ink only

If you are filling out the form by hand, please use black or blue ink and print your letters and numbers neatly. If you do not have an entry for a particular line, leave it blank. Do not use dashes, zeros or other symbols to indicate that you have no entry for that line.

Social Security Number

Be sure to enter your Social Security number in the boxes at the top of the form. If filing a joint return, enter your Social Security number in the first set of boxes and your spouse's Social Security number in the second set of boxes. An incorrect or missing Social Security number can increase your tax due, reduce your refund or delay timely processing of your filing.

Individual Taxpayer Identification Number (ITIN)

If you already have an ITIN, enter it wherever your Social Security number is requested on your tax return. If you are in the process of applying for an ITIN, check the box located directly beneath the Social Security number area at the top of the form. For information on how to get an ITIN, contact the IRS at 1-800-829-3676 and request federal Form W-7, or find it online at www.irs.gov.

Name and suffix

Please use all capital letters when entering your information. For example, Jim Smith Junior should be entered as JIM SMITH JR.

Name. If your last name includes an apostrophe, do not use it. For example, enter O'Shea as OSHEA. If your name includes a hyphen, use it. For example, enter SMITH-JONES.

Suffix. Enter the suffix associated with your name in the appropriate box.

- Use JR for junior and SR for senior.
- Numeric characters must be replaced by alphabetic Roman Numerals. For example, if your last name is Charles 3rd, do not use 3rd; instead, enter III in the suffix field.
- **Do not** enter any titles or designations, such as M.D., Ph. D., RET., Minor or DEC'D.

Married filing separately

If you file your federal income tax return as married, filing separately, you must also file married, filing separately with Indiana. Enter both of your Social Security numbers in the boxes on the top of the form, and then 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 the spouse's name on the second name line.

Married persons who live apart filing status

If you were not divorced or legally separated in 2012 you may have qualified for and filed as 'head of household' on your federal income tax return. If you did, do not check the married filing separately box. Also, do not enter either your spouse's name or Social Security number.

Military address

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 two- and three-letter designations in the city name area.

Zip/Postal code

Enter your five or nine digit zip code (do not use a dash). For example, enter 46217 or 462174540.

If filing with a foreign address, enter the associated postal code.

Foreign country code

Complete this area if the address you are using is located in a foreign country. Enter the 2-character foreign country code, which may be found online at www.in.gov/dor/4432.htm.

School corporation number

Enter the four-digit school corporation number (found on pages 59 and 60) for where the primary taxpayer lived on Jan. 1, 2012. The primary taxpayer is the first name listed at the top of the tax return. If the primary taxpayer did not live in Indiana on Jan. 1, 2012, enter the code number “9999”. Contact a local school or your county auditor’s office if you’re not sure which school corporation you live in.

It is important that you enter the correct school corporation number. This information is used for statistical tracking purposes to determine possible school funding needs and changes.

Note. If the school corporation number is not entered, the processing of your return will be delayed.

County information

Enter the two-digit code numbers for the county(s) where you and your spouse, if filing joint, lived and worked on Jan. 1, 2012. You can find these code numbers on the chart found on the back of the Schedule CT-40. See the instructions beginning on page 52 for more information, including the definitions of the county where you live and work, details for military personnel, retired individuals, homemakers, unemployed individuals, out-of-state filers, etc.

Refund check address

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

Rounding required

Each line on which an amount can be entered has “.00” already filled-in. This is to remind you that rounding is required when completing your tax return.

You must round your amounts to the nearest whole dollar.

To do this, drop amounts of less than \$0.50.
Example. \$432.49 rounds down to \$432.00.

Increase amounts of \$0.50 or more to the next higher dollar.
Example. \$432.50 rounds up to \$433.00.

Losses or negative entries

When reporting a loss or negative entry, use a negative sign. *Example.* Write a \$125 loss as -125.

Commas

Do not use commas when entering amounts. For instance, express 1,000 as 1000.

Enclosing schedules, W-2s, etc.

You will find an enclosure sequence number in the upper right-hand corner of each schedule. Make sure to put your completed schedules in sequential order behind the IT-40 when assembling your tax return. Do not staple or paper clip your enclosures. If you have a schedule on which you’ve made no entry, do not enclose it unless you have completed information on the back of it.

Also, enclose:

- All W-2s and 1099s on which Indiana state and/or county tax withholding amounts appear,
- Any 1099G showing unemployment compensation, and
- A check/money order, if applicable.

A note about your W-2s. It is important that your W-2 form is readable. The income and state and county tax amounts withheld are verified on every W-2 form that comes in with your tax return. We encourage you to enclose the best copy available when you file.

Who Should File?

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 tax return, you must file a joint tax return with Indiana. If you and your spouse file separate federal tax returns, you must file separate tax returns with Indiana.

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

Full-year residents

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 total exemptions, you must file an Indiana tax return.

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. If you filed a 2012 federal Form 1040EZ, were a full-year resident of Indiana, claim only the renter’s deduction and/or unemployment compensation deduction, and have only Indiana state and county tax withholding credits and/or the

Taxpayer Automatic Refund credit, then you should file the simplified Form IT-40EZ. If you are not eligible to file Form IT-40EZ, have any add-backs or other deductions or credits, you must file Form IT-40.

You are a full-year Indiana resident if you maintain your legal residence in Indiana from Jan. 1 – Dec. 31 of the tax year. 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:

- They maintain their legal residence in Indiana and intend to return to Indiana during part of the taxable year,
- They retain their Indiana driver's license,
- They retain their Indiana voting rights, and/or
- They claim a homestead deduction on their Indiana home for property tax purposes.

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 26 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 eligible to claim.

If your gross income is less than your total exemptions, you are not required to file. However, you may want to file a return to get a refund of any state and/or county tax withheld by your employer, or other refundable credits, such as an earned income credit.

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 Indiana Form IT-40PNR, Part-Year Resident or Nonresident Individual Income Tax Return.

If you were a legal resident of another state (exception: see next paragraph) and had income from Indiana (except certain interest, 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.

Deceased taxpayers

If an individual died during 2012, or died after Dec. 31, 2012, but before filing his/her tax return, the executor, administrator or surviving spouse must file a tax return for the individual if:

- The deceased was under the age of 65 and had gross income over \$1,000,
- The deceased was age 65 or older and had gross income over \$2,000, or

- The deceased was a nonresident and had gross income from Indiana.

Be sure to enter the month and day of death for the taxpayer or spouse in the appropriate box located on Schedule 7. For example, a date of death of Jan. 9, 2012, would be entered as 01/09/2012. Note. The date of death should not be entered here if the individual died after Dec. 31, 2012, but before filing the tax return. The date of death information will be shown on the individual's 2013 tax return.

Signing the deceased individual's tax return

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

An executor or administrator appointed to 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 there is no executor, or if an administrator has not been appointed, the person filing the return should sign and give their relationship to the deceased (e.g. "John Doe, nephew"). Only one tax return should be filed on behalf of the deceased.

Note. The Department may ask for a copy of the death certificate, so please keep a copy with your records.

A refund check for a deceased individual

If you (the surviving spouse, administrator, executor or other) have received a refund check and cannot cash it, contact the Department to get a widow's affidavit (POA-30) or a distributee's affidavit (POA-20) at www.in.gov/dor/3508.htm. Send the completed affidavit, the refund check and a copy of the death certificate to the State Auditor's Office so a refund check can be issued to you.

Military personnel — residency

If you were an Indiana resident when you enlisted, you remain an Indiana resident no matter where you are stationed. You must report all your income to Indiana on Form IT-40.

If you changed your legal residence (military home of record) during 2012, you are a part-year resident and should file Form IT-40PNR. You must also enclose a copy of Military Form DD-2058 with the tax return. As an Indiana part-year resident you will be taxed on the income you earned while you were a resident of Indiana, plus any income from Indiana sources.

If you are stationed in Indiana and you are a resident of another state, you won't need to file with Indiana unless you have non-military income from Indiana sources.

Example. Annie, who is a Kansas resident, is stationed in Indiana. She earned \$1,300 from her Indiana part-time job. She'll need to report that income to Indiana on Form IT-40PNR.

If you are a full-year Indiana resident in the military, your spouse is a legal resident of another state and you filed a joint federal return, you will need to file Form IT-40PNR.

Important. Refer to the instructions on page 53 for an explanation of county of residence for military personnel.

When Should You File?

Your tax return is due April 15, 2013. If you file after this date, you may have to pay interest and/or penalty. See page 13 for more information.

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 filing period information at the top of the form.

Extension of time to file — What if you can't file on time?

You must get an extension of time to file if you:

- Are required to file (your income is more than your exemptions), and
- You cannot file your tax return by the April 15, 2013 due date.

Whether you owe additional tax, are due a refund or are breaking even, you still need to get an extension if filing after April 15, 2013.

If you owe...

You must file Form IT-9 (Application for Extension of Time to File) and send in a payment of at least 90 percent of the tax you expect to owe. This must be filed and tax paid by April 15, 2013 for the extension to be valid.

If you don't owe...

You'll still need to file for an extension if:

- You are due a refund, or
- You don't expect to owe any tax when filing your tax return, and
- You are unable to file your return by April 15, 2013.

There are two ways to accomplish this:

- If you have a valid federal extension, Form 4868, you automatically have an extension with Indiana and do not have to file for a separate state extension (Form IT-9).
- If you do not have a valid federal extension, file Form IT-9 by April 15, 2013.

Extension filing deadline.

- State Form IT-9 extends your state filing time to June 17, 2013.
- Federal Form 4868 extends your state filing time to Nov. 15, 2013.
- If you have both extensions (state and federal), your state filing time to file is Nov. 15, 2013.

Will you owe penalty and/or interest?

Interest is owed on all amounts paid after April 15, 2013. See page 13 for instructions on how to figure interest.

Penalty will not be owed if you have:

- Paid 90 percent of the tax you expect to owe by April 15, 2013,
- Filed your tax return within the extension filing time, and
- Pay any remaining amount due with that filing.

Indiana's Extension of Time to File, Form IT-9

Get Indiana's extension Form IT-9, and mail it (including any payment due) by April 15, 2013. You may get Form IT-9 online at www.in.gov/dor/4657.htm. You may also file for an extension (if making a payment) online at www.in.gov/dor/4340.htm (make sure to do this by April 15, 2013).

Where to report your extension payment.

Add your state extension payment to any estimated tax paid. Report the total on Schedule 5, line 3.

Remember, 90 percent of the tax due to Indiana must still be paid by April 15, 2013. Interest will be due on any tax that remains unpaid during the extension period.

Military personnel on duty outside of the United States and Puerto Rico on the filing due date are allowed an automatic 60 day extension of time to file. A statement must be enclosed with the return verifying that you were outside of the United States or Puerto Rico on April 15, 2013.

Military personnel in a presidentially declared **combat zone** have an automatic extension of 180 days after they leave the combat zone. In addition, if they are hospitalized outside the United States because of such service, the 180-day extension period begins after being released from the hospital. The spouse of such service member 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 that remains unpaid during the extension period.

Form IT-40: Line-by-line instructions

Important. You must complete your federal income tax return (Form 1040, 1040A or 1040EZ) before starting your Indiana income tax return. Line numbers from your federal income tax return are referenced in many of the following instructions. While every effort has been made to make the instructions as clear as possible, sometimes the line numbers change on the federal income tax return after the Indiana forms are finalized. Please contact us if you are unsure as to whether or not you are looking at the correct line on your federal income tax return (see page 4 of this booklet for contact information).

When not to fill in a line

If you do not have an entry for a particular line, leave it blank. Do not use dashes, zeros or other symbols to indicate that you have no entry for that line.

Line 1 – Federal adjusted gross income

Enter the adjusted gross income from your federal Form 1040 (line 37), 1040A (line 21), or 1040EZ (line 4). If you were not required to file a federal return, complete a “sample” federal return and report the amount you would have shown on your federal return if you had been required to file.

When reporting a loss or negative entry, use a negative sign. Example. Write a \$125 loss as -125.

Line 2 – Add-backs

Enter on this line any add-backs from Schedule 1: Add-Backs. Instructions for Schedule 1 begin on page 14. Make sure to enclose Schedule 1 when filing.

Line 4 – Deductions

Enter on this line any deductions from Schedule 2: Deductions. Instructions for Schedule 2 begin on page 19. Make sure to enclose Schedule 2 when filing.

Line 6 – Exemptions

Enter any exemptions from Schedule 3: Exemptions on this line. Instructions for Schedule 3 begin on page 26. Make sure to enclose Schedule 3 when filing.

Line 9 – County tax

Complete Schedule CT-40 to figure your county tax. Instructions for Schedule CT-40 begin on page 52.

Line 10 – Other taxes

Enter any other taxes from Schedule 4: Other Taxes on this line. Instructions for Schedule 4 begin on page 27. Make sure to enclose Schedule 4 when filing.

Line 12 – Credits

Enter your credits from Schedule 5: Credits on this line. Instructions for Schedule 5 begin on page 28. Make sure to enclose Schedule 5 when filing.

Line 13 – Offset credits

Enter any offset credits from Schedule 6: Offset Credits on this line. Instructions for Schedule 6 begin on page 41. Make sure to enclose Schedule 6 when filing.

Line 14 – Automatic Taxpayer Refund credit

If you (and/or your spouse)

- timely filed a 2011 full-year resident Indiana income tax return,
- are timely filing your 2012 full-year resident Indiana income tax return, and
- have a modified state tax liability for 2012, then you may be eligible to share in the automatic taxpayer refund credit.

Complete the following steps to see if you meet the eligibility requirements and, if you do, to figure your refund credit.

Timely filed. To be considered timely filed,

- your 2011 Indiana tax return must have been filed by the April 17, 2012 due date (including extensions).
- your 2012 Indiana tax return must be filed by the April 15, 2013 due date (including extensions).

Example. Jim had a valid state extension of time to file (he filed a Form IT-9), which extended the time he had to file his 2011 state tax return to June 18, 2012. He filed on June 11, 2012. His 2011 state return was timely filed.

Example. While Sue knew she would be getting a refund, she didn't have all her tax statements for 2011, and the filing deadline was fast approaching. Therefore, she filed for a federal extension of time to file (Form 4868) with the Internal Revenue Service, which extended the time to file her federal tax return to Oct. 15, 2012. (Not only does Indiana accept the federal extension of time to file, an additional 30 days are added for state tax filing purposes.) She filed her state and federal tax returns on Oct. 15, 2012, making her state return timely filed.

Example. Michael knew he would be on vacation and unable to file his 2012 federal and state tax returns by the April 15, 2013 filing due date. He also knew that he wasn't getting a refund, but owed additional tax. On April 1, 2013, he paid the anticipated federal amount due via Form 4868 and the state amount due via Form IT-9. Michael's state tax return will be considered to be timely filed as long as he files by Nov. 15, 2013 (by the Oct. 15, 2013 federal extension filing date plus 30 days).

For additional information about how an extension works, see *Extension of time to file – What if you can't file on time?* on page 8.

Figure your credit. Read the following four steps carefully to see if you and/or your spouse, if married filing jointly, are eligible to claim the Automatic Taxpayer Refund credit.

Step 1 Prior Year Filing Requirement

1. If you are...single or married filing separately

Did you timely file a 2011 Indiana state income tax return as a full-year resident?

Yes. Skip question 2; go to **Step 2**.

No. STOP. You cannot take the credit.

2. If you are...married filing jointly

- a. Did you timely file a 2011 Indiana state income tax return as a full-year resident?

Yes. Continue to 2b.

No. You cannot take the credit. Continue to 2b.

- b. Did your spouse timely file a 2011 Indiana state income tax return as a full-year resident?

Yes. Continue to **Step 2**.

No. Your spouse cannot take the credit.

- If you answered **Yes** to 2a and/or 2b, go to **Step 2**.
- If you answered **No** to both 2a and 2b, **STOP**. Neither you nor your spouse can take the credit.

Step 2 Current Year Filing Requirement

- 1. If you are...single or married filing separately

Are you timely filing your 2012 state income tax return?

Yes. Skip question 2; go to **Step 3**.

No. STOP. You cannot take the credit.

- 2. If you are...married filing jointly

Are you timely filing your 2012 state income tax return?

Yes. Continue to **Step 3**.

No. STOP. Neither you nor your spouse can take the credit.

Step 3 Modified State Tax Liability

Do you have a state adjusted gross income tax amount shown on your 2012 Form IT-40, line 8?

Yes. Enter that amount here

and continue to line 1.....

Box A	
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No. STOP. You cannot take the credit.

- 1. Add any amounts from your 2012 Schedule 5, lines 4 through 7, and enter total here..... 1. _____
- 2. Add any amounts from your 2012 Schedule 6, lines 4 through 6, and enter total here..... 2. _____

- 3. Add the amounts on lines 1 and 2 above and enter total here

Box B	
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- 4. Subtract amount in Box B from amount in Box A and enter total here (if less than zero, enter zero)
Modified State Tax Liability

Box C	
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Is the amount in Box C an amount more than zero?

Yes. Continue to **Step 4**.

No. STOP. Neither you nor your spouse (if married filing jointly) can take the credit.

Step 4 Figure Your Automatic Taxpayer Refund Credit

- 1. You are...single or married filing separately

Do you have an amount greater than zero on Step 3, Box C?

Yes. Your **Automatic Taxpayer Refund credit** is \$111.

Enter \$111 on Form IT-40, line 14.

No. STOP. You cannot take the credit.

- 2. You are...married filing jointly

Do you have an amount greater than zero on Step 3, Box C?

No. STOP. Neither you nor your spouse (if married filing jointly) can take the credit.

Yes. Continue.

- a. If you answered **Yes** to both **Step 1**, line 2a and **Step 2**, line 2, enter \$111 (leave blank if you answered **No** to either step) a _____
- b. If your spouse answered **Yes** to both **Step 1**, line 2b and **Step 2**, line 2, enter \$111 (leave blank if spouse answered **No** to either step) b _____
- c. Add line a and line b. Enter the total here and on Form IT-40, line 14 **Automatic Taxpayer Refund Credit** c _____

Line 18 – Contribution to Indiana Nongame Wildlife Fund

The Indiana Wildlife Diversity Section offers you the opportunity to play an active role in conserving Indiana’s nongame and endangered wildlife. This program is funded through public donations to Indiana’s Nongame Fund. The money you donate goes directly to the protection and management of more than 750 wildlife species in Indiana - from songbirds and salamanders to state-endangered Trumpeter swans and spotted turtles.

Enter the amount of your refund you wish to donate to the Nongame Wildlife Fund on line 18. You can donate all or a part of your refund. Donations must be a minimum of \$1. If you are not receiving a refund, but want to support the Wildlife Diversity Section, do not change your tax return. You can send a donation directly to the Nongame Fund by completing the form on the back of this booklet.

Read more about Indiana’s Wildlife Diversity Section and learn how donations have helped Indiana’s endangered wildlife at www.in.gov/dnr/fishwild/3316.htm.

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 Wildlife Fund and wish to apply some of your overpayment to your 2013 estimated tax account, the overpayment will be applied first to the wildlife fund and then to the estimated tax account. Any amount left will be refunded to you.

Line 20 – Amount to be applied as a 2013 estimated tax installment payment

You should pay estimated tax if you expect to have income during the 2013 tax year that:

- Will not have Indiana income taxes withheld, or
- If you think the amount withheld will not be enough to pay your tax liability, and
- You expect to owe more than \$1,000 when you file your tax return.

There are several ways you can make estimated tax payments. First, visit our website at www.in.gov/dor/4657.htm to get Form ES-40. Use the worksheet on Form ES-40 to see how much you will owe. Then, if you have an overpayment showing on line 19 of your tax return, you can have some or all of the overpayment applied to next year's estimated tax account. To do so, enter any portion of the overpayment:

- On line a, if you want to apply an amount to offset estimated county tax due (from Form ES-40 worksheet, line K). Also, enter the 2-digit county code from line K; and/or
- On line b, if your spouse lived in a different county than you did on Jan. 1, 2013, and you want to apply an amount to offset your spouse's estimated county tax due (from Form ES-40 worksheet, line L). Also, enter the 2-digit county code from line L; and/or
- On line c, if you want to apply an amount to offset your estimated state tax due (from Form ES-40 worksheet, line J).

Example. Mark and Megan have a \$420 overpayment, and want to apply some of it to their 2013 estimated tax account. Their worksheet from Form ES-40 has the following breakdown:

- Line I (each installment payment) is \$300;
- Line J (portion that represents state tax due) is \$270; and
- Line K (portion that represents county tax due) is \$30.

They will enter \$30 on line 20a (along with their 2-digit county code), \$270 on line 20c, and the \$300 total amount to be applied will be entered on line 20d. They will get a \$120 refund (\$420 overpayment minus \$300 applied to their 2013 estimated tax account).

Example. Stu wants to pay \$500 in estimated tax for each installment period. He has a \$30 overpayment on his tax return. He chooses to enter the full \$30 overpayment on line 20c (Indiana adjusted gross income tax amount), and carries it to line 20d. (He will pay the \$470 additional amount by filing the Form ES-40.)

Important. Estimated tax installment payments made for the 2013 tax year are due by April 15, 2013, June 17, 2013, Sept. 16, 2013 and Jan. 15, 2014. Any installment payment amount entered on line 20d 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 15, 2013, will be considered to be a 2013 first installment payment; June 3, 2013, will be considered to be a 2013 second installment payment; and July 22, 2013, will be considered to be a 2013 third installment payment.

Note. If you are filing this return after Jan. 15, 2014, you will not be able to make an installment payment on this line.

Note. You may use Form ES-40 to make a payment by check or money order. Estimated tax payments may also be made online, via credit card or check, at www.in.gov/dor/4340.htm. See line 27 instructions on page 13 for details about payment options.

See Income Tax Information Bulletin #3 at www.in.gov/dor/3650.htm for additional information about estimated taxes.

Line 21 – Penalty for underpayment of estimated tax

You might owe a penalty for the underpayment of estimated tax if you did not have taxes withheld from your income and/or you did not 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 \$1,000 or more in 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:

- The total of your credits, including timely estimated tax payments, is less than 90 percent of this year's tax due or 100 percent* of last year's tax due, ** or
- You underpaid the minimum amount due for one or more of the installment periods.

If either of these cases apply to you, you must complete Schedule IT-2210 or IT-2210A to see if you owe a penalty or if you meet an exception. If you owe this penalty, enclose Schedule IT-2210 or IT-2210A with your tax return and write the penalty amount on Form IT-40, line 21.

*You must have timely paid 100 percent of lines 8 and 9 of your 2011 IT-40 or IT-40PNR. Note: If last year's **Indiana adjusted gross income** was more than \$150,000 (\$75,000 for married filing separately), you must pay 110 percent of last year's tax (instead of 100%).

**Farmers and fishermen should see the special instructions on page 12.

Important. The Department will automatically figure a penalty for you if it looks like you owe a penalty for the underpayment of estimated tax, and:

- You didn't report a penalty amount on line 21, and
- You didn't enclose Schedule IT-2210 or Schedule IT-2210A showing you meet an exception to owing a penalty.

Should you use Schedule 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 throughout 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 \$4,500 in 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 to the penalty.

Farmers and fishermen have special filing considerations. If at least two-thirds (2/3) of your gross income is from farming or fishing, Complete Schedule IT-2210, using the Section D Short Method.

Schedule IT-2210A should be used by individuals who receive income (not subject to withholding tax) unevenly during the year. This schedule will help determine whether a penalty is due, or whether an exception to the penalty has been met.

Example. Bill's income is from selling 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 17, 2012 first installment due date.

Example. Rachael received a sizeable lump sum distribution in Dec. of 2012. She figured how much estimated tax was due, and paid it by the Jan. 15, 2013, fourth period installment due date. By completing Schedule IT-2210A, she shows she owes no penalty for the first three installment periods, and that a proper payment was made for the fourth installment period. She will owe no penalty.

