Department of Revenue | Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Form 1 2017
Massachusetts
Resident Income Tax

Mass.gov/eFile

Before using paper, consider

eFile

Fast — Filing electronically, rather than on paper, can mean much faster processing of your refund and money in your account sooner.

Accurate — Generally, there are fewer errors on electronic filings than paper forms. Online programs make it easy to ensure you don't miss anything important.

Ecofriendly — A great majority of Massachusetts taxpayers file electronically. Help us to continue reducing our carbon footprint.

Affordable — About 70% of Massachusetts taxpayers qualify for free filing. See if you're eligible.

Give E-file a try this year!

C'mon, admit it — filing paper tax returns is no fun!

So forget about longer refund wait times and calculation mistakes. E-file this year!

There are three easy and convenient ways to do it:

1 File for Free Electronically

About 70 percent of Bay State taxpayers likely qualify to file both federal and state returns for free, enhancing fraud protection and cutting down on identity theft. Massachusetts joined the Free File Alliance, a nonprofit partnership between tax software companies, the IRS and the states to increase opportunities for taxpayers to e-file their tax returns for free. Check out the free filing options available to taxpayers at mass.gov/efile.

2 Commercial Tax Preparation Software

You can also E-file using DOR-approved commercial tax filing products or websites. Visit our website for a complete listing of approved websites and products. Although some of these products offer a paper filing option, you may only use that option if it incorporates a 2D barcode into the right-hand corner of all pages. If you have a 2D printing issue, be sure to contact the software manufacturer for instructions before filing to avoid having your return rejected. Also, be sure to use the correct 2D barcode mailing address: PO Box 7001 for refunds/no payments or PO Box 7002 for payments. See DOR's online tax form instructions for more information.

3 Paid Preparers

The majority of tax preparers recognize that their clients don't want mistakes, delays, or longer refund times so they offer e-filing for their customers. Moreover, Massachusetts law requires any preparer who completes more than 10 Massachusetts income tax returns to E-file (TIR 11-13 has a specific taxpayer opt-out provision to this law). Preparers who do file paper returns for their clients have specific requirements they must meet to avoid paying penalties and fines.

You'll find a list of DOR-approved tax preparers on the DOR website.

Major 2017 Tax Changes

Filing Due Dates

Form 1 is due on or before Tuesday, April 17, 2018. Because April 15, 2018 is a Sunday and the observance of Patriot's Day, a legal holiday in Massachusetts is on Monday, April 16, 2018, Massachusetts returns and payments otherwise due on April 15, 2018 will be treated as timely filed if they are filed on or before Tuesday April 17, 2018.

2017 Personal Income Tax Rates

Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2017, the tax rate on most classes of taxable income remains unchanged at 5.1%. The tax rate on short-term gains from the sale or exchange of capital assets and on long-term gains from the sale or exchange of collectibles (after a 50% deduction) remains at 12%.

Penalty for Failure to Obtain Health Insurance

Massachusetts requires most adults 18 and over with access to affordable health insurance to obtain it. In 2017, individuals must be enrolled in health insurance policies that meet minimum creditable coverage standards defined in regulations adopted by the Commonwealth Health Insurance Connector Authority ("Health Connector"). Individuals who are deemed able to afford health insurance but fail to obtain it are subject to penalties for each month of non-compliance in the tax year (provided that there is no penalty in the case of a lapse in coverage of 63 consecutive days or less). The monthly penalties, which will be imposed through the individual's personal income tax return, are set out in TIR 17-1 and are based on half of the minimum monthly insurance premium for which an individual would have qualified through the Health Connector.

Schedule HC, Health Care Information, must be completed by all full-year and certain part-year residents age 18 and over to notify the Department of Revenue whether or not they had health insurance for each month of 2017. Taxpayers who did not have coverage for all of 2017, or had a gap in coverage of four or more consecutive months will need to determine if they had access to affordable health insurance (through an employer, the government, or on their own) using worksheets and tables available for this purpose. If it is determined that a taxpayer could have afforded health insurance, the taxpayer has the right to appeal the application of the penalty due to hardship by requesting an appeal to the Connector on the Schedule HC.