Farmers and Fishermen.

Special options are available if more than two-thirds of your gross income for 2011 and/or 2012 was from farming or fishing.

Option 1. Pay your estimated tax in one payment on or before Jan. 15, 2013, and file your tax return by April 15, 2013; or

Option 2. Make no estimated tax payment and file your tax return and pay all the tax due by March 1, 2013.

Example. More than two-thirds of Henry's gross income is from farming. He should complete Schedule IT-2210 (not Schedule IT-2210A). He will be able to use the Section D Short Method to figure his penalty or to show he meets an exception to owing a penalty.

Visit our website at www.in.gov/dor/4657.htm to get Schedule IT-2210 or IT-2210A.

Line 22 – Refund

You have a refund if line 19 is greater than the combined amounts entered on lines 20d and 21.

Important. If the combination of line 20d plus line 21 is greater than the amount on line 18, you must make an adjustment. The estimated tax carryover amount on line 20d is limited; it cannot be greater than the remainder of line 19 minus line 21. See the second example about Stu under the Line 20 instructions on page 11.

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

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.

Note. There is a **statute of limitations** on filing refund claims. When filing your 2012 tax return, a claim for refund of excess withholding credits must be made no later than April 15, 2015. A claim for refund of all other excess payments and refundable credits must be made by April 18, 2016. (The claim is considered to be made on the day your tax return is postmarked.) If you file your 2012 tax return after the statute of limitations has expired, no refund will be issued.

Line 23 – Direct deposit

You may choose to have your refund deposited in your checking, savings or Hoosier Works Master Card account. If you want your refund directed into your checking or savings account, complete lines 23 a, b, c and d.

Caution. If you choose this option, make sure to verify the account information after you've entered it. This will help ensure your refund is deposited into your desired account.

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 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.

Check the appropriate box for the type of account you are making your deposit to: either a checking account or savings account.

To comply with banking rules, you must place an X in the box on line d if your refund is going to an account outside the United States. If you check the box, we will mail you a paper check.

If you currently have a **Hoosier Works MasterCard** and wish to have your refund directly deposited in your account, enter your 12-digit account number on line 23b, where it says "Account Number" (do not write anything on line 23a "Routing Number"). You can find your 12-digit account number in the upper right-hand corner of your account monthly statement.

Note. DO NOT use your MasterCard 16-digit number.

Make sure to check the "Hoosier Works MC" box on line 23c.

For more information on direct deposit, please see "Where's Your Refund?" on page 5.

Line 24

If line 22 is less than zero, you have an amount due. Enter here as a positive number and skip to line 25.

OR

If line 16 is greater than line 15, complete the following steps:

- A. Subtract line 15 from line 16 and enter the total here A _____
- B. Enter any amount from line 21 B _____
- C. Add lines A + B. Enter total here and on line 24 C _____

Line 25 – Penalty

You may owe a penalty if your tax return is filed after the April 15, 2013, due date and you have an amount due. Penalty is 10 percent (.10) of the amount due (line 24 minus line 21) or \$5, whichever is greater. Exception: No penalty will be due if you have:

- An extension of time to file;
- Are filing and paying the remaining tax due by the extended filing due date and
- Have prepaid at least 90 percent of the amount due by April 15, 2013.

Line 26 – Interest

You will owe interest (even if you have a valid extension of time to file) if your tax return is filed after the April 15, 2013 due date and you have an amount due. Interest should be figured on the sum of line 24 minus line 21. Contact the Department at (317) 232-2240 or visit our website at www.in.gov/dor/3618.htm to get Departmental Notice #3 for the current interest rate.

Line 27 – Amount due – payment options

There are several ways to pay the amount you owe.

Make your check, money order or cashier's check payable to: Indiana Department of Revenue. Just include the payment loose in the envelope. **Do not staple** it to the return. **Do not send cash.**

You may also pay using the electronic **eCheck** payment method. This service uses a paperless check and may be used to pay the tax due with your Indiana individual income tax return, as well as any billings issued by the Indiana Department of Revenue for any tax type. To pay, go to www.in.gov/dor/4340.htm and follow the step-by-step instructions. You will receive a confirmation number and should keep this with your tax filing records. The fee for using this service is \$1.

Note. All payments made to the Indiana Department of Revenue must be made with U.S. funds.

You may also pay by using your American Express® Card, Discover® Card, MasterCard® or VISA® by calling 1-800- 2-PAY TAX (1-800-272-9829). Or, log on to www.in.gov/dor/4340.htm and use your Discover® Card, MasterCard® or VISA® to make a payment.

A convenience fee will be charged by the credit card processor based on the amount you are paying. You will be told what the fee is and you will have the option to either cancel or continue the credit card transaction.

Payment plan option. If you cannot pay the full amount due at the time you file, you may be eligible to set up a payment plan online. After you get a tax bill, log on to <https://www.intaxpay.in.gov/Web/Default.aspx> and follow the directions.

Important. If using the payment plan option, penalty and interest will be due on all amounts paid after the April 15, 2013 due date.

Returned checks and other types of payments

If you make a tax payment with a check, credit card, debit card or electronic funds transfer, and the Department is unable to obtain payment for its full amount when it is presented for payment, a 10 percent penalty of the unpaid tax or the face value of the check, credit card, debit card, or electronic funds transfer, whichever is smaller, is due.

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 immediately, the penalty will be increased to the face value of the intended payment or 100 percent 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.*

Signatures and signing dates

First, read the Authorization area on Schedule 7. Then, sign and date the tax return. If this is a jointly filed tax return, both you and your spouse must sign and date it. Make sure to enclose the completed Schedule 7 when filing.

Taxpayer Advocate

As prescribed by the Taxpayer Bill of Rights, the Department has an appointed Taxpayer Advocate whose purpose is to facilitate the resolution of taxpayer complaints and complex tax issues. If you have a complex tax issue, you must first pursue resolution through normal channels, such as contacting the tax administration division (317-232-2240). If you are still unable to resolve your tax issue, or a tax assessment places an undue hardship on you, you may receive assistance from the Office of the Taxpayer Advocate.

For more information, and to get required schedules if filing for an offer in compromise or a hardship case, visit our website at: www.in.gov/dor/3883.htm. You may also contact the Office of the Taxpayer Advocate directly at taxpayeradvocate@dor.in.gov, or by telephone at (317) 232-4692. Submit supporting information and documents to: Indiana Department of Revenue, Office of the Taxpayer Advocate, P.O. Box 6155, Indianapolis, Ind. 46206-6155.

Where to mail your tax return – use labels for envelope

You'll find mailing labels with the envelope enclosed in this booklet. **Returns with payments enclosed have a different post office box number for mailing purposes.**

Where to mail your return continues on page 14.

If you are enclosing a payment, please mail your tax return with all enclosures to:

Indiana Department of Revenue
P.O. Box 7224
Indianapolis, IN 46207-7224

For all other filings, please mail your tax return with all enclosures to:

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

Envelope – Don't forget the stamp!

Make sure to put a stamp(s) on the envelope. The U.S. Post Office will not deliver your tax return without the proper postage.

Schedule 1: Add-Backs

Some amounts reported on your federal tax return may require different treatment for Indiana income tax purposes. Listed in this area are those items that may need to be added back on your Indiana tax return. Please review the list carefully. When reporting these add-backs, maintain with your records the corresponding federal tax forms and schedules as the Department can require you to provide them at a later date.

Important information about possible year-end federal legislation.

This publication was finalized before all year-end federal legislative changes were complete. Therefore, some of these add-backs may need to be adjusted.

For example, while the educator expense was scheduled to end (sunset), the adjustment for the expense may have been extended for federal income tax purposes. If the educator expense was not extended for 2012 federal income tax purposes, then there will be nothing to add back on your Indiana tax return. You may wish to periodically check the Department's homepage at www.in.gov/dor/ for updates about any impact of late federal legislation.

Line 1 – Tax add-back

If you **did not complete Federal Schedules C, C-EZ, E, or F**, which include sole proprietorship income, farm income, rental, partnership, S corporation, and trust and estate income (or loss), **then do not complete this line.**

On those schedules you are allowed to claim a deduction for taxes paid which are:

- based on, or
- measured by income, and
- levied at a state level by any state in the United States.

If you claimed this kind of deduction on any of these schedules, then you must add it back to your Indiana income.

Do not add back property taxes on this line.

Note. Income, losses and/or expenses from other schedules and forms may flow through to federal Schedules C, E and F. For example, partnership income from federal Schedule K-1 (Form 1065) may be included on federal Schedule E, while expenses from federal Form 8829 may be included on federal Schedule C. Make sure to check these schedules and forms for any deduction that needs to be added back.

Line 2 – Net operating loss add-back

Any net operating loss (NOL) deduction taken on line 21 of your federal Form 1040 must be added back on this line. Write the amount of the net operating loss as a **positive** figure. (You will claim an Indiana net operating loss deduction on Schedule 2, under line 11.)

Note. If your federal adjusted gross income this year is a loss, and you have not included a net operating loss as a deduction on line 21 of your 2012 federal Form 1040, then leave this line blank.

Line 3 – Lump sum distribution

If you completed federal Form 4972, add any capital gains reported on Part II and any ordinary income reported on Part III of federal Form 4972. Enter the total here as a positive amount.

Line 4 – Domestic production activities add-back

If you claimed a domestic production activities deduction on your federal Form 1040, line 35, enter that amount here.

Line 5 – Bonus depreciation add-back

You must make an exception for any bonus depreciation deduction used for property placed in service after Sept. 11, 2001. Bonus depreciation is the additional first-year special depreciation deduction allowed under Section 168(k) of the Internal Revenue Code (IRC).

Figure the net income (or loss) which would have been included in federal adjusted gross income had the bonus depreciation method not been used. Then, enter the difference, which may be a positive or negative amount, on line 5.

Example. Mack used the bonus depreciation method for federal income tax purposes. After refiguring the depreciation without using the bonus method, he has to add back \$1,500 on his Indiana tax return.

Note. After making an initial adjustment for bonus depreciation you'll need to refigure the amount of depreciation available for state tax purposes for subsequent years.

Example. Ann made an initial adjustment for bonus depreciation on last year's Indiana tax return. This year she figures she is entitled to a \$150 additional depreciation amount for state tax purposes. She should enter that amount as a negative entry, or (150), on line 5.

For additional information see Commissioner's Directive #19 at www.in.gov/dor/3617.htm.

Line 6 – Section 179 expense add-back

You may have figured an IRC Section 179 expense using a ceiling of more than \$25,000 for federal tax purposes. Indiana allows you to figure IRC Section 179 expense using a ceiling of no more than \$25,000.

If you figured IRC Section 179 expense using a ceiling amount of more than \$25,000, you'll need to add back the difference between it and \$25,000 on line 6.

Line 7 – Other Add-Backs

Each of the following add-backs has been assigned a three-digit code number. When reporting the add-back, write its name, the associated three-digit number and the amount.

Example. Enter the following information on line 7a to report a \$700 qualified disaster assistance property add-back.

7a. Qualified disaster assistance property code no. 110 \$700

Certain trade or business deductions based on employment of unauthorized alien 132

Add the amount of any trade or business deductions allowed under the Internal Revenue Code for wages, reimbursements, or other payments made for services provided in Indiana by an individual for services as an employee, if the individual was, during the period of service, prohibited from being hired as an employee under 8 U.S.C. 1324a.

Important. This add-back requirement does not apply to payments made for services provided to a business that was enrolled and participated in the E-Verify program (as defined in IC 22-5-1.7-3) during the time the taxpayer conducted business in Indiana in the taxable year.

Enter code 132 on Schedule 1 under line 7 if reporting this add-back.

Deferral of business indebtedness discharge and reacquisition add-back 107

Add an amount equal to any income not included as a result of the deferral of income arising from business indebtedness discharged in connection with the reacquisition of a debt instrument (as provided in Section 108(i) of the IRC). Subtract the amount added to income in a previous year to offset the amount included in federal gross income as a result of the deferral of income arising from business indebtedness discharged in connection with the reacquisition after Dec. 31, 2008, and before Jan. 1, 2011, of an applicable debt instrument.

Enter code 107 on Schedule 1 under line 7 if reporting this add-back.

Discharge of debt of a principal residence add-back 117

You may have to add back some or all of the amount of debt not reported on your federal tax return due to the discharge of indebtedness of your principal residence (mortgage forgiveness).

The amount of discharge of indebtedness of your principal residence to be added back can be found on:

- Form 1099-C (or its equivalent), Box 2, and/or
- On federal Form 982, *Reduction of Tax Attributes Due to Discharge of Indebtedness (and Section 1082 Basis Adjustment)*. If Part 1 Line 1e is checked on Form 982, then the amount on Part 1 Line

2 from the discharge of qualified principal residence indebtedness must be added back if you were an Indiana resident on the date the debt was discharged (1099C, Box 1).

Note. No add back is required if the discharge of indebtedness of your principal residence was included in a bankruptcy.

Maintain with your records both federal Form 1099C and Form 982 as the Department can require you to provide this information at a later date.

Enter code 117 on Schedule 1 under line 7 if reporting this add-back.

Educator expense add-back 124

If you claimed a deduction for the educator expenses under Section 62(2)(D) of the Internal Revenue Code on Form 1040, line 23, or Form 1040A, line 16, you must add the amount back.

Enter code 124 on Schedule 1 under line 7 if reporting this add-back.

Employer-provided educational expenses add-back 125

Add any amount not included in your gross income under section 127 of the Internal Revenue Code for employer-provided education expenses (gross income of an employee does not include expenses paid by the employer for educational assistance to the employee up to a maximum of \$5,250).

Enter code 125 on Schedule 1 under line 7 if reporting this add-back.

IRA charitable distribution add-back 122

Add an amount equal to any income not included in your adjusted gross income because of a charitable distribution from an IRA (as provided in Section 408(d)(8) of the Internal Revenue Code).

Enter code 122 on Schedule 1 under line 7 if reporting this add-back.

Motorsports entertainment complex add-back 130

If you excluded income because of any motorsports entertainment complex classified as 7 year property (as provided in Section 168(e)(3)(C)(ii) of the Internal Revenue Code) placed into service in the taxable year, add the amount of income excluded so that your adjusted gross income (AGI) is equal to the amount of AGI that would have been computed without the exclusion.

Enter code 130 on Schedule 1 under line 7 if reporting this add-back.

Oil and gas well depletion deduction add-back 134

The following provision of the Internal Revenue Code (IRC) that was amended by the Tax Relief Act, Unemployment Insurance Reauthorization, and Job Creation Act of 2010 (P.L. 111-312) is to be treated as though it was not amended by that act:

Section 613A(c)(6)(H)(ii) of the IRC pertaining to the limitations on percentage depletion in the case of oil and gas wells. (The federal

amendment extends the suspension of the ability to deduct more than 100% of the net income from that property for marginal production (less than 15 barrels per day and heavy oil)).

Enter code 134 on Schedule 1 under line 7 if reporting this add-back.

OOS municipal obligation interest add-back 137

Interest earned from a direct obligation of a state or political subdivision other than Indiana (out of state, or OOS) is taxable by Indiana if the obligation is acquired after Dec. 31, 2011. Interest earned from obligations held or acquired before January 1, 2012, is not subject to Indiana income tax and should not be reported as an add back.

Note. Interest earned from obligations of Puerto Rico, Guam, Virgin Islands, American Samoa, or Northern Mariana is not included in federal gross income and is exempt under federal law. There is no add-back for interest earned on these obligations.

For more information about this add-back, see Income Tax Information Bulletin #19 at www.in.gov/dor/3650.htm.

Enter code 137 on Schedule 1 under line 7 if reporting this add-back.

Other (current year conformity) add-back 120

Before this publication was finalized Indiana had not conformed to any changes to the Internal Revenue Code (IRC) that may have become law after January 1, 2011. Therefore, the IRC used to figure Indiana income may not be the same as the IRC used to figure federal income.

This add-back is specific to these annual current year conformity issues. If uncertainty exists as to whether or not Indiana will adopt some or all of the federal legislation passed during 2012 that acts to modify federal AGI, you may add-back those items as an “other” add-back. In the event those items are adopted, an amended return should be filed to recoup the add-back(s).

All entries marked as “other” must be reported as a positive amount on the original tax return. Negative entries will not be allowed.

This add-back is only for current year conformity issues. Conformity issues for preceding tax years must be addressed on the add-back line specific to the item in question. For instance, an add-back for the qualified refinery property was first added-back on the 2009 Schedule 1, line 12. The adjustment going forward should be reported on the 2012 Schedule 1, line 7, using the 3-digit code 111.

If the state legislature does not conform to federal code changes enacted after January 1, 2012, you may have to amend your return at a later date to reflect any differences between Indiana and federal law. You may wish to periodically check the Department’s homepage at www.in.gov/dor for updates.

Enter code 120 on Schedule 1 under line 7 if reporting this add-back.

Qualified advance mining safety equipment add-back 126

If you claimed a deduction for the expense of qualified advanced mine safety equipment under Section 179 of the Internal Revenue Code, add the amount necessary to make your adjusted gross income (AGI) equal to the amount of AGI that would have been computed had the deduction not been claimed.

Enter code 126 on Schedule 1 under line 7 if reporting this add-back.

Qualified disaster assistance property add-back 110

If you claimed the special allowance for qualified disaster assistance property under Section 168(n) of the IRC, add the amount necessary to make your adjusted gross income (AGI) equal to the amount of AGI that would have been computed had the special allowance not been claimed for the property.

Enter code 110 on Schedule 1 under line 7 if reporting this add-back.

Qualified electric utility amortization add-back 135

The following provision of the Internal Revenue Code (IRC) that was amended by the Tax Relief Act, Unemployment Insurance Reauthorization, and Job Creation Act of 2010 (P.L. 111-312) is to be treated as though it was not amended by that act:

Section 451(i)(3) of the IRC pertaining to special rule for sales or dispositions to implement Federal Energy Regulatory Commission or state electric restructuring policy for qualified electric utilities. (The federal amendment provides that the sale or other disposition of property used by a qualified electric utility to an independent transmission company will allow the electric utility to elect to recognize gain from the transaction ratably over an eight year period beginning in the year of the sale if the amount realized from the sale is used to purchase exempt utility property within the applicable period. This amortization is disallowed for Indiana purposes).

Enter code 135 on Schedule 1 under line 7 if reporting this add-back.

Qualified environmental remediation costs add-back 121

If you claimed a deduction for qualified environmental remediation costs under Section 198 of the Internal Revenue Code, add the amount necessary to make your adjusted gross income (AGI) equal to the amount of AGI that would have been computed had the deduction not been claimed.

Enter code 121 on Schedule 1 under line 7 if reporting this add-back.

Qualified film or television production add-back 112

If you made an election under Section 181 of the IRC to expense costs for a qualified film or television production tax purposes, add the amount necessary to make your adjusted gross income (AGI) equal to the amount of AGI that would have been computed had the election not been made for that year.

Enter code 112 on Schedule 1 under line 7 if reporting this add-back.

Qualified leasehold improvement property add-back 129

If you excluded income because of qualified leasehold improvement property (as provided in Section 168(e)(3)(E)(iv) of the Internal Revenue Code) placed into service in the taxable year, add the amount of income excluded so that your adjusted gross income (AGI) is equal to the amount of AGI that would have been figured without the exclusion.

Enter code 129 on Schedule 1 under line 7 if reporting this add-back.

Qualified preferred stock add-back 113

You may have had a loss from the sale or exchange of preferred stock in:

- The Federal National Mortgage Association, established under the Federal National Mortgage Association Charter Act (12 U.S.C. 1716 et seq.), or
- The Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, established under the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation Act (12 U.S.C. 1451 et seq.).

If you treated this as an ordinary loss under Section 301 of the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 in the current taxable year or in an earlier taxable year, add an amount equal to the amount of adjusted gross income that would have been computed had the loss not been treated as an ordinary loss.

Enter code 113 on Schedule 1 under line 7 if reporting this add-back.

Qualified refinery property add-back 111

If you made an election under Section 179C of the IRC to expense costs for qualified refinery property, add the amount necessary to make your adjusted gross income (AGI) equal to the amount of AGI that would have been computed had the election not been made for that year.

Enter code 111 on Schedule 1 under line 7 if reporting this add-back.

Qualified restaurant property add-back 108

If you placed qualified restaurant property in service during the year that was classified as 15-year property under Section 168(e)(3)(E)(v) of the IRC, add the amount necessary to make your adjusted gross income (AGI) equal to the amount of AGI that would have been computed had the classification not applied to the property in the year that it was placed in service.

Enter code 108 on Schedule 1 under line 7 if reporting this add-back.

Qualified retail improvement property add-back 109

If you placed qualified retail improvement property in service during the year that was classified as 15-year property under Section 168(e)(3)(E)(ix) of the IRC, add the amount necessary to make your adjusted gross income (AGI) equal to the amount of AGI that would have been computed had the classification not applied to the property in the year that it was placed in service.

Enter code 109 on Schedule 1 under line 7 if reporting this add-back.

Qualified transportation fringe expenses add-back 127

If you excluded any income as a result of qualified transportation fringe provided by an employer, add the amount, if any, of excluded income exceeding \$100 per month (as provided in Section 132(f) of the Internal Revenue Code).

Enter code 127 on Schedule 1 under line 7 if reporting this add-back.

RIC dividends to nonresident aliens add-back 133

The following provisions of the Internal Revenue Code (IRC) that were amended by the Tax Relief Act, Unemployment Insurance Reauthorization, and Job Creation Act of 2010 (P.L. 111-312) are to be treated as though they were not amended by that act:

Section 871(k)(1)(c) and section 871(k)(2)(C) of the IRC pertaining to the treatment of certain dividends of regulated investment companies received by nonresident aliens. (The federal amendment extends the rules exempting from gross basis tax and from withholding tax the interest related dividends and short term capital gain dividends received from a RIC by a nonresident alien.)

Enter code 133 on Schedule 1 under line 7 if reporting this add-back.

Start-up expenditures add-back 131

Add the amount deducted under Section 195 of the Internal Revenue Code for start-up expenditures that exceeds the amount you could deduct under Section 195 of the Internal Revenue Code before it was amended by the Small Business Jobs Act of 2010 (P.L. 111-240).

Enter code 131 on Schedule 1 under line 7 if reporting this add-back.

Student loan interest add-back 128

You may need to add-back some or all of the student loan interest deduction reported on your federal Form 1040, line 33, or Form 1040A, line 18.

For Indiana tax purposes:

- the phase out ranges for 2012 going forward are reduced to \$50,000 to \$65,000 (\$75,000 to \$90,000 for joint returns)
- the interest is not deductible beyond the first 60 months that interest payments are required
- there is no deduction for voluntary payments of interest

Complete *Indiana's Student Loan Interest Add-Back Worksheet* on page 18 to see if an add-back is required and, if so, to figure that amount.

Enter code 128 on Schedule 1 under line 7 if reporting this add-back.

Indiana's Student Loan Interest Add-Back Worksheet

Complete the worksheet if you reported a student loan interest deduction on federal Form 1040, line 33, or Form 1040A, line 18.

Step A

1. Enter the **total** interest you (and your spouse, if married*) paid in 2012 on qualified student loans 1 _____
2. Enter any amount included in line 1 that was paid on student loans after the first 60 months that interest payments were required 2 _____
3. Subtract line 2 from line 1. If answer is zero, skip to Step C and enter -0- on line 16. 3 _____
4. Enter any amount included in line 1 that was a voluntary payment of interest and was paid within the first 60 months that interest payments were required..... 4 _____
5. Subtract line 4 from line 3. If the answer is zero, skip to Step C and enter -0- on line 16. 5 _____

Step B

6. Enter the lesser of the amount from Step A, line 5, or \$2,500 6 _____
7. Enter the amount from Form 1040, line 22 (or Form 1040A, line 15) 7 _____
8. Enter the total of the amounts from Form 1040, lines 23 through 32, plus any write-in adjustments you entered on the dotted line next to line 36 (or Form 1040A, lines 16 plus 17)..... 8 _____
9. Subtract line 8 from line 7. This is your modified adjusted gross income 9 _____
10. Enter the amount** shown below for your filing status used on your federal income tax return
 - Single, head of household, widow(er) \$50,000
 - Married filing jointly \$75,000 10 _____
11. Is the amount on line 9 more than the amount on line 10?

No. Skip line 12, enter -0- on line 13

Yes. Subtract line 10 from line 9 11 _____
12. Divide line 11 by \$15,000. Enter the result as a decimal rounded to three places. If the result is 1.000 or more, enter 1.000. 12 _____
13. Multiply line 6 by line 12..... 13 _____
14. Subtract line 13 from line 6. (This is the Student Loan Interest Deduction allowable for Indiana adjusted gross income tax purposes) 14 _____

Step C

15. Enter the amount of student loan interest deduction claimed on your federal Form 1040, line 33, or Form 1040A, line 18. 15 _____
16. Enter the amount from one of the following:

Step A, line 3 (if you were instructed to); or

Step A, line 5 (if you were instructed to); or

Step B, line 14..... 16 _____
17. Subtract line 16 from line 15.
 - If the amount is more than zero, **round***** the amount and enter here and on Schedule 1, line 7 (identify using 3-digit code #128).
 - If the answer is zero or less than zero, enter -0- here and STOP. You have no amount to be added back on Schedule 1. 17 _____

* Federal rules require married individuals to file as married filing jointly to be eligible to claim this deduction.

**Indiana limitation for 2012 and beyond.

***When rounding, drop amounts of less than \$.50, and increase amounts of \$.50 or more to the next whole dollar.

Tuition and fees add-back 123

If you claimed a deduction for qualified tuition and related expenses under Section 222 of the Internal Revenue Code on Form 1040, line 34, or Form 1040A, line 19, you must add the amount back.

Enter code 123 on Schedule 1 under line 7 if reporting this add-back.

Schedule 2: Deductions

Line 1 – Renter’s deduction

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

- You paid rent on your principal place of residence, **and**
- The place you rented was 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 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 cannot claim the renter’s deduction if the rental property was not subject to Indiana property tax. Examples of this type of property are:

- Government owned housing,
- Property owned by a nonprofit organization,
- Student housing,
- Property owned by a cooperative association, and
- Property located outside of Indiana.

How do I report my deduction? First, complete the information area by entering:

- The address where rented if it’s different from the address on the front of the return (leave blank if it is not different),
- The landlord’s name and address,
- The total amount of rent paid, and
- The number of months you lived there.

If you moved during the year or had more than one landlord, you must list the same information for each place that you rented. Enclose additional pages if necessary.

How much rent can I deduct? You can deduct up to \$3,000 or the amount of rent paid, whichever is less.

Example. Emily paid \$4,800 in rent on her principal place of residence. She will claim a \$3,000 renter’s deduction.

Example. Bill paid \$400 rent for his first apartment. He moved to another location during the year and paid \$2,800 rent for the rest of the year. His deduction will be limited to \$3,000, even though he paid \$3,200 altogether.

Important. Keep 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, see Income Tax Information Bulletin #38 at www.in.gov/dor/3650.htm.

Line 2 – Homeowner’s residential property tax deduction

You may be able to take a deduction of up to \$2,500 of the Indiana property taxes (residential real estate taxes) paid 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.

Important. You cannot claim this deduction for property tax paid in 2012 if you are claiming the Lake County residential income tax credit on Schedule 5, line 6.

How do I claim my deduction? Complete the information area on Schedule 2, line 2. Enter the address of your principal residence where the Indiana property tax was paid if it is different from the address on the front of the return. If you had more than one principal residence during the year, and you paid Indiana property tax on both residences, list the additional residence on a separate piece of paper.

Example. Sue and Mack each owned their own home; they married in 2012. They sold both of their homes during the year and began renting. They are eligible to claim a property tax deduction on the combined property taxes paid on both homes if they are filing a joint return (limited to \$2,500 altogether).

- Enter the number of months you lived there. If you claim more than one residence, enter the number of months lived at the other residence(s) on a separate sheet of paper.
- Enter the amount of Indiana property tax paid. If you lived in more than one residence during the year, enter the combined amount of Indiana property tax paid on all principal residences.
- Enter the smaller of \$2,500 or the amount of Indiana property tax paid.

No double benefit allowed. If any portion of property taxes paid on your principal residence was deducted as an expense on federal Schedule C, C-EZ, E or F, then do not deduct that amount on this line.

Example. Jean paid \$1,200 in Indiana property tax on her home. She used one room of her home for her business, and deducted \$200 Indiana property tax as an expense on her federal Schedule C. Jean is allowed a deduction of \$1,000 (\$1,200 minus the \$200 deduction already taken on federal Schedule C).

How do I find out how much I paid in Indiana property tax on my principal residence? Indiana counties send statements to homeowners showing how much property tax is due on their property. Add together the 2012 spring and fall installments, if you paid both of them. If you received just one installment statement this year for your 2012 property taxes, use the amount paid for that installment.

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 cannot 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 entered a state tax refund amount on line 10 of your federal Form 1040, then enter that amount here.

Line 4 – Interest on U.S. government obligations deduction

If the amount on line 1 of Form IT-40 includes interest income, you may be able to take a deduction. If any part of your interest income included on line 1 is from a direct obligation of the U.S. government, you can deduct this amount.

Examples of U.S. government obligations include U.S. savings bonds, U.S. Treasury bills and U.S. government certificates. This interest is usually reported on federal Schedule B.

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 see Income Tax Information Bulletin #19 at www.in.gov/dor/3650.htm.

Lines 5 and 6 – Taxable Social Security and/or railroad retirement benefits deduction

Indiana does not tax Social Security income or the railroad retirement benefits that are issued by the U.S. Railroad Retirement Board. To figure your deduction:

- Enter the amount from Form 1040, line 20b (Form 1040A, line 14b), on Indiana's Schedule 2, line 5.

- If you have included railroad retirement benefits that are issued by the U.S. Railroad Retirement Board on line 16b of your federal Form 1040, or on line 12b of your federal Form 1040A, then enter that amount on Indiana's Schedule 2, line 6.

Important. Do not enter any other types of pension or retirement income on these lines.

Note. See the *Railroad unemployment and sickness benefits* deduction instructions on page 26 if you have received unemployment and/or sickness benefits from the Railroad Retirement Board.

Line 7 – Military service deduction

The income on line 1 of Form IT-40 may include active or reserve military pay. If it does, you will be able to take a deduction (regardless of your age).

Also, if you are retired from the military or are the surviving spouse of a person who was in the military, you may be able to take this deduction. You will be eligible if:

- You were at least 60 years of age by Dec. 31, 2012,
- You received military retirement or survivor's benefits in 2012, and
- The benefits received as retirement income were reported on your federal return.

Your deduction will be the actual amount of military income received (i.e. military pay, retirement pay and/or survivor's benefits) or \$5,000, whichever is less. If both you and your spouse received military income, you may each claim the deduction for a maximum of \$10,000.

Important. If you served in the Indiana National Guard or the reserve component of the armed forces during 2012, see the *National Guard and reserve component members deduction* on page 24.

Note. Military income earned while in a **combat zone** is not taxable on your federal or state income tax returns. Since Indiana is not taxing this income, your combat zone income is not eligible for a deduction.

Example. Jim was on active duty the first month of the year. He was stationed in a combat zone the rest of the year. His military W-2 form shows regular military wage income of \$950, and \$19,000 income earned while being stationed in a combat zone. Only \$950 of his income is taxed on his federal return; likewise, Indiana will only initially tax \$950. Jim should claim a \$950 military deduction (the lesser of the income being taxed [\$950] or \$5,000).

Important. You **must** enclose your military W-2 form, retirement pay statement and/or survivor's benefit statement with the tax return if you are claiming this deduction.

Note. If you received a combination of military pay, retirement pay and/or survivor's benefits during the tax year, the total deduction cannot be greater than \$5,000 per qualifying person. For example, if you earned \$6,000 in military pay and \$1,500 in retirement pay, you can deduct only \$5,000 of your military income.

Unemployment Compensation Worksheet

Note: If you were married but filing separately, and you lived with your spouse at any time during 2012, 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 IT-40, line 1.....	1		
2. Federal adjusted gross income from Form 1040 (line 37), Form 1040A (line 21), 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 of the amount on line 4 (divide line 4 by the number 2).....	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 2, line 10.....	7		

For more information about this deduction see Income Tax Information Bulletins #6 and #27 at www.in.gov/dor/3650.htm.

Line 8 – Non-Indiana locality earnings deduction

You may be allowed a deduction if you have income being taxed by a locality (local governmental unit) located in another state. A “locality” could be a city, county, parish, etc.

Example. You earned wages in Louisville, KY. Your employer withheld a Louisville city (locality) tax. Since your wages were taxed by a non-Indiana locality (Louisville), you are eligible to take a deduction.

The deduction is limited. You may deduct the amount of your income that was 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 enclose proof that the tax was paid to a locality outside Indiana to be allowed this deduction. A W-2 form is proof as long as the W-2 form shows a withholding amount and the name of the non-Indiana locality where the tax was paid. The name of the locality is usually found in box 20, Locality Name, on the W-2 form. A copy of a non-Indiana locality tax return will also serve as proof of tax paid.

For more information see Income Tax Information Bulletin #28 at www.in.gov/dor/3650.htm.

Line 9 – Insulation deduction

You may be able to take this deduction if you installed new insulation in your Indiana home during 2012. Insulation includes weather stripping, double pane windows, storm doors and storm windows. To take this 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 Jan. 1, 2009,
- 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, including labor, up to a maximum of \$1,000.

Important. When claiming this deduction, maintain with your records the following information (as the Department can require you to provide this information at a later date):

- Item(s) purchased
- Purchase price
- Place of purchase
- Date of purchase
- Date of installation
- Amount paid for labor (you cannot include the cost of labor that you did yourself)

For more information about this deduction see Income Tax Information Bulletin #43 at www.in.gov/dor/3650.htm.

Line 10 – Nontaxable portion of unemployment compensation

You may be eligible for a deduction if you reported unemployment compensation on your federal income tax return. Complete the worksheet above to see if you are eligible. Make sure to enclose your 1099G(s) if you claim the deduction.

***Important.** Do not include any unemployment compensation issued by the U.S. Railroad Retirement Board on line 2 of the worksheet. Instead, see the instructions for the *Railroad unemployment and sickness benefits* deduction on page 26 for more information.

Line 11 – Other deductions

Each of the following deductions has been assigned a three-digit code number. When claiming the deduction on Schedule 2 under line 11, write the name of the deduction, the three-digit code number and the amount claimed.

Example. Enter the following information on line 11a to claim a \$130 civil service annuity deduction and on 11b to claim a \$5,200 NOL deduction:

11a. Civil Service Annuity	601	11a	130
b. Indiana Net Operating Loss	607	11b	5200

Airport development zone employee deduction 600

Certain areas within Indiana have been designated as airport development 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 Form IT-40QEC to you if you are eligible to claim this deduction.

The amount of the deduction is one-half (½) of the earned income shown on that form or \$7,500, whichever is less. You must enclose Form IT-40QEC with the Form IT-40 to support any claimed deduction.

Enter code 600 on Schedule 2 under line 11 if claiming this deduction.

Civil service annuity deduction 601

The income on line 1 of Form IT-40 may include federal civil service annuity payments. If it does, you may be able to take a deduction if you were at least 62 years of age by Dec. 31, 2012.

To figure your deduction, begin with the amount of annuity payments received or \$2,000, whichever is less. Subtract from that amount any Social Security and railroad retirement benefits (issued by the Railroad Retirement Board) you received.

Example. Your civil service annuity is \$6,000. Your Social Security income is \$1,200. Here is how to figure your deduction:

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 civil service annuities, you may each take this deduction for a maximum of \$4,000 (no more than \$2,000 per qualifying person), provided 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 see Income Tax Information Bulletin #6 at www.in.gov/dor/3650.htm.

Enter code 601 on Schedule 2 under line 11 if claiming this deduction.

Disability retirement deduction 602

To take this deduction you must have:

- Been permanently and totally disabled at the time of retirement,
- Retired on disability before Dec. 31, 2012, and
- Received disability retirement income during 2012.

If you meet these qualifications, you must complete Schedule IT-2440 and have it signed by your doctor to claim this deduction. Schedule IT-2440 must be enclosed with your tax return when claiming this deduction.

For more information about this deduction see Income Tax Information Bulletin #70 at www.in.gov/dor/3650.htm and Schedule IT-2440 at www.in.gov/dor/4657.htm.

This deduction is limited to a maximum of \$5,200 per qualifying individual.

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

Enter code 602 on Schedule 2 under line 11 if claiming this deduction.

Enterprise zone employee deduction 603

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 areas of certain cities/locations. Use this website to look up contact information for a particular enterprise zone: www.aiez.org/directory.html.

Your *employer* will provide Form IT-40QEC to you if you are eligible to claim this deduction.

The amount of the deduction is one-half (½) of the earned income shown on Form IT-40QEC or \$7,500, whichever is less. If you and your spouse both have received Form IT-40QEC, you may each take this deduction for a combined maximum of \$15,000 (no more than \$7,500 per qualifying person).

Enter code 603 on Schedule 2 under line 11 if claiming this deduction.

Human services deduction 605

The human services deduction is intended to eliminate any individual income tax imposed on Medicaid recipients who are living in a:

- Hospital,
- Skilled nursing facility,
- Intermediate care facility,
- Licensed county home,
- Licensed boarding or residential home, or
- Certified Christian Science facility.*

The goal of the human services tax deduction is to reduce the affected individual's adjusted gross income tax liability to zero (0).

Lottery Winnings Worksheet

A. Enter the amount of winnings from the Hoosier Lottery Commission that you have reported on your federal Form 1040, line 21 A \$ _____

B. Locate those W-2Gs (issued by the Hoosier Lottery Commission) showing Indiana state withholding in Box 14. Add the amounts from Box 1 of each of those W-2G's; enter total here..... B \$ _____

C. Exemption C \$ 1,200

D. How many W-2Gs did you locate in step B above (e.g. 1, 2, etc.)?.. D X _____

E. Multiply line C by line D; enter result here E \$ - _____

F. Subtract line E from line B; enter result here F \$ - _____

G. Subtract line F from line A. Enter here and on Schedule 2 under line 11 G \$ _____

*An eligible Christian Science facility must be listed with and certified by the Commission for Accreditation of Christian Science Nursing Organizations/Facilities, Inc.

Generally, the deduction should not be used in conjunction with most tax credits in order to create a refund.

If you are a Medicaid recipient and live in one of the facilities listed above, to determine whether you are eligible for the deduction you must first prepare your tax return without claiming a human services deduction. Generally, if a refund is due, you are not eligible for a deduction. File your return without claiming the deduction and a refund will be issued. However, if an amount is due, you are eligible to use a deduction.

Enter code 605 on Schedule 2 under line 11 if claiming this deduction.

Indiana lottery winnings deduction 606

If you win any prize money from the Indiana Hoosier Lottery Commission, either by winning an instant game, an online game such as Hoosier Lotto, Powerball, Lucky 5, Daily 3 & 4, Max 5, etc., you must report those winnings as income on your federal income tax return.

Most of these winnings are fully taxable by Indiana. However, some of the winnings may be exempt from Indiana tax. Also, annuity payments received for drawings held before July 1, 2002, are exempt from Indiana tax.

Complete the worksheet above to see if you are eligible for a deduction.

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

Enter code 606 on Schedule 2 under line 11 if claiming this deduction.

Indiana net operating loss deduction 607

You may take a deduction for the Indiana portion of the federal net operating loss deduction (NOL) you added back on line 2 of Schedule 1. (This will be a net operating loss deduction from an earlier year(s) carried forward to 2012.) Write the amount you deduct as a positive figure.

Note. It is possible to have an Indiana NOL without also having a federal NOL. See Schedule IT-40NOL, which can be found at www.in.gov/dor/4657.htm, for more information.

Enclose Schedule A from federal Form 1045 and a completed Indiana Schedule IT-40NOL when claiming this deduction.

Also, maintain with your records a copy of the federal Form 1040 from the loss year as the Department can require you to provide this information at a later date.

Enter code 607 on Schedule 2 under line 11 if claiming this deduction.

Indiana partnership long-term care policy premiums deduction 608

You may take a deduction for the amount of premiums paid for Indiana partnership long-term care insurance.

Important. The Indiana partnership policy will have the following box of information on the outline of coverage, the application or on the front page of the policy:

This policy qualifies under the Indiana Long-Term Care program for Medicaid Asset Protection. This policy may provide benefits in excess of the asset protection provided in the Indiana Long-Term Care program.

If the information shown in the box above is not located in a box on your policy, you do not have a qualifying policy, and are not eligible to take this deduction.

The deduction is the amount of premiums paid during the year on the policy for the taxpayer and/or spouse.

No double benefit allowed. Certain self-employed individuals will claim these premiums as a deduction on the front page of federal Form 1040. The Indiana deduction will be the actual amount of these premiums paid, minus any amount of these already reported on federal Form 1040.

Example. Sam paid \$4,500 in Indiana partnership long-term care premiums and deducted \$1,360 of that amount as an expense on his federal Schedule C (Profit or Loss from Business). He is eligible to deduct the \$3,140 difference (\$4,500 - \$1,360) on Indiana Schedule 2 under line 11.

More information about this program is available at the following website www.in.gov/iltcp.

Important. Keep a copy of the premium statements as the Department can require you to provide this information.

Enter code 608 on Schedule 2 under line 11 if claiming this deduction.

Law enforcement reward deduction 611

You may be eligible for this deduction if you reported an amount you received as a reward as “other income” on line 21 of your federal Form 1040.

You may be able to deduct the lesser of the amount received or \$1,000 if:

- You received a reward for providing information to a law enforcement official or agency,
- Your information assisted in the arrest, indictment or the filing of charges against a person, and
- You are not compensated for investigating crimes, the person convicted of the crime or the victim of the crime.

Enter code 611 on Schedule 2 under line 11 if claiming this deduction.

Medical savings account deduction 612

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.

Note. You are not eligible to claim this deduction if you also claimed a medical savings account deduction on the front page of federal Form 1040.

Make sure you enclose Form IN-MSA or your claimed deduction will be denied.

Enter code 612 on Schedule 2 under line 11 if claiming this deduction.

National Guard and reserve component members deduction 621 (also see the Military service deduction on page 20)

There is a deduction available for certain members of the reserve components of the armed forces and the Indiana National Guard.

Who is eligible?

You must be a member of the reserve components of:

- the Army;
- the Navy;
- the Air Force;
- the Coast Guard;
- the Marine Corps;
- the Merchant Marine.

Or, a member of:

- the Indiana Army National Guard; or
- the Indiana Air National Guard.

What is eligible to be deducted?

If you are eligible (based on the above requirements), your deduction is the qualified military income* received as a result of service on involuntary orders:

During the period you were deployed or mobilized for full time service, or
During the period your Indiana National Guard unit was federalized.

* Military income received due to service in a **combat zone** is not taxable on your federal or state income tax returns. Since Indiana is not taxing this income, your combat zone income is not eligible for this deduction.

What is qualified military income?

Qualified military income is military wages paid:

- to a member of a reserve component of the armed forces or the Indiana National Guard,
- for the period during the member’s full-time service on involuntary orders in a reserve component of the armed forces or the period when Indiana National Guard unit was federalized.

Note. You cannot claim both this deduction and the *Military service deduction* (see page 20) based on the same income. See the following example.

Example. Brandon is a member of the Indiana National Guard.

- From January through Oct. 15, 2012, Brandon earned \$6,000 from the guard.
- His unit was federalized on Oct. 16, 2012. He earned \$7,000 from that point through Dec. 1, 2012.
- His unit was assigned to a combat zone on Dec. 2, 2012, and he earned \$3,000 from then until the end of the year.
- Brandon’s military W-2 shows \$13,000 in Box 1, Wages, tips, other compensation (the combat zone income is not included in Box 1 because it is not taxable).

Brandon is eligible for both Indiana military deductions. First, he will claim the \$5,000 maximum military service deduction on Schedule 2, line 7, based on the \$6,000 income earned through October 15. Then, he will claim the National Guard and reserve components deduction of \$7,000 (full amount of income earned after his unit was federalized) under line 11. Note: He will not deduct the \$3,000 income earned while stationed in a combat zone because it was not taxed to begin with.

Military withholding statements must be attached to the tax return when claiming this deduction.

Enter code 621 on Schedule 2 under line 11 if claiming this deduction.

Private school/homeschool deduction 626

You may be eligible for a deduction based on education expenditures paid for each dependent child who is enrolled in a private school or is homeschooled.

Dependent child qualifications

- Your dependent child must be eligible to receive a free elementary or high school education (K-12 range) in an Indiana school corporation;
- You must be eligible to claim the child as a dependent on your federal tax return; and
- The child must be your natural or adopted child or, if not, you must have been awarded custody of the child in a court proceeding making you the court appointed guardian or custodian of the child.

Education expenditure. This refers to any expenditures made in connection with enrollment, attendance, or participation of your dependent child in a private elementary or high school education program. The term includes tuition, fees, computer software, textbooks, workbooks, curricula, school supplies (other than personal computers), and other written materials used primarily for academic instruction or for academic tutoring, or both. The term does not include the delivery of instructional service in a home setting to your dependent child who is enrolled in a school corporation or a charter school.

A “private elementary or high school education program” means attendance at a nonpublic school (including a private school, a parochial school and a homeschool) in Indiana that satisfies a child’s obligation for compulsory attendance at a school.

The obligation for “compulsory attendance” means a child must be in attendance in a school (public and/or private) for a minimum of 180 days in a calendar year.

Note. No deduction will be available based on a child who is enrolled in school for a period of less than 180 days in a calendar year.

Figure your deduction. If you made an unreimbursed education expenditure during 2012 your deduction is:

- (1) \$1,000; multiplied by
- (2) the number of qualified dependent children for whom you made education expenditures.

Example. Greg and Constance have three children ages 7, 9 and 11. The two oldest children attend a private school. The youngest child attends the neighborhood public school. The parents purchased schoolbooks for all three children. They will be eligible for a \$2,000 deduction (the youngest does not qualify as he attends a public school).

Note. A qualifying child may be claimed for this deduction only once per year. For example, if a husband and wife are married and filing separately, whichever parent is eligible to claim the child as a dependent for exemption purposes is eligible to claim this deduction.

How to report the deduction. If the private school or homeschool is registered with the Indiana Department of Education (IDOE), enter the school’s name and identifying number assigned by the IDOE.

Examples.

- On Schedule 2 line 11a enter “XYZ Homeschool 019999Z” in the “Enter deduction name” box, followed by code no. 626 and the amount of the deduction.
- If the school is not registered with the IDOE, just enter the name “XYZ Homeschool” in the “Enter deduction name” box, followed by code no. 626 and the amount of the deduction.
- If the school has no designated name, enter “private school/homeschool” in the “Enter deduction name” box, followed by code no. 626 and the amount of the deduction.

For more information about this deduction, see Income Tax Information Bulletin #107 at www.in.gov/dor/3650.htm.

Qualified patents income exemption deduction 622

Some of the income from qualified patents included in federal taxable income may be exempt from Indiana adjusted gross income tax. A qualified patent is a utility patent or a plant patent issued after Dec. 31, 2007, for an invention resulting from a development process conducted in Indiana. The term does not include a design patent.