For more information about the health care reform law, including the Department's regulation at 830 CMR 111M.2.1, Health Insurance Individual Mandate; Personal Income Tax Return Requirements, or the Health Connector's regulation at 956 CMR 6.00, Determining Affordability for the Individual Mandate, see the Health Connector's website at mahealthconnector.org or the Department's website at mass.gov/dor.

Annual Update of Circuit Breaker Tax Credit

Taxpayers age 65 or older who own or rent residential property located in Massachusetts are allowed a credit equal to the amount by which their real estate tax payments, or 25% of the rent constituting a real estate tax payment, exceeds 10% of the taxpayer's total income, not to exceed $1,080. The amount of the credit is subject to limitations based on the taxpayer's total income and the assessed value of the real estate, which for tax year 2017 must not exceed $747,000.

For purposes of calculating the credit, total income and maximum credit thresholds are adjusted annually. For tax year 2017, an eligible taxpayer's total income cannot exceed $57,000 in the case of a single filer who is not a head of household filer; $72,000 for a head of household filer; and $86,000 for joint filers. In order to qualify for the credit, a taxpayer must be age 65 or older and must occupy the property as his or her principal residence. See TIR 17-8.

Employer Provided Parking, Transit Pass, and Commuter Highway Vehicle Benefits Exclusion Amounts

Massachusetts adopts Internal Revenue Code ("Code" or "IRC") § 132(f) as amended and in effect on January 1, 2005, which excludes from an employee's gross income (subject to a monthly maximum) employer-provided parking, transit pass, and commuter highway vehicle transportation benefits. For tax year 2017, the Internal Revenue Service has calculated, based on inflation adjustments contained in IRC § 132(f) as set forth in the January 1, 2005 Code, the 2017 monthly exclusion amounts of $255 for employer-provided parking and $135 for combined transit pass and commuter highway vehicle transportation benefits. Massachusetts adopts these 2017 monthly exclusion amounts as they are based on the January 1, 2005 Code. See TIR 16-16.

Changes to the Massachusetts Earned Income Tax Credit

A Massachusetts refundable earned income tax credit is available to certain low-income individuals who have earned income. To claim the Massachusetts credit, taxpayers must qualify for and claim the federal earned income tax credit allowed under I.R.C. § 32, as amended and in effect for the taxable year. Taxpayers may claim the Massachusetts credit even if they do not have a filing requirement. To receive the credit, taxpayers must file a tax return and claim the credit. For 2017, the Massachusetts refundable credit remains at 23% of the computed federal credit. A person who is a nonresident for the entire year is not eligible for the credit.

For federal purposes, an individual who is married can qualify for the federal earned income tax credit only if the individual files a joint return. However, for purposes of claiming the Massachusetts earned income tax credit, a married taxpayer will satisfy the federal joint filing requirement if the taxpayer files a Massachusetts personal income tax return using a filing status of married filing separately and the taxpayer: (i) is living apart from the taxpayer's spouse at the time the taxpayer files the tax return; and (ii) is unable to file a joint return because the taxpayer is a victim of domestic abuse; and (iii) indicates on the taxpayer's income tax return that the taxpayer meets the criteria of clauses (i) and (ii). A taxpayer that is eligible for this filing exception should keep records that demonstrate they meet this criteria. See TIR 17-10 and additional form instructions on page 16.

Veteran's Hire Tax Credit

A new credit is available to businesses that hire veterans who live and work in Massachusetts. The credit is equal to $2,000 for each qualified veteran hired. The business must employ fewer than 100 employees; be certified by the Commissioner of Veteran's Services; and qualify for and claim the federal Work Opportunity Credit allowed under I.R.C. § 51. A business may be eligible for a second credit for the next taxable year if the veteran continues to work for the business. The credit cannot be transferred or refunded. Any amount of credit that exceeds the tax due in the current taxable year may be carried forward to any of the three subsequent taxable years. The credit is available for qualified veterans hired after July 1, 2017. See TIR 17-10.

Low-Income Housing Donation Tax Credit

A new credit is available to individuals and businesses if they donate real or personal property to certain non-profit entities for use in purchasing, constructing or rehabilitating a Qualified Massachusetts Project. The credit is generally limited to 50% of the amount of the donation, but it may be increased to 65% by the Department of Housing and Community Development. The credit is a one-year credit that must be claimed in the year that the donation is made and is not refundable. Any credit amounts that exceed the tax due may be carried forward for five years. See TIR 16-15.