The exemption includes licensing fees or other income received for the use of the patent, royalties received for the infringement, receipts from the sale of a qualified patent, and income from the taxpayer’s own use of the patent to produce the claimed invention.

Complete Schedule IN-PAT and enclose with your tax return when claiming this deduction. You may get Schedule IN-Pat at www.in.gov/dor/4657.htm.

For more information about this deduction see Income Tax Information Bulletin #104 at www.in.gov/dor/3650.htm.

Enter code 622 on Schedule 2 under line 11 if claiming this deduction.

Railroad unemployment and sickness benefits 624

Benefits issued by the U.S. Railroad Retirement Board are not taxable to Indiana.

Deduct unemployment and/or sick pay benefits issued by the U.S. Railroad Retirement Board on this line if:

- You included these benefits as taxable income on your federal tax return, and
- You did not already deduct these benefits on Schedule 2, lines 5 and/or 6.

Do not include any supplemental sick pay benefits on this line.

Make sure to keep the statements (such as Form 1099G) issued by the U.S. Railroad Retirement Board as the Department may request them at a later date.

Enter code 624 on Schedule 2 under line 11 if claiming this deduction.

Recovery of deductions 616

You are not eligible for this deduction if you did not complete the “other income” line on your federal Form 1040.

Generally, 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 federal Form 1040, enter that amount on this line.

A *recovery* is a return of an amount you deducted in an earlier year. The most common recoveries are refunds (see Schedule 2, line 3), reimbursements and rebates of deductions previously itemized on federal Schedule A.

Enter code 616 on Schedule 2 under line 11 if claiming this deduction.

Solar powered roof vent or fan deduction 623

An Indiana resident may be eligible for a deduction up to \$1,000 if a solar powered roof vent or fan was installed on a building owned or leased by the individual. A *solar powered roof vent or fan* is a roof vent or fan that is powered by solar energy and used to release heat from a building.

The deduction must be claimed in the installation year, and is limited to the **smaller** of:

- One-half of the amount paid for labor and materials for the installation of a solar powered roof vent or fan, or
- \$1000.

Important. When claiming this deduction, maintain with your records the following information (as the Department can require you to provide this information at a later date):

- The installation date(s),
- Proof of your costs for the installation of a solar powered roof vent or fan, and

- A list of the persons or corporation that supplied labor or materials for the installation of the solar powered roof vent or fan.

Enter code 623 on Schedule 2 under line 11 if claiming this deduction.

Schedule 3: Exemptions

Important. Keep detailed information about the exemption(s) you are claiming, such as full name(s), age(s), Social Security number(s), etc. The Department can require you to provide this information at a later date.

Line 1 – Exemptions

You are allowed \$1,000 for each exemption claimed on your federal return. Enter in the box on line 1 the total number of exemptions claimed on your federal return. Multiply \$1,000 by that number, and enter the answer here.

Example. John and Lisa have a 12-year-old daughter. On John and Lisa’s joint federal return they claim themselves and their daughter as exemptions. They’ll enter 3 in the box on line 1 for a total of \$3,000.

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 are allowed to claim.

Important. 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).

Line 2 – Additional exemption for dependent child

Important: The new Schedule IN-DEP must be filed when claiming this exemption. Keep reading to find instructions for this schedule.

An additional \$1,500 exemption is allowed for certain dependent children. Carefully read the following *Dependent child definition* to see if you are eligible for this additional exemption(s).

Dependent child definition: According to state statute, a dependent child must be a son, stepson, daughter, stepdaughter and/or foster child (and/or your spouse’s child, if filing a joint return). He/she must be either under the age of 19 by Dec. 31, 2012, or be a full-time student who is under the age of 24 by Dec. 31, 2012.

If any dependent(s) you are eligible to claim on your federal return also meets the *Dependent child definition* above, enter that number in the box on line 2.

Example. John and Lisa claimed their 12-year-old daughter Olivia as an exemption on their federal return. Since Olivia is under the age of 19, John and Lisa will claim one exemption on line 2 for a total of \$1,500.

Example. Jessie's elderly father and her nine-year-old daughter lived with her the entire year. She claimed both as dependents on her federal return. Jessie will claim her daughter for the additional exemption on line 2. She is not allowed to claim the additional exemption for her father.

Note. Not all dependent children are eligible for this additional exemption. For instance, if you claimed a grandson or nephew as an exemption on your federal return, you should also claim an exemption for him on line 1. However, since he doesn't qualify under the *Dependent child definition* on page 26, you will not be able to claim the additional exemption for him on line 2.

Schedule IN-DEP. You must complete and enclose Indiana's *Schedule IN-DEP: Additional Dependent Child Information*, listing every child for whom you are claiming this exemption. Enter the first and last name and Social Security number (SSN) of each child claimed for this exemption. If your child has an individual taxpayer identification number (ITIN) or adopted taxpayer identification number (ATIN), enter that number in the *Child's Social Security Number* column.

No SSN/ITIN/ATIN. If you do not have the required SSN, ITIN or ATIN, you will not be eligible to claim this exemption. If you have applied for one of these numbers, but do not have it by the filing due date, you can file for an extension of time to file, Form IT-9 (www.in.gov/dor/4657.htm). Indiana also honors the federal extension of time to file, Form 4868.

Exception. If your qualified dependent child was born and died in 2012 and you do not have an SSN for the child, enter the word "Died" in the third (largest) Social Security Number box associated with your child's name. You must keep a copy of the child's birth certificate,

death certificate and/or hospital records with your records as the Department may request this information at a later date. The documents must show the child was born alive.

Example. Died

Line 3 – Age 65 or older or blind

If you and/or your spouse (if filing a joint return) are age 65 or older, you and /or your spouse can take an additional \$1,000 exemption. If you and/or your spouse (if filing a joint return) are legally blind, you and/or your spouse can take an additional \$1,000 exemption. Place an "X" in the boxes that apply to you and/or your spouse. Enter the total number of boxes marked on this line and multiply by \$1,000.

Line 4 – Additional exemption for age 65 or older

An additional \$500 exemption is available for you and/or your spouse (if filing a joint return) if you are age 65 or older and the amount on Form IT-40, line 1, is less than \$40,000. Place an "X" in the boxes that apply to you and/or your spouse. Enter the total number of boxes marked on this line and multiply by \$500.

Schedule 4: Other Taxes

Line 1 – Use tax on out-of-state purchases

If you have purchased items while you were outside Indiana, through the mail (for instance, by catalog or offer through the mail), through radio or television advertising and/or over the Internet, these 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 at 7 percent.

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

Sales/Use Tax Worksheet		
List all purchases made during 2012 from out-of-state retailers.		
Column A Description of personal property purchased from out-of-state retailer	Column B Date of purchase(s)	Column C Purchase Price of Property(s)
Magazine subscriptions:		
Mail order purchases:		
Internet purchases:		
Other purchases:		
1. Total purchase price of property subject to the sales/use tax: enter total of Columns C		1
2. Sales/use tax: Multiply line 1 by .07 (7%)		2
3. Sales tax previously paid on the above items (up to 7% per item)		3
4. Total amount due: Subtract line 3 from line 2. Carry to Form IT-40, Schedule 4, line 1. If the amount is negative, enter zero and put no entry on Schedule 4, line 1		4

collects the tax from you, or you must pay the tax directly to the State of Indiana.

Complete the worksheet on page 27 to figure your tax. If you paid sales tax to the state where the item was originally purchased, you are allowed a credit against your Indiana use tax for an amount paid up to 7 percent.

Line 2 – Household employment taxes

If you paid cash wages during 2012 to an individual who is not

- Your spouse,
- Your child under age 21,
- Your parent,
- An employee under age 18;

And the individual 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 that individual may be defined as your employee.

See Federal Publication 926, Household Employer's Tax Guide, for more information on how to define an employee. Visit www.irs.gov or call the IRS at 1-800-829-1040.

If you paid cash wages over \$1,800 to a household worker who is your employee, or total cash wages of \$1,000 or more in any calendar quarter of 2011 or 2012 to all household employees, you should have withheld state and county income taxes. To pay these taxes on your Indiana income tax return, contact the Department for Schedule IN-H, or download one from www.in.gov/dor/4657.htm.

Line 3 – Recapture of Indiana's CollegeChoice 529 education savings plan credit

You may be eligible for a credit if you made a contribution(s) to Indiana's CollegeChoice 529 education savings plan (see instructions on page 46 for credit details). However, if you made a non-qualified withdrawal(s) from this plan, you will probably have to repay some or all of any credits previously claimed.

Withdrawals made for higher education expenses tend to be qualified withdrawals. Other withdrawals may fall under the category of "non-qualified". For more information about withdrawals, contact the Department for Income Tax Information Bulletin #98 at www.in.gov/dor/3650.htm. Get Schedule IN-529R at www.in.gov/dor/4657.htm to figure any amount to be recaptured.

Schedule 5: Credits

Lines 1 and 2 – Indiana state and county tax withheld

The amount of state tax withheld is usually shown in box 17 and the amount of county tax withheld is usually shown in box 19 of the W-2s. Indiana state withholding amounts may also be present on Form WH-18, 1099G, 1099R, etc.

You **must** enclose your withholding statements with your tax return to verify amounts withheld. Failure to enclose all necessary withholding statements will result in a reduced refund or increase in the amount you owe.

- If you had more than one job, enclose withholding statements from each job so you can get credit for all Indiana state and county tax withheld.
- If you had Indiana state and/or county tax withheld on any other federal form, such as a W-2G, 1099G or 1099R, you must enclose the form with the tax return to get credit for the amounts withheld.
- If you are filing a joint return, be sure to include your spouse's withholding statements if they show Indiana state and/or county tax withholding amounts.
- Use of substitute W-2s will delay the processing of your return and/or refund.

Note. Do not claim credit for taxes withheld for states other than Indiana or for localities outside Indiana.

A note about your W-2s. It is important that your W-2 form is readable. The income and state and county tax amounts withheld are verified on every W-2 form that comes in with your tax return. If you are not filing electronically, we encourage you to enclose the best copy available when you file.

Line 3 – 2012 Estimated tax paid

If you made estimated tax payments, enter the total paid for 2012 on this line. Also, include any extension payment made with Form IT-9 *Extension of Time to File* for tax year 2012.

Note. Do not include on this line any estimated tax paid for tax year 2013.

Line 4 - Unified tax credit for the elderly

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

- You and/or your spouse must have been age 65 or older by Dec. 31, 2012
- If married and living together at any time during the year, you must file a joint return
- The amount on line 1 of Form IT-40 must be *less than \$10,000*
- You must have been a resident of Indiana for six months or more during 2012
- You must not have been in prison for 180 days or more in 2012

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

Important:

- If your spouse died after Jan. 1, 2012, you can claim this credit by filing a joint return.
- If a person dies and does not have a surviving spouse, then no one can claim the credit on behalf of the deceased person.

- If your income is low enough that you are not required to file a Form IT-40, and you meet the requirements for claiming the Unified Tax Credit for the Elderly, do not file Form IT-40. Instead, file the simplified Form SC-40 to claim this credit.*

*Form SC-40 can be found at www.in.gov/dor/4657.htm. Or, call (317) 615-2581. You can claim the credit on either Form IT-40 or Form SC-40, but *file only one of these forms, and only file once*.

Note. You must file the Form IT-40 if you are eligible to take the Lake County residential income tax credit. See line 6 instructions on page 40 for more information.

The deadline for claiming this credit is July 1, 2013

The only exception to this rule is if you have a valid federal extension of time to file, Form 4868. Having a valid federal extension will allow you to claim this credit through Nov. 15, 2013. See *Extension of time to file – What if you can't file on time?* on page 8 for information about getting an extension of time to file.

To figure your unified tax credit for the elderly:

Use Table A if:

You meet all the requirements listed above, **and**:

- You are filing a joint return, lived with your spouse during 2012, both were Indiana residents for at least six months and both were age 65 or older by Dec. 31, 2012, **or**
- Both you and your spouse met all the above-requirements and your spouse died after Jan. 1, 2012.

Table A	
Joint Filers Both Age 65 or Older	
If the income on Line 1 of Form IT-40 is:	Your Allowable Credit* is:
less than \$1,000	\$140
between \$1,000 and \$2,999	\$90
between \$3,000 and \$9,999	\$80

Use Table B if:

You meet all the requirements listed above, **and**:

- You are age 65 or older and are single or widowed,
- You are filing a joint return and only one is age 65 or older,
- You are filing a joint return and only one was an Indiana resident for at least six months, or you are married but did not live with your spouse during 2012, are age 65 or older and are married filing separately.

Table B	
Only One Person Age 65 or Older	
If the income on Line 1 of Form IT-40 is:	Your Allowable Credit* is:
less than \$1,000	\$100
between \$1,000 and \$2,999	\$50
between \$3,000 and \$9,999	\$40

* **Once you have located your credit on Table A or Table B, enter that amount on line 4.**

Line 5 Indiana's earned income credit (EIC)

If you are eligible for an earned income credit on your federal tax return, you may be eligible for Indiana's earned income credit, too. Here are some important things to know:

- You must be eligible for and have claimed an EIC on your federal tax return. If not, **STOP**. You are not eligible to claim Indiana's EIC.
- Your income on Form IT-40, line 1 (or Indiana's Schedule A, line 37A), must be less than \$41,950. If it is the same amount or more, **STOP**. You are not eligible to claim Indiana's EIC.
- Schedule IN-EIC must be completed and enclosed by all filers claiming the EIC.
- Indiana's Publication EIC is available for additional information. It may be viewed online at www.in.gov/dor/4657.htm.

What is the EIC?

The EIC is a credit for certain people who work. The credit may give you a refund even if you don't owe any tax.

To take the EIC:

- Follow the steps below.
- Complete the worksheet(s) that apply to you.
- Complete and enclose Schedule IN-EIC.

Step 1 All Filers

1. Did you claim an EIC on your 2012 federal tax return (on federal Form 1040, line 64a; Form 1040A, line 38a; or on Form 1040EZ, line 8a)?

Yes. Continue

No. STOP. You cannot take the credit.

2. If, in 2012:

- 2 or more children lived with you, is the amount on Form IT-40, line 1 (Indiana's Schedule A, line 37A), less than \$41,950?
- 1 child lived with you, is the amount on Form IT-40, line 1 (Indiana's Schedule A, line 37A), less than \$36,900?
- No children lived with you, is the amount on Form IT-40, line 1 (Indiana's Schedule A, line 37A), less than \$13,900?

Yes. Continue

No. STOP. You cannot take the credit.

Step 2 Investment Income

- Add amounts from:

Federal Form 1040 or Form 1040A, Line 8a	+	
Federal Form 1040 or Form 1040A, Line 8b	+	
Federal Form 1040 or Form 1040A, Line 9a	+	
Federal Form 1040A, Line 10	+	
Federal Form 1040, Line 13*	+	

Investment Income =

*If line 13 is a loss, enter -0-

- Is your investment income more than \$3,200?

Yes. *Continue.*

No. Skip question 3; go to question 4.

- Did you file federal Form 4797 (relating to sales of business property)?

No. STOP. You cannot take the credit.

Yes. If the amount on federal Form 1040, line 13, includes an amount from federal Form 4797, you must use Worksheet 1 in Indiana's Publication EIC to see if you can take the EIC. Otherwise, **STOP**; you cannot take the EIC.

- Do any of the following apply for 2012?
 - You filed federal Schedule E.
 - You are claiming a loss on federal Form 1040 line, 12, 13 and/or 18.
 - You are reporting income or a loss from the rental of personal property not used in a trade or business.
 - You and/or spouse if married filing jointly received a distribution from a pension, annuity, IRA or Coverdell ESA that is not fully taxable.
 - You reported income on federal Form 1040, line 21, from federal Form 8814 (relating to election to report child's interest and dividends).

Yes. You must use **Worksheet 3** in Indiana's Publication EIC to see if you can take the credit.

No. Go to Step 3.

Step 3 Qualifying Child

Did a child live with you in 2012?

No. Go to Step 4.

Yes. *Continue.*

A qualifying child is a child who is your...

- Son
- Daughter
- Grandchild
- Stepchild
- Foster child and/or related child (see page 32)

AND, was...

- Under age 19 at the end of 2012 and younger than you (or your spouse, if filing jointly), or
- Under age 24 at the end of 2012, a student (see page 32), and younger than you (or your spouse, if filing jointly), or
- Any age and permanently and totally disabled (see page 32),

AND, who...

Is not filing a joint return for 2012, or is filing a joint return for 2012 only as a claim for refund,

AND, who...

Lived with you in the United States for more than half of 2012 or, if a foster child, for all of 2012. If the child did not live with you for the required time, see *Exception to "time lived with you"* on page 31.

Caution. If the child meets the conditions to be a qualifying child of any other person (other than your spouse if filing a joint return) for 2012, or the child was married, see page 32.

Do you have at least one child who meets the conditions to be your qualifying child?

Yes. The child must have a valid Social Security number (SSN) unless the child was born and died in 2012*. If at least one qualifying child has a valid SSN (or was born and died in 2012), go to Step 5.

No. *Continue to Step 4.*

***Exception.** If your qualified dependent child was born and died in 2012 and you do not have an SSN for the child, you may be able to claim the child for earned income credit purposes (see page 32).

Step 4 Filers Without a Qualifying Child

If you have no qualifying child (see Step 3) but you claimed an EIC on your federal tax return (federal Form 1040, line 64a; Form 1040A, line 38a; or on Form 1040EZ, line 8a), then you may be eligible to claim Indiana's EIC. Continue to Step 5.

Step 5 Modified Adjusted Gross Income (MAGI)

- Add amounts from:

Federal Form 1040 or Form 1040A, Line 8b	+	
Federal Form 1040EZ, amount entered in the space to the left of line 2 designated as "TEI"	+	
Federal Form 1040, line 37; Form 1040A, Line 21; 1040EZ, line 4	+	

Modified Adjusted Gross Income* =

Box A	
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- ***Note.** If you completed **Worksheet 3** in Publication EIC, enter in Box A the amount from **Worksheet 3**, line 17.

3. If you have:
- 2 or more qualifying children, is Box A less than \$41,950?
 - 1 qualifying child, is Box A less than \$36,900?
 - No qualifying children, is Box A less than \$13,900?

Yes. Go to Step 6.

No. STOP. You cannot take the credit.

Step 6 Earned Income

1. Did you file federal Schedule SE because you are a member of the clergy or you had church employee income of \$108.28 or more?

Yes. See *Clergy or Church employees*, whichever applies, on this page.

No. Continue

2. Figure earned income:

A. Enter amount from federal Form 1040 or 1040A, line 7, or Form 1040EZ, line 1 _____

Subtract, if included on line A above, any:

- Taxable scholarship or fellowship grant not reported on a Form W-2.
- Amount received for work performed while an inmate in a penal institution.
- Amount received as a pension or annuity from a nonqualified deferred compensation plan or a nongovernmental section 457 plan. This amount may be shown in box 11 of form W-2. If you received such an amount but box 11 is blank, contact your employer for the amount received as a pension or annuity. - _____

Add all of your nontaxable combat pay if you elect to include it in earned income.* + _____

***Caution.** Electing to include nontaxable combat pay may increase or decrease your EIC. Figure the credit with and without your nontaxable combat pay before making the election.

Earned Income =

Box B	
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3. Were you self-employed at any time in 2012, or did you file federal Schedule SE because you were a member of the clergy or you had church employee income, or did you file federal Schedule C or C-EZ as a statutory employee?

Yes. Skip question 4 and Step 7; go to **Worksheet B** on page 34.

No. *Continue.*

If you have:

- 2 or more qualifying children, is your total earned income (Box B) less than \$41,950?
- 1 qualifying child, is your total earned income (Box B) less than \$36,900?
- No qualifying children, is your total earned income (Box B) less than \$13,900?

Yes. Go to Step 7.

No. STOP. You cannot take the credit.

Step 7 How to Figure the Credit

Go to **Worksheet A** on page 33.

Definitions and Special Rules *(listed in alphabetical order)*

Adopted child. An adopted child is always treated as your own child. The term “adopted child” includes a child who was lawfully placed with you for legal adoption, even if the adoption is not final.

Church employees. A church employee means an employee (other than a minister or member of a religious order) of a church or qualified church-controlled organization that is exempt from employer Social Security and Medicare taxes. Determine how much of the amount on federal Form 1040, line 7, was also reported on federal Schedule SE, Section B, line 5a. Subtract that amount from the amount on federal Form 1040, line 7, and enter the result in the first space of Step 6, line 2. Be sure to answer “Yes” to question 1 in Step 6.

Claim for refund. A claim for refund is a federal return filed only to get a refund of withheld income tax or estimated tax paid. A federal return is not a claim for refund if the EIC or any other similar refundable credit is claimed on it.

Clergy. The following instructions apply to ministers, members of religious orders who have not taken a vow of poverty, and Christian Science practitioners. If you are filing 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 amount on federal Form 1040, line 7, was also reported on federal Schedule SE, Section A, line 2, or Section B, line 2.
- Subtract that amount from the amount on federal Form 1040, line 7. Enter the result in the first space of Step 6, line 2.
- Be sure to answer “yes” to question 1 in Step 6.

Combat pay, nontaxable. If you were a member of the U.S. Armed Forces who served in a combat zone, certain pay is excluded from your income.

- If you included your combat pay when figuring your federal EIC, then enter the same amount in Step 6, line 2.
- If you did not include it when figuring your federal EIC, then do not enter any amount in Step 6, line 2.

Exception to “time lived with you” condition. A child is considered to have lived with you for all of 2012 if the child was born or died in 2012 and your home was this child’s home for the entire time he or she was alive in 2012. Temporary absences, such as for school, vacation, medical care, or detention in a juvenile facility, count as time lived at home. If your child is presumed to have been kidnapped by someone who is not a family member, see Indiana’s Pub. EIC to find out if that child is a qualifying child for the EIC. If you were in the military stationed outside the United States, see *Members of the military* on page 32.

Federal Form 4797 filers. If the amount on Form 1040, line 13, includes an amount from federal Form 4797, you must use Worksheet 1 in Indiana's Pub. EIC to see if you can take the EIC. Otherwise, **STOP**; you cannot take the EIC.

Foster child.

- Any child you cared for as your own child and who is (a) your brother, sister, stepbrother, or stepsister; (b) a descendant (such as a child, including an adopted child) of your brother, sister, stepbrother, or stepsister; or (c) a child placed with you by an authorized placement agency. For example, if you acted as the parent of your niece or nephew, this child is considered your foster child.
- The qualifying foster child must live with you for the entire year (except for temporary absences).

Grandchild. For the EIC, this means any descendant of your son, daughter, or adopted child. For example, a grandchild includes your great-grandchild, great-great-grand child, etc.

Married child. A child who was married at the end of 2012 is a qualifying child only if (a) you can claim him or her as your dependent on federal Form 1040 or 1040A, line 6c, or (b) you could have claimed him or her as your dependent except for the special rule for *Children of divorced or parents who lived apart*. Get Indiana's Pub. EIC for more information about this special rule.

Members of the military. U.S. military personnel stationed outside the United States on extended active duty are considered to live in the United States during that duty period for purposes of the EIC. Extended active duty is military duty ordered for an indefinite period or a period of more than 90 days. Once you begin serving extended active duty, you are considered to be on extended active duty even if you do not serve more than 90 days.

Permanently and totally disabled. A person is permanently and totally disabled if, at any time during 2012, the person could not engage in any substantial gainful activity because of a physical or mental condition and a doctor has determined that this condition (a) has lasted or can be expected to last continuously for at least a year, or (b) can be expected to lead to death.

Qualifying child of more than one person. If the child meets the conditions to be a qualifying child of more than one person, only the person who had the **highest** modified adjusted gross income (MAGI) for 2012 may treat that child as a qualifying child. The other person(s) cannot take the EIC for people who do not have a qualifying child. If the other person is your spouse and you are filing a joint return, this rule does not apply. If you have the highest MAGI, this child is your qualifying child. The child must have a Social Security number unless the child was born and died in 2012. Skip Step 4; go to Step 5 on page 30. If you do not have the highest MAGI, **STOP**; you cannot take the EIC. See Step 5 to figure your modified adjusted gross income.

Example. You and your 8-year-old daughter moved in with your mother in 2009. 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 MAGI for 2012 was \$8,000 and your mother's was \$14,000. Because your mother's MAGI was higher, your daughter is your mother's qualifying child for EIC purposes. You **cannot** figure an EIC using your child as a qualifying child, even if your mother does not claim the credit.

Social Security Number. Your child must have a valid Social Security number (SSN) unless the child was born and died in 2012. If your dependent child was born and died in 2012 and you do not have an SSN for the child, you will be able to claim the child for purposes of claiming Indiana's earned income credit as long as all the other requirements have been met. For more information, see the instructions on Schedule IN-EIC.

Student. A student is a child who, during any 5 months of 2012, was enrolled as a full-time student at a school that has a regular teaching staff, course of study, and regular student body at the school, or took a full-time, on-farm training course given by a school or a state, county, or local government agency. A school does not include a technical, trade or mechanical school. It does not include an on-the-job training course, correspondence school, or school offering courses only through the Internet.

Temporary absences. Count time that you or your child is away from home on a temporary absence due to a special circumstance as time the child lived with you. Examples of a special circumstance include illness, school attendance, business, vacation, military service, and detention in a juvenile facility.

Worksheet A – Indiana’s Earned Income Credit (EIC)

Keep for your records

Before you begin: Be sure you are using the correct worksheet. Only use this worksheet if you answered “No” to Step 6, question 3. Instead, use the Worksheet B that follows this one.

Part 1: All filers using Worksheet A

1. Enter your earned income from Step 6, Box B. 1 _____
2. Look up the amount on line 1 above in the *Indiana Earned Income Credit Table* (beginning on page 36) to find the credit. Be sure you use the correct column for the number of children you can claim. Enter the credit here. 2 _____

If line 2 is zero, **STOP**. You cannot claim the credit.

3. Enter your modified adjusted gross income from Step 5, Box A 3 _____
 4. Are the amounts on lines 3 and 1 the same?
Yes. Skip line 5; enter the amount from line 2 on line 6.
No. Go to line 5.
-

Part 2: Filers who answered “No” on line 4

5. If you have:
 - No qualifying children, is the amount on line 3 less than \$7,800?
 - 1 or more qualifying children, is the amount on line 3 less than \$17,100?

Yes. Leave line 5 blank; enter the amount from line 2 on line 6.

No. Look up the amount on line 3 in the *Indiana Earned Income Credit Table* to find the credit. Be sure you use the correct column for the number of children you can claim. Enter the credit here. 5 _____

Look at the amounts on line 5 and 2. Then, enter the **smaller** amount on line 6.

Part 3: Your Indiana earned income credit

6. This is the amount from Part 1 or Part 2 above. 6 _____
7. If you have an alternative minimum tax on either your federal Form 1040, line 45, or included in the total on federal Form 1040A, line 28, then multiply that amount by 9 percent (.09) and enter the result here. 7 _____
8. Subtract line 7 from line 6 (if zero or less, **STOP**. You cannot take a credit). Enter this amount here. 8 _____
9. Enter the earned income credit claimed on your federal income tax return (Form 1040, line 64a; Form IT-40A, line 38a; or Form 1040EZ, line 8a) 9 _____
10. Multiply line 9 by .09 (9%). Enter result here. 10 _____
11. Look at the amount on line 8 and on line 10. Then, enter the **smaller** amount here and on Schedule IN-EIC, line A-3. **Indiana Earned Income Credit** 11 _____

Final Step – You must complete Schedule IN-EIC and enclose it with your filing.

Worksheet B – Indiana’s Earned Income Credit (EIC)

Keep for your records

Use this worksheet if you answered “Yes” to Step 6, question 3.

- Complete the parts below (Parts 1 through 3) that apply to you. Then, continue to Part 4.
- If you are married filing a joint return, include your spouse’s amounts, if any, with yours to figure the amounts to enter in Parts 1 through 3.

Part 1: Self-employed, members of the clergy, and people with church employee income filing federal Schedule SE.

- 1a. Enter the amount from federal Schedule SE, Section A, line 3, or Section B, line 3, whichever applies 1a _____
- b. Enter any amount from federal Schedule SE, Section B, line 4b, and line 5a. + 1b _____
- c. Add lines 1a and 1b = 1c _____
- d. Enter the amount from federal Schedule SE, Section A, line 6, or Section B, line 13, whichever applies. - 1d _____
- e. Subtract line 1d from 1c = 1e _____
-

Part 2: Self-employed NOT required to file federal Schedule SE

For example, your net earnings from self-employment were less than \$400.

2. Do not include on these lines any statutory employee income, any net profit from services performed as a notary public, any amount exempt from self-employment tax as the result of filing and approval of federal Form 4029 or Form 4361, or any other amounts exempt from self-employment tax.
- a. Enter any net farm income or (loss) from federal Schedule F, line 34, and from farm partnerships, Schedule K-1 (federal Form 1065), box 14, code A. 2a _____
- b. Enter any net profit or (loss) from federal Schedule C, line 31; Schedule C-EZ, line 3; Schedule K-1 (federal Form 1065), box 9, code J1. + 2b _____
- c. Add lines 2a and 2b. = 2c _____
-

Part 3: Statutory employees filing federal Schedule C or C-EZ

1. Enter the amount from federal Schedule C or Schedule C-EZ, line 1c, that you are filing as a statutory employee. 3 _____
-

Part 4: All filers using Worksheet B

- 4a. Enter your earned income from Step 6, Box B. 4a _____
- b. Add lines 1e, 2c, 3 and 4a. **This is your total earned income.** 4b _____

If line 4b is zero or less, **STOP**. You cannot take the credit.

5. If you have:
- 2 or more qualifying children, is line 4b less than \$41,950?
 - 1 qualifying child, is line 4b less than \$36,900?
 - No qualifying children, is line 4b less than \$13,900?

Yes. Enter the amount from line 4b on line 6 of this worksheet.

No. STOP. You cannot take the credit.

Part 5: All filers using Worksheet B

6. Enter your total earned income from Part 4, line 4b. 6 _____
7. Look up the amount on line 6 above in the *Indiana Earned Income Credit Table* (beginning on page 36) to find the credit. Be sure you use the correct column for the number of children you can claim. Enter the credit here. 7 _____

If line 7 is zero, **STOP**. You cannot take the credit.

8. Enter your modified adjusted gross income from Step 5, Box A. (If you filled out Worksheet 3, enter the amount from line 17.) 8 _____
9. Are the amounts on lines 8 and 6 the same?

Yes. Skip line 10; enter the amount from line 7 on line 11.

No. Go to line 10.

Part 6: Filers who answered “No” on line 9

10. If you have:
- No qualifying children, is the amount on line 8 less than \$7,800?
 - 1 or more qualifying children, is the amount on line 8 less than \$17,100?

Yes. Leave line 10 blank; enter the amount from line 7 on line 11.

No. Look up the amount on line 8 in the *Indiana Earned Income Credit Table* (beginning on page 36) to find the credit. Be sure you use the correct column for the number of children you can claim. Enter the credit here. 10 _____

Look at the amounts on lines 10 and 7. Then, enter the smaller amount on line 11.

Part 7: Your Indiana earned income credit.

11. This is the amount from Part 5 or Part 6 above. 11 _____
12. If you have an alternative minimum tax on either your federal Form 1040, line 45, or included in the total on federal Form 1040A, line 28, then multiply that amount by 9 percent (.09) and enter the result here. 12 _____
13. Subtract line 12 from line 11 (if zero or less, **STOP**. You cannot take a credit). Enter this amount here. 13 _____
14. Enter the earned income credit claimed on your federal income tax return (Form 1040, line 64a; Form IT-40A, line 38a; or Form 1040EZ, line 8a) 14 _____
15. Multiply line 14 by .09 (9%). Enter result here. 15 _____
16. Look at the amount on line 13 and on line 15. Then, enter the smaller amount here and on Schedule IN-EIC, line A-3. **Indiana Earned Income Credit** 16 _____

Final Step – You must complete Schedule IN-EIC and enclose it with your tax return when you file.

2012 Indiana Earned Income Credit (EIC) Table

1. To find your credit, read down the "At least-But less than" columns and find the line that includes the amount you were told to look up from your EIC Worksheet.

2. Then, read across to the column that includes the number of qualifying children you have. Enter the credit from that column on your EIC Worksheet.

Example. If you have one qualifying child and the amount you are looking up from your EIC Worksheet is \$2,455, you would enter \$76.

If the amount you are looking up from the worksheet is –		And you have –		
		No children	One child	Two children
At least	But less than	Your credit is –		
2,400	2,450	17	74	87
2,450	2,500	17	76	89

If the amount you are looking up from the worksheet is –		And you have –		
		No children	One child	Two children
At least	But less than	Your credit is –		

If the amount you are looking up from the worksheet is –		And you have –		
		No children	One child	Two children
At least	But less than	Your credit is –		

If the amount you are looking up from the worksheet is –		And you have –		
		No children	One child	Two children
At least	But less than	Your credit is –		

If the amount you are looking up from the worksheet is –		And you have –		
		No children	One child	Two children
At least	But less than	Your credit is –		

0	50	0	1	1
50	100	1	2	3
100	150	1	4	5
150	200	1	5	6
200	250	2	7	8
250	300	2	8	10
300	350	2	10	12
350	400	3	11	14
400	450	3	13	15
450	500	3	15	17
500	550	4	16	19
550	600	4	18	21
600	650	4	19	23
650	700	5	21	24
700	750	5	22	26
750	800	5	24	28
800	850	6	25	30
850	900	6	27	32
900	950	6	28	33
950	1000	7	30	35
1000	1050	7	31	37
1050	1100	7	33	39
1100	1150	8	34	41
1150	1200	8	36	42
1200	1250	8	37	44
1250	1300	9	39	46
1300	1350	9	41	48
1350	1400	9	42	50
1400	1450	10	44	51
1450	1500	10	45	53
1500	1550	10	47	55
1550	1600	11	48	57
1600	1650	11	50	59
1650	1700	12	51	60
1700	1750	12	53	62
1750	1800	12	54	64
1800	1850	13	56	66
1850	1900	13	57	68
1900	1950	13	59	69
1950	2000	14	60	71

2000	2050	14	62	73
2050	2100	14	63	75
2100	2150	15	65	77
2150	2200	15	67	78
2200	2250	15	68	80
2250	2300	16	70	82
2300	2350	16	71	84
2350	2400	16	73	86
2400	2450	17	74	87
2450	2500	17	76	89
2500	2550	17	77	91
2550	2600	18	79	93
2600	2650	18	80	95
2650	2700	18	82	96
2700	2750	19	83	98
2750	2800	19	85	100
2800	2850	19	86	102
2850	2900	20	88	104
2900	2950	20	90	105
2950	3000	20	91	107
3000	3050	21	93	109
3050	3100	21	94	111
3100	3150	22	96	113
3150	3200	22	97	114
3200	3250	22	99	116
3250	3300	23	100	118
3300	3350	23	102	120
3350	3400	23	103	122
3400	3450	24	105	123
3450	3500	24	106	125
3500	3550	24	108	127
3550	3600	25	109	129
3600	3650	25	111	131
3650	3700	25	112	132
3700	3750	26	114	134
3750	3800	26	116	136
3800	3850	26	117	138
3850	3900	27	119	140
3900	3950	27	120	141
3950	4000	27	122	143

4000	4050	28	123	145
4050	4100	28	125	147
4100	4150	28	126	149
4150	4200	29	128	150
4200	4250	29	129	152
4250	4300	29	131	154
4300	4350	30	132	156
4350	4400	30	134	158
4400	4450	30	135	159
4450	4500	31	137	161
4500	4550	31	138	163
4550	4600	31	140	165
4600	4650	32	142	167
4650	4700	32	143	168
4700	4750	33	145	170
4750	4800	33	146	172
4800	4850	33	148	174
4850	4900	34	149	176
4900	4950	34	151	177
4950	5000	34	152	179
5000	5050	35	154	181
5050	5100	35	155	183
5100	5150	35	157	185
5150	5200	36	158	186
5200	5250	36	160	188
5250	5300	36	161	190
5300	5350	37	163	192
5350	5400	37	164	194
5400	5450	37	166	195
5450	5500	38	168	197
5500	5550	38	169	199
5550	5600	38	171	201
5600	5650	39	172	203
5650	5700	39	174	204
5700	5750	39	175	206
5750	5800	40	177	208
5800	5850	40	178	210
5850	5900	40	180	212
5900	5950	41	181	213
5950	6000	41	183	215

6000	6050	41	184	217
6050	6100	42	186	219
6100	6150	42	187	221
6150	6200	43	189	222
6200	6250	43	190	224
6250	6300	43	192	226
6300	6350	43	194	228
6350	6400	43	195	230
6400	6450	43	197	231
6450	6500	43	198	233
6500	6550	43	200	235
6550	6600	43	201	237
6600	6650	43	203	239
6650	6700	43	204	240
6700	6750	43	206	242
6750	6800	43	207	244
6800	6850	43	209	246
6850	6900	43	210	248
6900	6950	43	212	249
6950	7000	43	213	251
7000	7050	43	215	253
7050	7100	43	216	255
7100	7150	43	218	257
7150	7200	43	220	258
7200	7250	43	221	260
7250	7300	43	223	262
7300	7350	43	224	264
7350	7400	43	226	266
7400	7450	43	227	267
7450	7500	43	229	269
7500	7550	43	230	271
7550	7600	43	232	273
7600	7650	43	233	275
7650	7700	43	235	276
7700	7750	43	236	278
7750	7800	43	238	280
7800	7850	42	239	282
7850	7900	42	241	284
7900	7950	42	243	285
7950	8000	41	244	287

2012 Indiana Earned Income Credit (EIC) Table – Continued

If the amount you are looking up from the worksheet is –		And you have –			If the amount you are looking up from the worksheet is –		And you have –			If the amount you are looking up from the worksheet is –		And you have –							
At least	But less than	No child-ren	One child	Two child-ren	At least	But less than	No child-ren	One child	Two child-ren	At least	But less than	No child-ren	One child	Two child-ren					
Your credit is –				Your credit is –				Your credit is –				Your credit is –							
17600	17650	0	278	461	20000	20050	0	243	416	22400	22450	0	208	370	24800	24850	0	174	325
17650	17700	0	277	460	20050	20100	0	242	415	22450	22500	0	208	369	24850	24900	0	173	324
17700	17750	0	276	459	20100	20150	0	242	414	22500	22550	0	207	368	24900	24950	0	173	323
17750	17800	0	275	458	20150	20200	0	241	413	22550	22600	0	206	367	24950	25000	0	172	322
17800	17850	0	275	457	20200	20250	0	240	412	22600	22650	0	206	366	25000	25050	0	171	321
17850	17900	0	274	456	20250	20300	0	239	411	22650	22700	0	205	365	25050	25100	0	170	320
17900	17950	0	273	455	20300	20350	0	239	410	22700	22750	0	204	364	25100	25150	0	170	319
17950	18000	0	272	454	20350	20400	0	238	409	22750	22800	0	203	363	25150	25200	0	169	318
18000	18050	0	272	454	20400	20450	0	237	408	22800	22850	0	203	363	25200	25250	0	168	317
18050	18100	0	271	453	20450	20500	0	237	407	22850	22900	0	202	362	25250	25300	0	167	316
18100	18150	0	270	452	20500	20550	0	236	406	22900	22950	0	201	361	25300	25350	0	167	315
18150	18200	0	270	451	20550	20600	0	235	405	22950	23000	0	201	360	25350	25400	0	166	314
18200	18250	0	269	450	20600	20650	0	234	404	23000	23050	0	200	359	25400	25450	0	165	313
18250	18300	0	268	449	20650	20700	0	234	403	23050	23100	0	199	358	25450	25500	0	165	312
18300	18350	0	267	448	20700	20750	0	233	402	23100	23150	0	198	357	25500	25550	0	164	311
18350	18400	0	267	447	20750	20800	0	232	401	23150	23200	0	198	356	25550	25600	0	163	310
18400	18450	0	266	446	20800	20850	0	231	400	23200	23250	0	197	355	25600	25650	0	162	309
18450	18500	0	265	445	20850	20900	0	231	399	23250	23300	0	196	354	25650	25700	0	162	309
18500	18550	0	265	444	20900	20950	0	230	399	23300	23350	0	196	353	25700	25750	0	161	308
18550	18600	0	264	443	20950	21000	0	229	398	23350	23400	0	195	352	25750	25800	0	160	307
18600	18650	0	263	442	21000	21050	0	229	397	23400	23450	0	194	351	25800	25850	0	160	306
18650	18700	0	262	441	21050	21100	0	228	396	23450	23500	0	193	350	25850	25900	0	159	305
18700	18750	0	262	440	21100	21150	0	227	395	23500	23550	0	193	349	25900	25950	0	158	304
18750	18800	0	261	439	21150	21200	0	226	394	23550	23600	0	192	348	25950	26000	0	157	303
18800	18850	0	260	438	21200	21250	0	226	393	23600	23650	0	191	347	26000	26050	0	157	302
18850	18900	0	260	437	21250	21300	0	225	392	23650	23700	0	191	346	26050	26100	0	156	301
18900	18950	0	259	436	21300	21350	0	224	391	23700	23750	0	190	345	26100	26150	0	155	300
18950	19000	0	258	436	21350	21400	0	224	390	23750	23800	0	189	345	26150	26200	0	155	299
19000	19050	0	257	435	21400	21450	0	223	389	23800	23850	0	188	344	26200	26250	0	154	298
19050	19100	0	257	434	21450	21500	0	222	388	23850	23900	0	188	343	26250	26300	0	153	297
19100	19150	0	256	433	21500	21550	0	221	387	23900	23950	0	187	342	26300	26350	0	152	296
19150	19200	0	255	432	21550	21600	0	221	386	23950	24000	0	186	341	26350	26400	0	152	295
19200	19250	0	255	431	21600	21650	0	220	385	24000	24050	0	185	340	26400	26450	0	151	294
19250	19300	0	254	430	21650	21700	0	219	384	24050	24100	0	185	339	26450	26500	0	150	293
19300	19350	0	253	429	21700	21750	0	219	383	24100	24150	0	184	338	26500	26550	0	150	292
19350	19400	0	252	428	21750	21800	0	218	382	24150	24200	0	183	337	26550	26600	0	149	291
19400	19450	0	252	427	21800	21850	0	217	381	24200	24250	0	183	336	26600	26650	0	148	291
19450	19500	0	251	426	21850	21900	0	216	381	24250	24300	0	182	335	26650	26700	0	147	290
19500	19550	0	250	425	21900	21950	0	216	380	24300	24350	0	181	334	26700	26750	0	147	289
19550	19600	0	249	424	21950	22000	0	215	379	24350	24400	0	180	333	26750	26800	0	146	288
19600	19650	0	249	423	22000	22050	0	214	378	24400	24450	0	180	332	26800	26850	0	145	287
19650	19700	0	248	422	22050	22100	0	214	377	24450	24500	0	179	331	26850	26900	0	144	286
19700	19750	0	247	421	22100	22150	0	213	376	24500	24550	0	178	330	26900	26950	0	144	285
19750	19800	0	247	420	22150	22200	0	212	375	24550	24600	0	178	329	26950	27000	0	143	284
19800	19850	0	246	419	22200	22250	0	211	374	24600	24650	0	177	328	27000	27050	0	142	283
19850	19900	0	245	418	22250	22300	0	211	373	24650	24700	0	176	327	27050	27100	0	142	282
19900	19950	0	244	418	22300	22350	0	210	372	24700	24750	0	175	327	27100	27150	0	141	281
19950	20000	0	244	417	22350	22400	0	209	371	24750	24800	0	175	326	27150	27200	0	140	280

2012 Indiana Earned Income Credit (EIC) Table – Continued

If the amount you are looking up from the worksheet is –		And you have –			If the amount you are looking up from the worksheet is –		And you have –			If the amount you are looking up from the worksheet is –		And you have –		
At least	But less than	No child- ren	One child	Two child- ren	At least	But less than	No child- ren	One child	Two child- ren	At least	But less than	No child- ren	One child	Two child- ren
		Your credit is –					Your credit is –					Your credit is –		
27200	27250	0	139	279	29600	29650	0	105	234	32000	32050	0	70	188
27250	27300	0	139	278	29650	29700	0	104	233	32050	32100	0	70	187
27300	27350	0	138	277	29700	29750	0	103	232	32100	32150	0	69	186
27350	27400	0	137	276	29750	29800	0	103	231	32150	32200	0	68	185
27400	27450	0	137	275	29800	29850	0	102	230	32200	32250	0	68	184
27450	27500	0	136	274	29850	29900	0	101	229	32250	32300	0	67	183
27500	27550	0	135	273	29900	29950	0	101	228	32300	32350	0	66	182
27550	27600	0	134	273	29950	30000	0	100	227	32350	32400	0	65	182
27600	27650	0	134	272	30000	30050	0	99	226	32400	32450	0	65	181
27650	27700	0	133	271	30050	30100	0	98	225	32450	32500	0	64	180
27700	27750	0	132	270	30100	30150	0	98	224	32500	32550	0	63	179
27750	27800	0	132	269	30150	30200	0	97	223	32550	32600	0	63	178
27800	27850	0	131	268	30200	30250	0	96	222	32600	32650	0	62	177
27850	27900	0	130	267	30250	30300	0	96	221	32650	32700	0	61	176
27900	27950	0	129	266	30300	30350	0	95	220	32700	32750	0	60	175
27950	28000	0	129	265	30350	30400	0	94	219	32750	32800	0	60	174
28000	28050	0	128	264	30400	30450	0	93	218	32800	32850	0	59	173
28050	28100	0	127	263	30450	30500	0	93	218	32850	32900	0	58	172
28100	28150	0	127	262	30500	30550	0	92	217	32900	32950	0	57	171
28150	28200	0	126	261	30550	30600	0	91	216	32950	33000	0	57	170
28200	28250	0	125	260	30600	30650	0	91	215	33000	33050	0	56	169
28250	28300	0	124	259	30650	30700	0	90	214	33050	33100	0	55	168
28300	28350	0	124	258	30700	30750	0	89	213	33100	33150	0	55	167
28350	28400	0	123	257	30750	30800	0	88	212	33150	33200	0	54	166
28400	28450	0	122	256	30800	30850	0	88	211	33200	33250	0	53	165
28450	28500	0	121	255	30850	30900	0	87	210	33250	33300	0	52	164
28500	28550	0	121	255	30900	30950	0	86	209	33300	33350	0	52	164
28550	28600	0	120	254	30950	31000	0	86	208	33350	33400	0	51	163
28600	28650	0	119	253	31000	31050	0	85	207	33400	33450	0	50	162
28650	28700	0	119	252	31050	31100	0	84	206	33450	33500	0	50	161
28700	28750	0	118	251	31100	31150	0	83	205	33500	33550	0	49	160
28750	28800	0	117	250	31150	31200	0	83	204	33550	33600	0	48	159
28800	28850	0	116	249	31200	31250	0	82	203	33600	33650	0	47	158
28850	28900	0	116	248	31250	31300	0	81	202	33650	33700	0	47	157
28900	28950	0	115	247	31300	31350	0	80	201	33700	33750	0	46	156
28950	29000	0	114	246	31350	31400	0	80	200	33750	33800	0	45	155
29000	29050	0	114	245	31400	31450	0	79	200	33800	33850	0	45	154
29050	29100	0	113	244	31450	31500	0	78	199	33850	33900	0	44	153
29100	29150	0	112	243	31500	31550	0	78	198	33900	33950	0	43	152
29150	29200	0	111	242	31550	31600	0	77	197	33950	34000	0	42	151
29200	29250	0	111	241	31600	31650	0	76	196	34000	34050	0	42	150
29250	29300	0	110	240	31650	31700	0	75	195	34050	34100	0	41	149
29300	29350	0	109	239	31700	31750	0	75	194	34100	34150	0	40	148
29350	29400	0	109	238	31750	31800	0	74	193	34150	34200	0	39	147
29400	29450	0	108	237	31800	31850	0	73	192	34200	34250	0	39	146
29450	29500	0	107	236	31850	31900	0	73	191	34250	34300	0	38	146
29500	29550	0	106	236	31900	31950	0	72	190	34300	34350	0	37	145
29550	29600	0	106	235	31950	32000	0	71	189	34350	34400	0	37	144

2012 Indiana Earned Income Credit (EIC) Table – *Continued*

If the amount you are looking up from the worksheet is –		And you have –		
At least	But less than	No children	One child	Two children
36800	36850	0	1	97
36850	36900	0	1	96
36900	36950	0	0	95
36950	37000	0	0	94
37000	37050	0	0	93
37050	37100	0	0	92
37100	37150	0	0	91
37150	37200	0	0	91
37200	37250	0	0	90
37250	37300	0	0	89
37300	37350	0	0	88
37350	37400	0	0	87
37400	37450	0	0	86
37450	37500	0	0	85
37500	37550	0	0	84
37550	37600	0	0	83
37600	37650	0	0	82
37650	37700	0	0	81
37700	37750	0	0	80
37750	37800	0	0	79
37800	37850	0	0	78
37850	37900	0	0	77
37900	37950	0	0	76
37950	38000	0	0	75
38000	38050	0	0	74
38050	38100	0	0	73
38100	38150	0	0	73
38150	38200	0	0	72
38200	38250	0	0	71
38250	38300	0	0	70
38300	38350	0	0	69
38350	38400	0	0	68
38400	38450	0	0	67
38450	38500	0	0	66
38500	38550	0	0	65
38550	38600	0	0	64
38600	38650	0	0	63
38650	38700	0	0	62
38700	38750	0	0	61
38750	38800	0	0	60
38800	38850	0	0	59
38850	38900	0	0	58
38900	38950	0	0	57
38950	39000	0	0	56
39000	39050	0	0	55
39050	39100	0	0	55
39100	39150	0	0	54
39150	39200	0	0	53

If the amount you are looking up from the worksheet is –		And you have –		
At least	But less than	No children	One child	Two children
39200	39250	0	0	52
39250	39300	0	0	51
39300	39350	0	0	50
39350	39400	0	0	49
39400	39450	0	0	48
39450	39500	0	0	47
39500	39550	0	0	46
39550	39600	0	0	45
39600	39650	0	0	44
39650	39700	0	0	43
39700	39750	0	0	42
39750	39800	0	0	41
39800	39850	0	0	40
39850	39900	0	0	39
39900	39950	0	0	38
39950	40000	0	0	37
40000	40050	0	0	37
40050	40100	0	0	36
40100	40150	0	0	35
40150	40200	0	0	34
40200	40250	0	0	33
40250	40300	0	0	32
40300	40350	0	0	31
40350	40400	0	0	30
40400	40450	0	0	29
40450	40500	0	0	28
40500	40550	0	0	27
40550	40600	0	0	26
40600	40650	0	0	25
40650	40700	0	0	24
40700	40750	0	0	23
40750	40800	0	0	22
40800	40850	0	0	21
40850	40900	0	0	20
40900	40950	0	0	19
40950	41000	0	0	19
41000	41050	0	0	18
41050	41100	0	0	17
41100	41150	0	0	16
41150	41200	0	0	15
41200	41250	0	0	14
41250	41300	0	0	13
41300	41350	0	0	12
41350	41400	0	0	11
41400	41450	0	0	10
41450	41500	0	0	9
41500	41550	0	0	8
41550	41600	0	0	7

If the amount you are looking up from the worksheet is –		And you have –		
At least	But less than	No children	One child	Two children
41600	41650	0	0	6
41650	41700	0	0	5
41700	41750	0	0	4
41750	41800	0	0	3
41800	41850	0	0	2
41850	41900	0	0	1
41900	41950	0	0	1

Line 6 – Lake County (Indiana) residential income tax credit

You may be eligible to claim a Lake County (Indiana) residential income tax credit if you meet **all three** of the following requirements.

- You paid property tax to Lake County (Indiana) during 2012 on your residence.** Your “residence” is your principal dwelling. You must either own or be buying the residence under contract, and must pay property tax to Lake County (Indiana) on that residence.
- Your earned income must be less than \$18,600.** Earned income is the combination of your (and your spouse’s, if filing a joint return) wages, salaries, tips and other compensation, plus net earnings from self-employment (income on which you are required to pay self-employment tax on federal Schedule SE). Note: Income from pensions, interest, dividends, Social Security, etc., is not classified as earned income.

Example. Sue has \$17,000 wage income, \$300 interest income and \$7,000 pension income. Even though her total income is \$24,300, Sue will qualify for the credit because her earned income is less than \$18,600 (it is \$17,000).

Important. You are not required to have earned income to be eligible for this credit.

- You are not claiming the homeowner’s residential property tax deduction on Indiana Schedule 2, line 2.

How to figure your credit.

Step 1 Did you pay property tax to Lake County (Indiana) on your

residence for 2012? Yes No

If yes, continue to Step 2.

If no, **STOP.** You do not qualify for this credit.

Step 2 Enter your earned income. This will include your (and your spouses, if filing a joint return) wage, salary, tip and other compensation, plus net earnings from self-employment.

\$ _____

Step 3 If the amount in Step 2 is greater than \$18,600, STOP. You do not qualify for this credit.

If the Step 2 amount is less than \$18,000, skip to Worksheet A.

If the Step 2 amount is between \$18,000 and \$18,600, skip to Worksheet B.

Worksheet A:

Complete if your earned income is **less than** \$18,000.

- A1** Enter the amount of Indiana property tax you paid on your Lake County residence **A1** \$ _____
- A2** Maximum credit **A2** \$ _____ 300
- A3** Enter the **smaller** of A1 or A2. This is your credit. Enter here and on line 6 **A3** \$ _____

Worksheet B: Earned Income Phaseout

Complete if your earned income is between \$18,000 and \$18,600.

- B1** Allowable maximum earned income **B1** \$ _____ 18,600
- B2** Enter your earned income from Step 2 **B2** \$ _____
- B3** Subtract B2 from B1 (if answer is zero or a (negative) amount, STOP. You do not qualify for this credit) **B3** \$ _____
- B4** Multiply the amount on B3 by .5 **B4** \$ _____
- B5** Enter the amount of Indiana property tax you paid on your Lake County residence ... **B5** \$ _____
- B6** Enter the smaller of B4 or B5. This is your credit. Enter here and on line 6..... **B6** \$ _____

Important. Remember, you can claim either this credit OR the homeowner's residential property tax deduction on Schedule 2, line 2, but not both.

Line 7 – Economic development for a growing economy credit

If you have business income (including partnership or S corporation income) you may be eligible for this credit. This credit is available to businesses who conduct certain activities that are designed to foster job creation or job retention in Indiana.

This credit is available to pass-through entities, such as members of partnerships and S corporations.

Contact the Indiana Economic Development Corporation (IEDC), One North Capitol, Suite 700, Indianapolis, IN, 46204, for eligibility requirements, or visit <http://iedc.in.gov> for additional information.

Note. The approved credit agreement letter from the IEDC must be maintained with your records as the Department may request it at a later date.

Schedule 6: Offset Credits

The following credits cannot be refunded; their purpose is to help reduce your state and/or county tax amounts due. See the limitation areas after the instructions for line 3 and line 6.

Line 1 – Credit for local taxes paid outside of Indiana

If you figured county tax on Form IT-40, line 9, **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 you paid outside Indiana was to another city, county, town, or other local governmental entity, and they did not refund the tax, or give you a credit for Indiana county tax.

The credit can be used to reduce your Indiana county tax if it is the County Adjusted Gross Income Tax or the County Option Income Tax. It **cannot** be used to reduce any County Economic Development Income Tax.

Step 1: Figuring your rate: If your Jan. 1, 2012 county of residence has a rate on the **Rate Conversion Chart** on page 42, use the rate in Column A to figure your credit.*

If your Jan. 1, 2012, county of residence is Lake County*, but the Jan. 1, 2012, county where you worked has a rate on the **Rate Conversion Chart**, use the rate in Column B to figure your credit.

***Important.** Indiana counties were eligible to adopt or increase their local income tax rates through Oct. 31, 2012. This publication was finalized before that date. This means your county tax rate on the back of Schedule CT-40 may not be correct. We encourage you to contact us in one of the following ways to get an updated list of the rates before filing. To get the updated list, you may:

- Log on to the Department's website at www.in.gov/dor/4658.htm.
- Call the form order request line at (317) 615-2581 to have one mailed to you.
- Visit or call a district office. See page 4 for these locations.
- Call our main tax line at (317) 232-2240 Monday – Friday, 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., and a representative will assist you.

If Lake County adopted a tax (find out at www.in.gov/dor/4658.htm - Lake County will have adopted a county tax if it is listed with a rate), then use the Lake County resident rate.

Tax returns filed using the wrong rates will be adjusted. This may result in a reduced refund, or an increase in the amount you owe.

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 .. **B** _____
- C. Enter the amount of Indiana county income tax shown on Form IT-40, line 9..... **C** _____

Rate Conversion Chart

Use this chart if you are eligible to claim a credit for local taxes paid outside of Indiana.

County	A Resident	B Nonresident
Adams	.006	.0015
Allen	.006	.0015
Bartholomew	.01	.0025
Benton	.02	.0025
Blackford	.01	.0025
Boone	.01	.0025
Brown	.0195	.0025
Carroll	.015539*	.0025
Cass	.0225	.0025
Clark	.015	.0025
Clay	.0225	.0025
Clinton	.015	.0025
Crawford	.0075	.0025
Daviess	.0125	.0025
Dearborn	.006	.0015
Decatur	.01	.0025
DeKalb	.01	.0025
Delaware	.006	.0015
Dubois	.006	.0015
Elkhart	.0125	.0025
Fayette	.02	.005
Floyd	.0075	.0025
Fountain	.01	.0025
Franklin	.01	.0025
Fulton	.015	.0025
Gibson	(Cannot take credit)**	
Grant	.02	.005
Greene	.01	.0025
Hamilton	.01	.0025
Hancock	.014875*	.0025
Harrison	.0075	.0025
Hendricks	.0115*	.0025
Henry	.01	.0025
Howard	.014	.0035
Huntington	.015	.0025
Jackson	.011	.0025
Jasper	.02864*	.0025
Jay	.021	.0025
Jefferson	(Cannot take credit)**	
Jennings	.01	.0025
Johnson	.01	.0025
Knox	.006	.0015
Kosciusko	.007	.00175
LaGrange	.01	.0025
Lake	NA	NA
LaPorte	.005	.0025
Lawrence	.0175	.0025
Madison	.015	.00375

County	A Resident	B Nonresident
Marion	.0162	.00405
Marshall	.0125	.0025
Martin	.013*	.00325*
Miami	.021	.00525
Monroe	.0105	.002625
Montgomery	.02	.005
Morgan	.0245	.0025
Newton	.01	.0025
Noble	.01	.0025
Ohio	.01	.0025
Orange	.01	.0025
Owen	.01	.0025
Parke	.018	.0025
Perry	.005	.00125
Pike	(Cannot take credit)**	
Porter	(Cannot take credit)**	
Posey	.005	.00125
Pulaski	.027	.0025
Putnam	.01	.0025
Randolph	.01	.0025
Ripley	.01	.0025
Rush	.01	.0025
St. Joseph	.0135	.003375
Scott	.0125	.003125
Shelby	.01	.0025
Spencer	.003	.00075
Starke	.005	.0025
Steuben	.015	.0025
Sullivan	(Cannot take credit)**	
Switzerland	.01	.0025
Tippecanoe	.006	.0015
Tipton	.0125*	.0025
Union	.0125	.0025
Vanderburgh	.01	.0025
Vermillion	(Cannot take credit)**	
Vigo	.0075	.0025
Wabash	.024	.0025
Warren	.018	.0025
Warrick	(Cannot take credit)**	
Washington	.01	.0025
Wayne	.0125	.0025
Wells	.0165	.0025
White	.01	.0025
Whitley	.01	.0025

* These rates have changed since last year.

** Gibson, Jefferson, Pike, Porter, Sullivan, Vermillion and Warrick counties have adopted CREDIT only, not CAGIT or COIT.

NA Lake County has no county tax.

The amount of the credit is the lesser of the amounts on A, B or C.

Note. See the **Combined Limitation** on page 44.

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

Remember, you can use this credit only if you have **both:**

- A county tax amount on Form IT-40, line 9, and
- A local income tax that you had to pay outside Indiana.

Line 2 – County credit for the elderly (age 65 or older) or permanently disabled

If you take a credit on federal Schedule R, *Credit for the Elderly or the Disabled*, and you owe county tax, you may be allowed a credit.

Use the following steps to figure your credit.

A.	Enter your county tax rate (from Schedule CT-40, Section 1 line 4, or Section 2 line 6).....	A	_____
B.	Divide line A by .15, round to 3 places, and enter result here.....	B	_____
C.	Enter credit from federal Schedule R.....	C	_____
D.	Multiply B times C and enter result here...	D	_____
E.	Enter the amount of Indiana county tax shown on Form IT-40, line 9.....	E	_____

The amount of the county credit for the elderly is the lesser of the amount on D or E. You must attach a copy of federal Schedule R.

Note. See the **Combined Limitation** on page 44.

Example. Melinda is 67 years old. She is entitled to a credit of \$550 on federal Schedule R. Her county tax rate is .015, so the amount on Line B of the worksheet is .10. Her county tax due is \$60. Melinda's county credit for the elderly is \$55 (the lesser of [\$550 x .10 = \$55] or \$60).

Line 3 – Other local credits

Both of the following credits have been assigned a three-digit code number. When claiming the credit on Schedule 6 under line 3, enter the name of the credit, the three-digit code number and the amount claimed.

Community revitalization enhancement district credit 808

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 Economic Development Corporation before it is made. The credit is equal to 25 percent of the qualified investment made by the taxpayer during the taxable year.

This credit is available to pass-through entities, such as members of partnerships and S corporations.

The credit is nonrefundable and cannot be carried back. You may carry forward any excess credit to the next tax year.

The allowable credit is the lesser of the available credit or the county tax due on line 9 of Form IT-40. Also, claim any unused amount (within certain limitations) on Schedule 6 under line 6 (see instructions for this credit on page 47).

Contact the Indiana Economic Development Corporation, One North Capitol, Suite 700, Indianapolis, IN, 46204 for additional information.

Enter code 808 under line 3 if claiming this credit.

Note. See the **Combined Limitation** on page 44.

Also, see the **Restriction for Certain Tax Credits - Limited to One per Project** below for additional limitations.

Voluntary remediation credit 836

A voluntary remediation credit is available for qualified investments involving redevelopment of a brownfield and environmental remediation. The Indiana Department of Environmental Management and the Indiana Development Finance Authority must determine and certify that the costs incurred in a voluntary remediation are qualified investments. Upon approval, the credit may be used to offset adjusted gross income tax, county tax, etc.

For additional information, contact the Indiana Department of Environmental Management, Indiana Government Center North, Room N 1101, 100 N Senate Ave., Indianapolis, IN, 46204, or call (317) 232-8827.

See the Voluntary remediation credit instructions for line 6 on page 51.

Enter code 836 under line 3 if claiming this credit. See the **Combined Limitation** on page 44.

Restriction for certain tax Credits - Limited to one per project

A taxpayer may not be granted more than one credit for the same project. The credits that are included are the alternative fuel vehicle manufacturer credit, community revitalization enhancement district credit, enterprise zone investment cost credit, Hoosier business investment credit, industrial recovery credit, military base investment cost credit, military base recovery credit and the venture capital investment credit.

For more information see Commissioner's Directive #29 at www.in.gov/dor/3617.htm.

Apply this restriction first when figuring your credits. Then apply the **Combined Limitation** on page 44.

Combined Limitation: There is one final limitation if you claim more than one credit on lines 1 through 3 of Schedule 6. These credits, *when combined*, cannot be greater than the county tax shown on Form IT-40 line 9; if they are, adjust the amounts before you enter them. See the following *Order of Application* and example for guidance.

Order of Application

First, use the credits which cannot be carried over and applied against your county tax in another year. These credits include the county credit for the elderly and the credit for local taxes paid outside Indiana.

Second, use any community revitalization enhancement district credit; then, use any voluntary remediation credit.

How to adjust the amount of credit to be entered (example)

Example. Megan is eligible to claim a \$100 credit for local taxes paid outside Indiana plus a \$200 voluntary remediation credit, for a \$300 total amount in offset credits. Her county tax due (IT-40, line 9) is \$160. Since her combined credits are more than her county tax due, she should reduce the last entry (the \$200 voluntary remediation credit) by the \$140 difference to \$60. She will enter the full \$200 credit for local taxes paid outside Indiana on Schedule 6, line 1, and the \$60 limited voluntary remediation credit on line 3a. Note: Megan may use the \$140 remaining voluntary remediation credit to offset any state adjusted gross income tax due on this year’s tax return (IT-40, line 8). See additional instructions for the voluntary remediation credit on page 51.

Line 4 - College credit

If you donated money or property to an Indiana college or university, you may be able to take a credit of up to \$100 on a single return or \$200 on a joint return. To claim this credit you must complete and enclose Schedule CC-40. For additional information see Schedule CC-40 at www.in.gov/dor/4657.htm and Income Tax Information Bulletin #14 at www.in.gov/dor/3650.htm.

Important. You must maintain documentation of your contributions. The Department can require you to provide this information at a later date.

Note. Tuition paid to a college or university is **not** a contribution, and does not qualify for this credit.

See the **Combined Limitation** on page 51.

Line 5 - Credit for taxes paid to other states

If you received income from another state while you were an Indiana resident, you must report that income 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 2012 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-40 line 8 **C** _____

The *lesser* of the amounts on A, B or C is your allowable credit for taxes paid to other states.

You must enclose a copy of the income tax return (not just the W-2 forms) you filed with the other state to claim this credit. If the other state’s return is not enclosed, the credit will not be allowed. Likewise, if you have a foreign tax credit, complete the Group A Worksheet and federal Form 1116. If Form 1116 was not required, enclose Forms 1099-INT and/or 1099-DIV (or a substitute statement) to verify the foreign tax and amount of income being taxed.

Example. Ryan reported \$10,000 Illinois-source wage income on the Illinois nonresident individual income tax return, and paid \$300 tax to Illinois on that income. His Indiana state tax liability from line 8 of Form IT-40 is \$870.

He will enter the following information on the *Group A Worksheet*.

- A. \$300 (tax paid to Illinois)
- B. \$340 (\$10,000 x .034, tax due to Indiana)
- C. \$870 (Form IT-40 line 8)

Ryan's credit is \$300, which is the lesser of A, B and C.

Exception: Gambling winnings from other states. If you're not required to file another state's income tax return to report gambling winnings from that state, enclose the W-2G issued by that state. Use the amount of state tax withheld by that state on Line A of the Group A Worksheet.

Group B

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

Kentucky	Michigan	Ohio
Pennsylvania	Wisconsin	

If you were an Indiana resident during 2012 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 some or all of the other state's taxes back by filing a refund claim with them.

Note. Winnings from Indiana **riverboats** are not eligible for the reciprocal agreement.

Caution: You may have to make estimated tax payments to Indiana. If the reciprocal state employer does not withhold Indiana withholding on your wage income, or doesn't withhold enough, see page 11 for information on how to figure and pay estimated tax.

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 will need to file Form IT-40PNR.

Group C

Reverse Credit (Credit taken on nonresident return)

Arizona	California	Oregon	Washington D.C.
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If you were an Indiana resident during 2012 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.

Group D

No State Income Tax (No credit allowed)

Alaska	Florida	Nevada
South Dakota	Texas	Washington
Wyoming		

If you were an Indiana resident during 2012 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.

See the **Combined Limitation** on page 51.

Line 6 – Other credits

Each of the following credits has been assigned a three-digit code number. When claiming the credit on Schedule 6 under line 6, enter the name of the credit, the three-digit code number and the amount claimed.

About airport development zone credits

Certain areas within Indiana have been designated as airport development zones (ADZ). These zones are established to encourage investment and job growth in distressed urban areas.

Who is eligible to claim these credits?

The following are eligible to claim the airport development zone employment expense credit and/or the airport development zone loan interest credit:

- Sole proprietors who operate and/or invest in a business located in a zone, and/or
- Businesses organized as partnerships, S corporations and fiduciaries (who may pass through airport development zone credits to their partners or shareholders).

Contact the Indiana Economic Development Corporation, One North Capitol, Suite 700, Indianapolis, IN, 46204, or visit their website at <http://iedc.in.gov> for more information about these credits.

Airport development zone employment expense credit 800

This credit is based on qualified investments made within Indiana. It is the lesser of 10 percent of qualifying wages, or \$1,500 per qualified employee, up to the amount of tax liability on income derived from the airport development zone.

For more information, and how to calculate this credit, see Income Tax Information Bulletin #66 at www.in.gov/dor/3650.htm and Indiana Schedule EZ, Parts 1, 2 and 3 at www.in.gov/dor/3515.htm.

Enter code 800 under line 6 if claiming this credit. See the **Combined Limitation** on page 51.

Note. A substitute Schedule EZ for the ADZ must be enclosed if claiming this credit.

Airport development zone investment cost credit 801

This credit is based on qualified investments made within Indiana. It can be up to a maximum of 30 percent of the investment, depending on the number of employees, the type of business and the amount of investment in an airport development zone.

For more information about this credit see Income Tax Information Bulletin #66 at www.in.gov/dor/3650.htm, contact the Indiana Economic Development Corporation, One North Capitol, Suite 700, Indianapolis, IN, 46204, call (317) 232-8827, or visit their website at <http://iedc.in.gov>.

Enter code 801 under line 6 if claiming this credit. See the **Combined Limitation** on page 51.

Airport development zone loan interest credit 802

This credit can be for up to five percent of the interest received from all qualified loans made during a tax year for use in an Indiana airport development zone.

For more information on how to calculate this credit, see Income Tax Information Bulletin #66 at www.in.gov/dor/3650.htm and Indiana Schedule LIC at www.in.gov/dor/3515.htm. Enclose a substitute Schedule LIC (as modified to reflect ADZ entries) if claiming this credit.

Enter code 802 under line 6 if claiming this credit. See the **Combined Limitation** on page 51.

Alternative fuel vehicle manufacturer credit 845

A credit is available for qualified investments made within Indiana that foster job creation, reduce dependency on foreign oil and reduce pollution.

A person that proposes a project to manufacture or assemble alternative fuel vehicles may apply to the Indiana Economic Development Corporation before the qualified investment is made. A certificate of verification from the IEDC must be enclosed when claiming the credit.

For additional information, contact the Indiana Economic Development Corporation, One North Capitol, Suite 700, Indianapolis, IN 46204, call (317) 232-8827, or visit their website at <http://iedc.in.gov>. Also, get Income Tax Information Bulletin #103 at www.in.gov/dor/3650.htm.

Note. See the **Restriction for Certain Tax Credits - Limited to One per Project** and the **Combined Limitation** on page 51 for additional limitations.

Enter code 845 under line 6 if claiming this credit.

Blended biodiesel credit 803

Credits are available for taxpayers who produce biodiesel and/or blended biodiesel at an Indiana facility, and for dealers who sell blended biodiesel at retail. Pass-through entities are eligible for this credit. An approved Form BD-100 must be enclosed to verify the claimed credit.

For more information, contact the Indiana Economic Development Corporation, Biodiesel Credit Certification, One North Capitol, Suite 700, Indianapolis, IN, 46204, call (317) 232-8827, or visit their website at <http://iedc.in.gov>. Also, see Income Tax Information Bulletin #91 at www.in.gov/dor/3650.htm for additional information.

Enter code 803 under line 6 if claiming this credit. See the **Combined Limitation** on page 51.

Indiana's CollegeChoice 529 education savings plan credit 837

You may be eligible for a credit for contributions made to Indiana's CollegeChoice 529 education savings plan. While there are many 529 college savings plans available both in Indiana and nation-wide, only contributions made to this specific *CollegeChoice 529 education savings plan* are eligible for this credit.

For more information about this credit, see Income Tax Information Bulletin #98 at www.in.gov/dor/3650.htm. This plan is administered through the Indiana Education Savings Authority. More information can be obtained online at www.in.gov/tos/iesa and at www.collegechoiceplan.com. See Schedule IN-529 at www.in.gov/dor/4657.htm to figure your credit. This schedule must be enclosed when claiming the credit.

Enter code 837 under line 6 if claiming this credit. See the **Combined Limitation** on page 51.

Coal combustion product credit 805

A manufacturer who uses coal combustion products (byproduct resulting from the combustion of coal in an Indiana facility) for the manufacturing of recycled components may be eligible for this credit. Pass-through entities are eligible for this credit. An approved Form CCP-100 must be enclosed to verify the claimed credit.

Enter code 805 under line 6 if claiming this credit. See the **Combined Limitation** on page 51.

For more information, contact the Indiana Department of Revenue, Coal Combustion Credit, Room N203, 100 N. Senate Ave., Indianapolis, IN, 46204, or call (317) 232-2339.

Coal gasification technology investment credit 806

A credit may be available for a qualified investment in an integrated coal gasification power plant or a fluidized bed combustion technology.

This credit is available to pass-through entities, such as members of partnerships and S corporations.

You must file an application for certification with the Indiana Economic Development Corporation (IEDC). For more information, contact the Indiana Economic Development Corporation, One North Capitol, Suite 700, Indianapolis, IN, 46204, or visit their website at <http://iedc.in.gov>. Also, see Income Tax Information Bulletin #99 at www.in.gov/dor/3650.htm.

Enclose the certificate of compliance issued by IEDC to support this credit. See the **Combined Limitation** on page 51.

Enter 806 under line 6 if claiming this credit.

Community revitalization enhancement district credit 808

See the Schedule 6 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. Pass-through entities are eligible for this credit.

If you did not use all of the available community revitalization enhancement district credit on Schedule 6, line 3, the remaining credit should be claimed on this line.

For more information, contact the Indiana Economic Development Corporation, One North Capitol, Suite 700, Indianapolis, IN, 46204, or visit their website at <http://iedc.in.gov>.

Note. See the **Restriction for Certain Tax Credits - Limited to One per Project** and the **Combined Limitation** on page 51 for additional limitations.

Enter code 808 under line 6 if claiming this credit.

Employer health benefit plan credit

This credit will not be awarded after 2011. Any tax credit previously awarded but not claimed may not be carried over to a taxable year beginning during the period January 1, 2012, through December 31, 2013, and must be carried forward to a taxable year that begins after December 31, 2013, and before January 1, 2016.

About enterprise 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.

Use this website to look up contact information for a particular enterprise zone: www.aiez.org/directory.html.

The following are eligible to claim the enterprise zone employment expense credit and/or the enterprise zone loan interest credit:

- Sole proprietors who operate and/or invest in a business located in a zone.
- Partnerships.
- S corporations.
- Fiduciaries.
- Pass-through entities.

Contact the Indiana Economic Development Corporation, One North Capitol, Suite 700, Indianapolis, IN, 46204, or visit their website at <http://iedc.in.gov> for more information about these credits.

Enterprise zone employment expense credit 812

This credit is based on qualified investments made within Indiana. It is the lesser of 10 percent of qualifying wages, or \$1,500 per qualified employee, up to the amount of tax liability on income derived from the enterprise zone.

For more information see Income Tax Information Bulletin #66 at www.in.gov/dor/3650.htm and Indiana Schedule EZ, Parts 1, 2 and 3 at www.in.gov/dor/3515.htm. Also, contact the Indiana Economic Development Corporation, One North Capitol, Suite 700, Indianapolis, IN, 46204, call (317) 232-8827, or visit their website at <http://iedc.in.gov>.

Note. Schedule EZ must be enclosed if claiming this credit.

Enter code 812 under line 6 if claiming this credit. See the **Combined Limitation** on page 51.

Enterprise zone investment cost credit 813

This credit is based on qualified investments made within Indiana. It can be up to a maximum of 30 percent of the investment, depending on the number of employees, the type of business and the amount of investment in an enterprise zone.

For more information about this credit, see Income Tax Information Bulletin #66 at www.in.gov/dor/3650.htm and contact the Indiana Economic Development Corporation, One North Capitol, Suite 700, Indianapolis, IN, 46204, or visit their website at: <http://iedc.in.gov>.

Note. See the **Restriction for Certain Tax Credits - Limited to One per Project** and the **Combined Limitation** on page 51 for additional limitations.

Enter code 813 under line 6 if claiming this credit.

Enterprise zone loan interest credit 814

This credit can be for up to five percent of the interest received from all qualified loans made during a tax year for use in an Indiana enterprise zone.

For more information, and how to calculate this credit, get Income Tax Information Bulletin #66 at www.in.gov/dor/3650.htm and Indiana Schedule LIC at www.in.gov/dor/3515.htm.

Note. Schedule LIC must be enclosed if claiming this credit. Contact the Indiana Economic Development Corporation, One North Capitol, Suite 700, Indianapolis, IN, 46204, call (317) 232-8827, or visit their website at <http://iedc.in.gov> for additional information.

Enter code 814 under line 6 if claiming this credit. See the **Combined Limitation** on page 51.

Ethanol production credit 815

An Indiana facility with a capacity to produce 40 million gallons of grain ethanol per year may be eligible for this credit. Proof of information for the credit calculation, plus a copy of the Certificate of Qualified Facility issued by the Indiana Recycling and Energy Development Board, must be enclosed to verify this credit.

This credit is available to pass-through entities, such as members of partnerships and S corporations.

File an Application for Ethanol Credit Certification, State Form 52302, with the Indiana Economic Development Corporation, Ethanol Credit Certification, One North Capitol, Suite 700, Indianapolis, IN, 46204, call them at (317) 232-8827, or visit their website at <http://iedc.in.gov> for additional information. Also, see Income Tax Information Bulletin #93 at www.in.gov/dor/3650.htm for more information.

Enter code 815 under line 6 if claiming this credit. See the **Combined Limitation** on page 51.

Headquarters relocation credit 818

A business with annual worldwide revenue of \$100 million, and at least 75 employees, that relocates its corporate headquarters to Indiana may be eligible for a credit. The credit may be as much as 50 percent of the cost incurred in relocating the headquarters.

For more information, including limitations and the application process, see Income Tax Information Bulletin #97 at www.in.gov/dor/3650.htm.

Enter code 818 under line 6 if claiming this credit. See the **Combined Limitation** on page 51.

Historic building rehabilitation credit 819

An historic building rehabilitation credit is available for the rehabilitation or preservation of an historic building that is listed on the Indiana Register of Historic Sites and Structures, is at least 50 years old and is income-producing.

Those eligible to claim this credit include an individual, corporation, S corporation, partnership, limited liability company, limited liability partnership, nonprofit organization and/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, visit their website at www.in.gov/dnr/historic and see Income Tax Information Bulletin #87 at www.in.gov/dor/3650.htm.

Note. The total amount of historic building rehabilitation credits allowed for all taxpayers in a year is limited to \$450,000.

Enter code 819 under line 6 if claiming this credit and enclose the certification from the Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology to your return. See the **Combined Limitation** on page 51.

Hoosier business investment credit 820

This credit is for qualified investments, which include the purchase of new telecommunications, production, manufacturing, fabrication, processing, refining or finishing equipment. Pass-through entities are eligible for this credit.

This credit is administered by the Indiana Economic Development Corporation (IEDC), One North Capitol, Suite 700, Indianapolis, IN, 46204. Visit the IEDC website at <http://iedc.in.gov> or call (317) 234-4046 for additional information.

Also, see Income Tax Information Bulletin #95 at www.in.gov/dor/3650.htm.

Note. See the **Restriction for Certain Tax Credits - Limited to One Per Project** and the **Combined Limitation** on page 51 for additional limitations.

Enter code 820 under line 6 if claiming this credit. The taxpayer is required to submit to the Department a copy of the certificate from the IEDC verifying their share of the tax credit.

Indiana's research expense credit 822

Indiana has a research expense credit that is 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 pass through the credit to their shareholders and partners. Enclose your schedule IN K-1 to support your claim.

A completed Form IT-20REC must be kept with your records as the Department can require you to provide this information. Get Form IT-20REC at www.in.gov/dor/4570.htm.

Enter code 822 under line 6 if claiming this credit. See the **Combined Limitation** on page 51.

Individual development account credit 823

A credit is available for contributions made to a community development corporation participating in an Individual Development Account (IDA) program.

The organization must have an approved program number from the Indiana Housing and Community Development Authority before a contribution qualifies for pre-approval. Applications for the credit are filed through the community development corporation by using Form IDA-10/20. An approved Form IDA-20 must be enclosed with your return if claiming this credit.

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

To request additional information about the definitions, procedures and qualifications for obtaining this credit, contact: Indiana Housing and Community Development Authority, 30 S. Meridian St., Suite 1000, Indianapolis, IN 46204, telephone number (317) 232-7777.

Note. The total amount of individual development account credits allowed for all taxpayers in a year is limited to \$200,000.

Keep the approval certification from IEDC or letter of assignment with your records as the Department can require you to provide this information.

Enter code 823 under line 6 if claiming this credit. See the **Combined Limitation** on page 51.

Industrial recovery credit 824

This credit is based on a taxpayer's qualified investment in a vacant industrial facility located in a designated industrial recovery site. If the Indiana Economic Development Corporation approves the application and the plan for rehabilitation, you are entitled to a credit based on the "qualified investment." The minimum age for a facility to be eligible for this credit has been reduced from 20 years to 15 years.

For additional information regarding procedures for obtaining this credit, contact the Indiana Economic Development Corporation, One North Capitol, Suite 700, Indianapolis, IN 46204, call (317) 232-8827, or visit their website at <http://iedc.in.gov>.

Note. See the **Restriction for Certain Tax Credits - Limited to One per Project and the Combined Limitation** on page 51 for additional limitations.

Enter code 824 under line 6 if claiming this credit.

Maternity home credit

This credit will not be awarded after 2011. Any tax credit previously awarded but not claimed may not be carried over to a taxable year beginning during the period January 1, 2012, through December 31, 2013, and must be carried forward to a taxable year that begins after December 31, 2013, and before January 1, 2016.

Military base investment cost credit 826

This credit is available for certain taxpayers who provide for a qualified investment in a business located in a military base, a military base reuse area, an economic development area, a military base recovery site or a military base enhancement area.

For more information about this credit, contact the Indiana Economic Development Corporation at One North Capitol, Suite 700, Indianapolis, IN, 46204, call (317) 232-8827, or visit their website at <http://iedc.in.gov>.

You must keep documentation of the qualified investment and certification of the percentage credit allowed by the Indiana Economic Development Corporation as the Department can require you to provide this information.

Note. See the **Restriction for Certain Tax Credits - Limited to One per Project** and the **Combined Limitation** on page 51 for additional limitations.

Enter code 826 under line 6 if claiming this credit.

Military base recovery credit 827

A taxpayer who 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 Indiana Economic Development Corporation (IEDC).

For more information about this credit, contact the Indiana Economic Development Corporation at One North Capitol, Suite 700, Indianapolis, IN, 46204, call (317) 232-8827, or visit their website at <http://iedc.in.gov>.

Note. See the **Restriction for Certain Tax Credits - Limited to One per Project** and the **Combined Limitation** on page 51 for additional limitations.

Enter code 827 under line 6 if claiming this credit. You must enclose approval certification from IEDC or a letter of assignment with your return.

Neighborhood assistance credit 828

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. Contact the Indiana Housing & Community Development Authority, Neighborhood Assistance Program, 30 S. Meridian, Suite 1000, Indianapolis, IN 46204, telephone number (317) 232-7777 (800-872-0371 outside Indianapolis), for more information.

Pass-through entities are eligible for the credit.

Note. The amount of all neighborhood assistance tax credits allowed for all taxpayers in a year is limited to \$2,500,000.

Important. Do not report fees paid to your neighborhood association on this line. They are not eligible for this credit.

Enter code 828 under line 6 if claiming this credit. See the **Combined Limitation** on page 51.

New employer credit 850

A credit may be available if a business employs at least 10 new qualified employees and, after Dec. 31, 2009, the business:

- Relocates or locates its operations in Indiana;
- Incorporates in Indiana; or
- Expands its operations in Indiana.

For more information about this credit, contact the IEDC at One North Capitol, Suite 700, Indianapolis, IN, 46204, call (317) 232-8827, or visit their website at <http://iedc.in.gov>. Also, see Income Tax Information Bulletin #106 at www.in.gov/dor/3650.htm.

Enter code 850 under line 6 if claiming this credit. See the **Combined Limitation** on page 51.

Prison investment credit 829

A credit is allowed for amounts invested in Indiana prisons to create jobs for prisoners. The amount is limited to 50 percent of the investment in a qualified project approved by the Department of Corrections (DOC), plus 25 percent of the wages paid to inmates.

Pass-through entities are eligible for the credit.

For additional information, contact the Indiana Department of Correction, Office of the Commissioner, Indiana Government Center South, Room E334, Indianapolis, IN 46204.

Enter code 829 under line 6 if claiming this credit and enclose verification provided from the DOC. See the **Combined Limitation** on page 51.

Residential historic rehabilitation credit 831

A credit is available for the repair and rehabilitation of historic residential property that is at least 50 years old and will be used as your primary residence.

For more information about this credit, see Income Tax Information Bulletin #87A at www.in.gov/dor/3650.htm. Also, contact the Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation and Archaeology Division, Indiana Government Center South, Room W-274, Indianapolis, IN 46204, call (317) 232-1646, or visit www.in.gov/dnr/historic.

Note. The total amount of residential historic rehabilitation credits allowed for all taxpayers in a year is limited to \$250,000.

Enter code 831 under line 6 if claiming this credit. See the **Combined Limitation** on page 51.

Riverboat building credit 832

A tax credit has been established for any individual or company that builds or refurbishes a riverboat licensed to conduct legal gambling in Indiana. The Indiana Economic Development Corporation (IEDC) must approve the costs of the qualified investment BEFORE the costs are incurred. Contact the Indiana Economic Development Corporation, Development Finance Division, One North Capitol, Suite 700, Indianapolis, IN, 46204, call (317) 234-0616, or visit <http://iedc.in.gov> for additional information.

Note. The total amount of riverboat building credits allowed for all taxpayers in a year is limited to \$1,000,000.

Enter code 832 under line 6 if claiming this credit. Enclose certification from IEDC, credit assignment and proof of investment with your return. See the **Combined Limitation** on page 51.

School scholarship credit 849

A credit is available for donations to certain scholarship-granting organizations (SGOs). The amount of credit is equal to 50% of the amount of the contribution. While there are no limits to how much a donor can contribute to a qualified SGO, the entire tax credit program cannot award more than \$2.5 million in credits per state fiscal year (July 1 – June 30).

To qualify for the credit, you must make a contribution to a scholarship granting organization that is certified by the Department of Education. Visit the Indiana Department of Education's website at www.doe.in.gov/improvement/school-choice/school-scholarships-0 for additional information.

When claiming this credit, maintain with your records a completed Schedule IN-SSC as the Department can require you to provide this information at a later date. You may get Schedule IN-SSC at www.in.gov/dor/4657.htm.

Note. The amount of all school scholarship tax credits allowed for all taxpayers in a year is limited to \$5,000,000.

Enter code 849 under line 6 if claiming this credit. See the **Combined Limitation** on page 51.

Small employer qualified wellness program credit

This credit will not be awarded after 2011. Any tax credit previously awarded but not claimed may not be carried over to a taxable year beginning during the period January 1, 2012, through December 31, 2013, and must be carried forward to a taxable year that begins after December 31, 2013, and before January 1, 2016.

Twenty-first century scholars program credit 834

A credit is allowed for contributions made to the Twenty-First Century Scholars Program Support Fund. The credit is equal to 50 percent 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. To claim this credit, you must complete and enclose Schedule TCSP-40. Get a Schedule TCSP-40 at www.in.gov/dor/4657.htm.

Detailed information about the scholarship program, registration and administration may be obtained by calling the office of the Twenty-First Century Scholars Program at (317) 233-2100.

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

Enter code 834 under line 6 if claiming this credit. See the **Combined Limitation** in the next column.

Venture capital investment credit 835

A taxpayer that provides qualified investment capital to a qualified Indiana business may be eligible for this credit.

Certification for this credit must be obtained from the Indiana Economic Development Corporation Development Finance Office, VCI Credit Program, One North Capitol, Suite 700, Indianapolis, IN 46204, telephone number (317) 232-8827, or visit <http://iedc.in.gov>.

For calendar years beginning after Dec. 31, 2010, the maximum amount of credits available has been increased from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000. Also, a taxpayer is not entitled to a credit for providing qualified investment capital to a qualified Indiana business after December 31, 2014.

Note. See the **Restriction for Certain Tax Credits - Limited to One per Project** and the **Combined Limitation** below for additional limitations.

Enter code 835 under line 6 if claiming this credit.

Voluntary remediation credit 836

See the Schedule 6, line 3, instructions on page 41 for details about this credit. This credit is available to offset **both** your state and local tax liabilities. Pass-through entities are eligible for this credit. If you did not use all of the available voluntary remediation credit on Schedule 6, line 3, the remaining credit should be claimed on this line.

Note. The total amount of voluntary remediation credits allowed for all taxpayers in a year is limited to \$2,000,000.

Enter code 836 under line 6 if claiming this credit. **Note.** See the **Combined Limitation** below.

Restriction for Certain Tax Credits - Limited to One per Project

A taxpayer may not be granted more than one credit for the same project. The credits that are included are the alternative fuel vehicle manufacturer credit, community revitalization enhancement district credit, enterprise zone investment cost credit, Hoosier business investment credit, industrial recovery credit, military base investment cost credit, military base recovery credit and the venture capital investment credit.

Apply this restriction first when figuring your credits. Then apply the following **Combined Limitation**.

Combined Limitation

There is one final limitation if you have more than one credit to be entered on lines 4 through 6 of Schedule 6. These credits, when combined, cannot be greater than the state adjusted gross income tax (AGIT) shown on Form IT-40 line 8; if they are, adjust the amounts before you enter them.

How to adjust the amount of credit to enter (examples)

Example. Tanya is eligible to claim both a \$200 college credit and a \$300 credit for taxes paid to other states, for a \$500 total amount of offset credits. Her state adjusted gross income tax due (IT-40, line 8) is \$360. Since her combined credits are \$140 more than her state tax due, she should reduce the last entry (the \$300 credit for taxes paid to other states) by the \$140 difference to \$160. She will enter the full \$200 college credit on Schedule 6, line 4, and the \$160 limited credit for taxes paid to other states on line 5.

Example. Matthew has a \$500 Indiana College Choice 529 savings plan credit and a \$600 employer health benefit plan credit. His state adjusted gross income tax due (IT-40, line 8) is \$700. He will report the full \$500 Indiana College Choice 529 savings plan credit on Schedule 6, line 6a, and enter \$200 of the employer health benefit plan credit on line 6b. He will carry the \$400 remaining unused employer health benefit plan credit over to next year's tax return.

Schedule 7: Additional Required Information

Line 1 – Federal filing information

You must place an "X" in the "yes" or "no" box to answer the question: "Are you filing a federal income tax return for 2012?"

Line 2 – Out-of-state income information

If you and/or your spouse worked in Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania and/or Wisconsin during 2012, complete this area. Enter the salary, wage, tip and/or commission income from those states in the appropriate boxes and the 2-digit code number for the appropriate state in the boxes. Find the 2-digit code number on the chart below.

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

Note. This entry is for information purposes only, and will not change your refund or the amount you may owe.

Line 3 – Extension of time to file information

Place an "X" in the box on line 3a if you have a valid federal extension of time to file (federal Form 4868 or Form 2350). Place an "X" in the box on line 3b if you have a valid Indiana extension of time to file, Form IT-9.

Line 4 – 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:

- Paying all your estimated tax on or by Jan. 15, 2013 and filing your Form IT-40 by April 15, 2013, or
- Filing your Form IT-40 by March 1, 2013, and paying all the tax due at that time. You are not required to make an estimated tax payment if you use this option.

Important. If you have checked the box, you must enclose the completed Schedule IT-2210 to support your claim.

Line 5 – Date of death

If the taxpayer and/or spouse died during 2012, and this return is being filed with his/her name on it, make sure to enter the month and day of death in the appropriate box. For example, a date of death of Jan. 9, 2012, would be entered as 01/09/2012. See instructions on page 7 for more information.

Note. If the taxpayer and/or spouse died before 2012, or after Dec. 31, 2012, but before filing his or her tax return, do not enter his/her date of death in this box.

Line 6 – Telephone and e-mail address information

If this is a joint return, both you and your spouse must sign and date the tax return. Please enter your daytime telephone number so we can call you if we have any questions about your tax return. Also, enter your e-mail address if you would like us to be able to contact you by e-mail.

Personal representative information

Typically, the Department will contact you (and your spouse, if filing jointly) if there are any questions or concerns about your tax return. If you wish to allow the Department to discuss your tax return with someone else (e.g. the person who prepared it, a relative or friend, etc.), you will need to complete this area.

First, you must check the “Yes” box, which follows the sentence, “I authorize the Department to discuss my tax return with my personal representative.”

Next, enter:

- The name of the individual you are designating as your personal representative,
- That person’s telephone number, and
- That person’s complete address.

If you complete this area, you are authorizing the Department to be in contact with someone other than you concerning information about this tax return.

Note. If you are due a refund, it will be paid to you (and your spouse, if filing jointly) even if you designate a personal representative.

You may decide at any time to **revoke** the authorization for the Department to speak with your personal representative. You will need to provide a signed statement indicating you revoke this authorization. Include your name, Social Security number and the year of your tax return. Mail your statement to Indiana Department of Revenue, P.O. Box 40, Indianapolis, IN. 46206-0040.

Paid Preparer Information

Have your paid preparer complete this area (even if the paid preparer is the same individual designated as your personal representative).

The paid preparer must provide:

- The name of the firm that he/she represents,
- The preparer’s tax identification number (PTIN), and
- The firm’s address or his/her address if self-employed.

Opt-Out Designation

There are many benefits to electronic filing, which include:

- Elimination of math errors
- Faster refunds

Paid preparers are required to electronically file all Indiana individual income-tax returns if they prepare more than 10 tax returns annually. If you use a paid preparer and do not want your tax return to be filed electronically, you must complete a state Form IN-OPT. This form requires your signature (and your spouse’s, if filing jointly), and must be maintained by your paid preparer with his or her records. Get Form IN-OPT at www.in.gov/dor/4546.htm for more information.

Make sure you keep a copy of your completed tax return, including all required enclosures, such as W-2s and schedules.

County Tax Schedule: CT-40

Complete Schedule CT-40 if, on Jan. 1, 2012, you and your spouse (if filing a joint return) lived and/or worked in an Indiana county that has a tax. As of Jan. 1, 2012, Lake County* was the only county in Indiana that did not have a county tax.

*While Lake County had not adopted a county tax by the time this booklet was finalized, the county may have by year’s end. See **Special Instructions for Lake County Residents** on page 55 if you lived in Lake County on Jan. 1, 2012.

You are not required to enclose Schedule CT-40 with your return if, on Jan. 1, 2012, you were:

- Single or married filing separately and did not live in Lake County or Perry County, or
- Married filing jointly and each lived in the same county, unless one or both of you lived in Lake County or Perry County.

You are required to enclose Schedule CT-40 if you are subject to county tax and you have any other filing situation.

County where you lived defined

The county where you lived is the county where you maintained your home on Jan. 1, 2012. If you had more than one home in Indiana on this date, then your county of residence as of Jan. 1, 2012, 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 in Indiana during 2012.

Did you move during the year?

If you moved to another Indiana county after Jan. 1, 2012, the county where you lived for tax purposes *will not change until next year*.

If, on Jan. 1, 2012, you lived in a county that has a tax, then you will owe county tax on all of your Indiana adjusted gross income.

If, on Jan. 1, 2012, you lived in a county that doesn't have a tax, then county tax will be figured on your income from your principal employment if the county where you worked on Jan. 1, 2012, 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 Jan. 1, 2012. If you began working in another county after Jan. 1, 2012, the county where you worked for tax purposes *will not change until next year*.

Example. Jessie worked in Marion County on Jan. 1, 2012. She quit that job and began a new one in Johnson County on Feb. 10, 2012. She will enter the Marion County two-digit code (49) as the county where she worked even though she changed jobs during the year.

If you had more than one job on Jan. 1, 2012, your principal place of employment is the job where you worked the most hours and earned the most income.

If, on Jan. 1, 2012, your county of principal employment was *not* in Indiana, write county code "00" (out-of-state) in the County Where You Worked box on the front of the IT-40.

Exception: If you worked in any of the following states on Jan. 1, 2012, enter their two-digit code number (instead of 00):

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

Principal employment income

You must figure your principal employment income if, on Jan. 1, 2012, you *lived* in a county that did not have a tax, but *worked* in a county

that *did* have a tax. Your principal employment income is income you earned from your main work activity (job) for the entire year. See the instructions for Section 2, line 1 on page 54 for more information.

Military personnel

If 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 Jan. 1, 2012, you were stationed *outside* Indiana and your family was with you, write county code "00" (out-of-state) in all the county boxes on the IT-40 (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 Jan. 1, 2012, you are considered to be a resident of that county and will be subject to county tax.

Retired persons, homemakers or unemployed

If you were retired, a homemaker, or were unemployed on Jan. 1, 2012, put your county of residence two-digit code number in *both* the Indiana County where you lived and Indiana County Where You Worked boxes on the IT-40. **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 on Jan. 1, 2012, both of you need to figure your county tax separately on Section 1.

If both of you lived in a county on Jan. 1, 2012, 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 Schedule 3, line 5, *except for your spouse's personal exemption*, to figure your tax. See Section 2: Line-by-Line Instructions on page 54 for more information.

County Tax Schedule CT-40

Section 1: Line-by-Line Instructions

Where did you live?

Did you live in a county on Jan. 1, 2012, 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.

Did your spouse live in a county on Jan. 1, 2012, 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

Line 1

If you are filing a single return or are married filing separately, enter in Column A the state taxable income from line 7 of Form IT-40.

If you are filing a joint return and you both lived in the same county on Jan. 1, 2012¹, enter in Column A the state taxable income from line 7 of Form IT-40. Leave Column B blank.

Example. On Jan. 1, 2012, Jack and Diane lived in the same county, and that county has a tax. They will enter their Form IT-40, line 7 combined state taxable income in Column A.

If you are filing a joint return and you and your spouse lived in different counties on Jan. 1, 2012, or if Lake County adopted a tax and you lived in different Lake County cities or towns on Jan. 1, 2012¹, enter each person's share of state taxable income from Form IT-40, line 7 in the appropriate columns.

¹ Lake County residents should see the *Special Instructions for Lake County Residents* on page 55 for more information.

Example. Simon and Tina married in 2012 and are filing a joint return. On Jan. 1, 2012, Simon lived in Greene County and Tina lived in Clay County. Their Form IT-40 line 7 income of \$36,300 includes the following breakdown:

Simon: \$20,000 wages
+ 150 (1/2 joint interest income)
- 1,000 exemption
\$ 19,150 income for CT-40 Section 1, line 1, Column A

Tina: \$18,000 wages
+ 150 (1/2 joint interest income)
- 1,000 exemption
\$ 17,150 income for CT-40 Section 1, line 1, Column B

Example. The circumstances are the same as the example above except that Tina lived in Lake County, which does not have a county tax. Simon would still enter his \$19,150 share of the Form IT-40 line 7 amount on CT-40 Section 1, line 1, Column A. However, Column B will be left blank since Tina won't owe a county tax.

Line 2

If you claimed a non-Indiana locality earnings deduction on Schedule 2, line 8, enter that amount on this line in Column A. If you are 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 the back of Schedule CT-40. Find the rate from the *Resident Rate* column and enter it here.

Important. Indiana counties were eligible to adopt or increase their local income tax rates through Oct. 31, 2012. This publication was finalized before that date. This means your county tax rate on the back of Schedule CT-40 may not be correct. We encourage you to contact us in one of the following ways to get an updated list of the rates before filing. To get the updated list, you may:

- Log on to the Department's website at: www.in.gov/dor/4658.htm.
- Call the form order request line at (317) 615-2581 to have one mailed to you.
- Call our main tax line at (317) 232-2240 Monday – Friday, 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., and a representative will assist you.

Tax returns filed using the wrong rates will be adjusted. This may result in a reduced refund or an increase in the amount you owe.

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 amount of income taxed by any of the Kentucky counties listed on line 6.

Line 9

Subtract the amount on line 8 from the amount on line 6. Enter that amount here or, if there are no entries on those lines, enter the amount from line 6. Also, enter this amount on your IT-40, line 9.

County Tax Schedule CT-40

Section 2: Line-by-Line Instructions

Complete Section 2 if, on Jan. 1, 2012, you were a resident of Lake County, Lake County did not adopt a tax, and you worked in an Indiana county that does have a county tax.

Line 1

Enter your principal employment income for the year. This includes income from wages, tips, salaries and commissions; net self-employment income from federal Schedule C/C-EZ; federal Form 1065, Schedule K-1; and/or net farm income from federal Schedule F. **Do not** include passive-source income like non-business interest and dividends, pension, capital gains, farm rental, etc. Also, do not include income from a part-time job if you hold it at the same time you have a full-time job.

Example. During 2012, Jake received income from the following sources:

- \$15,000 from his full-time job (held for the entire year)
- \$1,850 from his part-time job
- \$50 non-business interest income
- \$800 pension income

Jake will enter his \$15,000 principal employment income on line 1.

If you had more than one job at different times during the year (not including part-time employment), add the income from those jobs and enter it here.

Example. Sarah had two full-time jobs during the year. She earned \$7,000 from her first job, which she held from January through April. She began a new job in May and worked through year's end, earning \$11,000. 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 only the amount he earned from Job #1 (\$270 a week) as his principal employment income.

Line 2

You may use certain deductions to lower the amount of income to be taxed. **These deductions must have been claimed on your federal tax return and/or on Indiana Schedule 2, and must have a direct relationship to the income being taxed on line 1.**

Allowable deductions from your Indiana return can include:

- airport development zone employee deduction
- enterprise zone employee deduction
- active military pay deduction
- National Guard and reserve component member's deduction
- (Indiana) medical savings account deduction

Allowable deductions from your federal return can include:

- certain business expenses of reservists, performing artists and fee-based government officials
- health savings account deduction
- moving expenses*
- deductible part of self-employment tax
- SEP, SIMPLE and qualified plans
- self-employed health insurance deduction
- IRA deduction
- Archer MSA deduction.

Note. Do not include the domestic production activities deduction.

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

Example. Ann's only income was \$21,000 in wage income, which she reported on line 1. She claimed a \$2,000 IRA deduction on her federal Form 1040. She should claim the \$2,000 IRA deduction on this line.

Example. Tim and Jane file a joint tax return and live in a county that does not have a tax. Jane does not owe county tax, but Tim does because his business is in a county that has 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 will 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 Schedule 3, line 5. If you are filing a joint tax return, enter your exemption(s) (personal, over 65 and/or blind) included on Schedule 3, line 5.

Note. You cannot claim your spouse's personal 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 your total exemptions on Schedule 3, line 5.

Example. On Jan. 1, 2012, Jack and Sue lived in a county that does not have a tax. Jack worked in a county that does have a tax. They claimed themselves and their dependent child for exemption purposes. They claimed \$4,500 in total exemptions (\$1,000 each plus an additional \$1,500 for their dependent child) on their tax return. Jack is allowed to use \$3,500, or all of the total exemptions except for Sue's \$1,000 personal exemption.

Line 6

Find your county on the *County Income Tax Chart* on the back of Schedule CT-40. Find the rate from the Nonresident Rate column (the second column of rates over) and enter it here.

Important. This year Indiana counties were allowed to adopt or increase their local income tax rates through Oct. 31, 2012. This publication was finalized before that date. This means your county tax rate on the chart on the back of Schedule CT-40 may not be correct. We encourage you to contact us to get an updated list of the rates before filing. To get the updated list, you may:

- Log on to the Department's website at www.in.gov/dor/4657.htm.
- Call the form order request line at (317) 615-2581 to have one mailed to you.
- Visit or call a district office. See page 42 for these locations.
- Call our main tax line at (317) 232-2240, Monday – Friday, 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., and a representative will assist you.

Tax returns filed using the wrong rates will be corrected. This may result in a reduced refund or an increase in the amount you owe.

Line 8

Add the amounts from line 7, Columns A and B. Enter the total here and on line 9 of Form IT-40.

Note. If you have figured a tax in Section 1 and Section 2, add the amounts from Section 1, line 9 and Section 2, line 8, and enter it on Form IT-40, line 9.

Special Instructions for Lake County Residents

If you and/or your spouse lived in Lake County on Jan. 1, 2012, then read the following instructions.

For the 2012 tax year, Indiana counties were allowed to adopt or increase their county tax rates through Oct. 31, 2012. This publication was finalized before that date. This means that even though no tax rates are listed with Lake County on the chart on the back of Schedule CT-40, the county may have adopted a local income tax before the end of the year.

To determine if Lake County did adopt a local income tax, you must contact us to get an updated list of the rates before filing. To get the updated list, you may:

- Log on to the Department's website at www.in.gov/dor/4547.htm.
- Call the form order request line at (317) 615-2581 to have one mailed to you.
- Call our main tax line at (317) 232-2240 Monday – Friday, 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., and a representative will assist you.

If you find that Lake County did not adopt a tax (no resident or nonresident rates will be on the updated chart), skip the following information. Return to Section 2: Line-by-Line Instructions on page 54 to see if you owe tax to another county.

If you find that Lake County has adopted a county tax (resident and nonresident rates will be on the updated chart), you'll have to:

- complete Section 1 of Schedule CT-40, and
- enter information about where you lived.

If you lived in one of the following Lake County cities or towns on Jan. 1, 2012, enter the 4-digit code number associated with that location on Schedule CT-40. If you did not live within the city or town limits, or lived in another Lake County community not on the list, enter the 4-digit code number 4599.

Lake County Cities and Towns Chart

4504	Cedar Lake	4529	Lowell
4506	Crown Point	4530	Merrillville
4511	Dyer	4531	Munster
4512	East Chicago	4532	New Chicago
4513	Gary	4540	Schererville
4515	Griffith	4541	Schneider
4516	Hammond	4546	St. John
4518	Highland	4549	Whiting
4519	Hobart	4550	Winfield
4524	Lake Station	4599	Other Lake County Community

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Indiana School Corporations

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

County Corporation Number and Name	Dearborn	Gibson	Huntington
Adams	1560 Sunman-Dearborn Comm	2725 East Gibson Sch Corp	3625 Huntington Co Comm
0015 Adams Central Comm	1600 South Dearborn Comm	2735 North Gibson Sch Corp	
0025 North Adams Community	1620 Lawrenceburg Comm	2765 South Gibson Sch Corp	Jackson
0035 South Adams Schools			3640 Medora Community
Allen	Decatur	Grant	3675 Seymour Community
0125 M.S.D. Southwest Allen Co	1655 Decatur Co Community	2815 Eastbrook Community	3695 Brownstown Central Comm
0225 Northwest Allen County	1730 Greensburg Community	2825 Madison-Grant United	3710 Crothersville Community
0235 Fort Wayne Community	DeKalb	2855 Mississinewa Community	Jasper
0255 East Allen County	1805 DeKalb County Eastern Community Sch Dist	2865 Marion Community	3785 Kankakee Valley
Bartholomew	1820 Garrett-Keyser-Butler Community	5625 Oak Hill United	3815 Rensselaer Central
0365 Bartholomew Consolidated	1835 DeKalb County Central United Sch Dist	Greene	6630 West Central Sch Corp
0370 Flatrock-Hawcreek	7610 Hamilton Community	2920 Bloomfield School District	8535 Tri-County Sch Corp
4215 Edinburgh Community		2940 Eastern School District	Jay
Benton	Delaware	2950 Linton-Stockton Sch Corp	3945 Jay Sch Corp
0395 Benton Community	1875 Delaware Community	2960 MSD Shakamak Schools	Jefferson
5995 South Newton	1885 Wes-Del Community Schools	2980 White River Valley School District	3995 Madison Consolidated
8535 TriCounty	1895 Liberty-Perry Community	Hamilton	4000 Southwestern Jefferson Consolidated
Blackford	1900 Cowan Comm Sch Corp	3005 Hamilton Southeastern	Jennings
0515 Blackford Community	1910 York Town Community School District	3025 Hamilton Heights Sch Corp	4015 Jennings County Schools
Boone	1940 Daleville Community Schools	3030 Westfield-Washington Schools	Johnson
0615 Western Boone County	1970 Muncie Community Schools	3055 Marion-Adams Schools	4145 Clark-Pleasant Comm
0630 Zionsville Community Schools	Dubois	3060 Carmel Clay Schools	4205 Center Grove Community
0665 Lebanon Community Sch Corp	2040 Northeast Dubois County	3070 Noblesville Schools	4215 Edinburgh Community
3055 Marion-Adams	2100 Southeast Dubois County	Hancock	4225 Franklin Community
Brown	2110 Southwest Dubois County	3115 Southern Hancock Co Community Sch Corp	4245 Greenwood Community
0670 Brown County Sch Corp	2120 Greater Jasper Consolidated	3125 Greenfield Central Comm	4255 Nineveh-Hensley-Jackson United
Carroll	Elkhart	3135 Mt Vernon Community	Knox
0750 Carroll Consolidated Sch Corp	2155 Fairfield Comm Schools	3145 Eastern Hancock County Community Sch Corp	4315 North Knox Sch Corp
0755 Delphi Community Sch Corp	2260 Baugo Community Schools	Harrison	4325 South Knox Sch Corp
1180 Rossville Consolidated	2270 Concord Community Schools	3160 Lanesville Community	4335 Vincennes Community
8565 Twin Lakes Sch Corp	2275 Middlebury Community Schools	3180 North Harrison Comm	Kosciusko
Cass	2285 Wa-Nee Community Schools	3190 South Harrison Comm	4345 Wawasee Community
0815 Southeastern Sch Corp	2305 Elkhart Community Schools	1300 Crawford Co Community	4415 Warsaw Community
0875 Logansport Community	2315 Goshen Community Schools	Hendricks	4445 Tippecanoe Valley
0775 Pioneer Regional Sch Corp	Fayette	3295 North West Hendricks	4455 Whitko Community
2650 Caston Sch Corp	2395 Fayette County Sch Corp	3305 Brownsburg Community	2285 Wa-Nee Community
Clark	Floyd	3315 Avon Community Sch Corp	5495 Triton Sch Corp
0940 West Clark Community	2400 New Albany-Floyd County Consolidated Sch Corp	3325 Danville Community	LaGrange
1000 Clarksville Community		3330 Plainfield Community	4515 Prairie Heights Comm
1010 Greater Clark County	Fountain	3335 Mill Creek Community	4525 Westview Sch Corp
Clay	2435 Attica Consolidated Sch Corp	Henry	4535 Lakeland Sch Corp
1125 Clay Community Schools	2440 Covington Community	3405 Blue River Valley Schools	Lake
2960 MSD Shakamak Schools	2455 Southeast Fountain	3415 South Henry Sch Corp	4580 Hanover Community
Clinton	Franklin	3435 Shenandoah School Corp	4590 River Forest Community
1150 Clinton Central Sch Corp	2475 Franklin Co Community	3445 New Castle Community	4600 Merrillville Comm Schls
1160 Clinton Prairie Sch Corp	6895 Batesville Community	3455 C A Beard Memorial Sch Corp	4615 Lake Central Sch Corp
1170 Frankfort Community	7950 Union County	6795 Union Sch Corp	4645 Tri Creek Sch Corp
1180 Rossville Consolidated	Fulton	8305 Nettle Creek Sch Corp	4650 Lake Ridge Schools
Crawford	2645 Rochester Community	Howard	4660 Crown Point Community
1300 Crawford Co. Community	2650 Caston Sch Corp	3460 Taylor Community	4670 School City of East Chicago
Daviess	4445 Tippecanoe Valley	3470 Northwestern Sch Corp	4680 Lake Station Community
1315 Barr-Reeve Community	5455 Culver Community	3480 Eastern Howard Comm	4690 Gary Community Sch Corp
1375 North Daviess Comm Sch	6620 Eastern Pulaski	3490 Western Sch Corp	4700 Griffith Public Schools
1405 Washington Community		3500 Kokomo-Center Township Consolidated	4710 School City of Hammond
			4720 School Town of Highland
			4730 School City of Hobart
			4740 School Town of Munster
			4760 Whiting School City

Indiana School Corporations Cont'd...

County

Corporation Number and Name

LaPorte

4805 New Prairie United Sch Corp
 4860 MSD New Durham Twp
 4915 Tri-Township Consolidated School Corporation
 4925 Michigan City Area Schools
 4940 South Central Community
 4945 LaPorte Community
 7150 John Glenn Sch Corp

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 MSD Decatur Township
 5310 Franklin Township Comm
 5330 MSD Lawrence Township
 5340 MSD Perry Township
 5350 MSD Pike Township
 5360 MSD Warren Township
 5370 MSD Washington Township
 5375 MSD Wayne Township
 5380 Beech Grove City Schools
 5385 Indianapolis Public Schools
 5400 Sch Town of Speedway

Marshall

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

Martin

5520 Shoals Community
 5525 Loogootee Community

Miami

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

Monroe

5705 Richland-Bean Blossom Community Sch Corp
 5740 Monroe Co Community

Montgomery

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

Morgan

5900 Monroe-Gregg Sch Corp
 5910 Eminence Consolidated Comm Sch Corp
 5925 MSD Martinsville Sch Corp
 5930 Mooresville Con Sch Corp
 4255 Nineveh-Hensley-Jackson United

Newton

5945 North Newton Sch Corp
 5995 South Newton Sch Corp

Noble

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

Ohio

6080 Rising Sun-Ohio County Community

Orange

6145 Orleans Community Schools
 6155 Paoli Community Sch Corp
 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 Schools
 6350 Tell City-Troy Township

Pike

6445 Pike County Sch Corp

Porter

6460 MSD Boone Township
 6470 Duneland Sch Corp
 6510 East Porter County
 6520 Porter Township
 6530 Union Township
 6550 Portage Township Schools
 6560 Valparaiso Community
 4925 Michigan City Area

Posey

6590 MSD Mount Vernon
 6600 MSD North Posey Co
 6610 New Harmony Town and Township Con Sch

Pulaski

6620 Eastern Pulaski Comm
 6630 West Central Sch Corp
 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 Sch Corp
 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 Schools
 1575 Ripley-Ohio-Dearborn-Special-Ed-Coop
 1560 Sunman-Dearborn Comm

Rush

6995 Rush County Schools
 3455 C A Beard Memorial Sch Corp

St. Joseph

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

Scott

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

Shelby

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

Spencer

7385 North Spencer County
 7445 South Spencer County

Starke

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

Steuben

7605 Fremont Community Schools
 7610 Hamilton Community Schools
 7615 MSD Steuben County
 1835 DeKalb County Central United Sch Dist
 4515 Prairie Heights Comm

Sullivan

7645 Northeast Sch Corp
 7715 Southwest Sch Corp

Switzerland

7775 Switzerland County

Tippecanoe

7855 Lafayette Sch Corp
 7865 Tippecanoe Sch Corp
 7875 West Lafayette Comm
 0395 Benton Community
Tipton
 7935 Tri-Central Sch Corp
 7945 Tipton Community Sch Corp

Union

7950 Union County

Vanderburgh

7995 Evansville-Vanderburgh

Vermillion

8010 North Vermillion Comm
 8020 South Vermillion Comm

Vigo

8030 Vigo County Sch Corp

Wabash

8045 Manchester Community Schls
 8050 MSD Wabash County
 8060 Wabash City Schools

Warren

8115 MSD Warren County
 0395 Benton Community Sch Corp
 2440 Covington Community

Warrick

8130 Warrick County Sch Corp

Washington

8205 Salem Community Schools
 8215 East Washington Sch Corp
 8220 West Washington Sch Corp

Wayne

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

Wells

8425 Southern Wells Comm
 8435 Northern Wells Comm
 8445 MSD Bluffton-Harrison

White

8515 North White Sch Corp
 8525 Frontier Sch Corp
 8535 Tri-County School Corp
 8565 Twin Lakes Sch Corp
 0775 Pioneer Regional Sch Corp

Whitley

8625 Smith-Green Comm Schls
 8665 Whitley Co. Con Schools
 4455 Whitko Community Sch Corp

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Zip/Postal code 6

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



This 2012 IT-40 booklet contains:

- **Form IT-40 and Instructions**
- Schedule 1 Add-Backs
- Schedule 2 Deductions
- Schedule 3 Exemptions
- Schedule 4 Other Taxes
- Schedule 5 Credits
- Schedule 6 Offset Credits
- Schedule 7 Additional Required Information
- Schedule CT-40, County Tax with tax rates
- Schedule IN-DEP, Additional Dependent Child Information
- Schedule IN-EIC, Earned Income Credit
- Form ES-40 Estimated Tax Payment Form
- Mailing Envelope

Contributions to the Indiana Nongame Wildlife Fund

Donations to the Nongame Wildlife Fund assist the Indiana Department of Natural Resources to manage and protect over 750 nongame and endangered wildlife species in Indiana. Your contributions to the Fund have brought ospreys and bald eagles back to our skies and river otters to our waters.

These reintroduction programs, as well as many other restoration, management, and educational projects implemented by the Wildlife Diversity Section, rely on donations from individuals like you. The program is funded almost exclusively by donations to the Indiana state income tax check-off and direct donations.

If you would like to make a donation to the Fund, you may donate all or a portion of your tax refund on line 18 of the IT-40. To make a direct donation, you can also complete the form to the right and mail it with a check or money order made payable to the Fund to: Nongame Wildlife Fund, Division of Fish and Wildlife, W-273, 402 West Washington St., Indianapolis, IN 46204. You can learn more about Indiana's Nongame Wildlife Diversity Section at www.in.gov/dnr/fishwild/



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

Name(s): _____

Address: _____

City: _____

State: _____ Zip Code: _____

Send to: **Nongame Wildlife Fund**
Division of Fish and Wildlife, W-273
402 West Washington St.
Indianapolis, IN 46204

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