Economic Development Incentive Program Tax Credit

For economic development projects certified after January 1, 2017, the credit is no longer tied to the cost of property that would qualify for the investment tax credit allowed under G.L. c. 63, § 31A. Instead, the amount of credit allowed in each case is determined by the Economic Assistance Coordinating Council (EACC) based on numerous factors set forth in G.L. c. 23A § 3D. In addition to determining the amount of credit, the EACC will designate whether the credit is refundable. Recapture is required only if the EACC revokes the certification of a project and is no longer subject to the recapture provision of G.L. c. 63, § 31A(e). The amount of credit subject to recapture will be proportionate to the business' compliance with the job creation requirements applicable to a certified project. If a certified project is sold or otherwise disposed of, the credit allowed may be transferred to the purchaser of the certified project only if approved by the EACC. See TIR 16-15.

Certified Housing Development Tax Credit

The amount of credit available and the types of costs eligible for the credit have changed. The credit is available for 25% of "qualified project expenditures." Formerly, the credit was available for 10% of "qualified substantial rehabilitation expenditures." Additionally, the carry forward period for which the credit can be used has increased from five to ten years. See TIR 16-15.

Prepaid Tuition or College Savings Plan Deduction

A new deduction is available for purchases of or contributions made to an account in a pre-paid tuition program or a college savings program established by the Commonwealth. The deduction is capped at $1,000 for a single person or head of household and $2,000 for a married couple filing a joint return. The deduction is subject to recapture in the taxable year or years in which distributions or refunds are made from the tuition or college savings account for any reason other than (i) to pay qualified higher education expenses, as defined by Internal Revenue Code (IRC) § 529(e)(3); or (ii) the beneficiary's death, disability or receipt of a scholarship. See TIR 16-15.

Tuition Payment Deduction

Nonresidents and part year residents are no longer eligible for this deduction. See TIR 16-15.

1099-K Reporting

Every individual, business or other entity doing business in Massachusetts is required to annually report to the Department the names and addresses of all residents of Massachusetts to which it pays income subject to taxation. Effective for all Forms 1099-K filed beginning with the 2017 tax year, the Department intends to require third party settlement organizations (TPSOs) to report the gross amount paid in settlement to a payee when the gross amount paid in settlement is $600 or greater and is subject to taxation under G.L. c. 62, irrespective of the number of transactions between the TPSO and the payee. If you receive either a federal Form 1099-K or a Massachusetts Form M-1099-K that shows amounts paid to you, you must report taxable amounts on Schedule X, as other income, or if such amounts are derived from a trade or business, on Schedule C.

Current Code Provisions Massachusetts Adopts

As a general rule, Massachusetts does not adopt any federal personal income tax law changes incorporated into the Code after January 1, 2005. However, certain specific Massachusetts personal income tax provisions, as set forth in G.L. c. 62 § 1(c), automatically conform to the current Code. Provisions of the Code Massachusetts adopts on a current Code basis are (i) Roth IRAs, (ii) IRAs, (iii) the exclusion for gain on the sale of a principal residence, (iv) trade or business expenses, (v) travel expenses, (vi) meals and entertainment expenses, (vii) the maximum deferral amount of government employees' deferred compensation plans, (viii) the deduction for health insurance costs of self-employed taxpayers, (ix) medical and dental expenses, (x) annuities, (xi) health savings accounts, (xii) employer-provided health insurance coverage, and (xiii) amounts received by an employee under a health and accident plan. See TIRs 98-8, 02-11, 07-4, and 09-21 for further details.

Qualified Charitable Distribution from an IRA — IRC § 408(d)(8)

Under IRC § 408(d)(8), taxpayers age 70½ or greater are allowed to make tax-free distributions from traditional and Roth IRAs to qualified charities not to exceed $100,000 per tax year. Massachusetts adopts this federal exclusion, as IRC § 408(d)(8) is adopted by Massachusetts on a current Code basis.

IRC § 179 Election to Expense Certain Depreciable Business Assets

Under IRC § 179, a taxpayer may elect to treat the cost of certain types of depreciable business property (i.e., tangible depreciable business assets acquired by purchase for use in the active conduct of a trade or business and certain qualified real property) as an expense rather than a capital expenditure, and deduct it in the year the property is placed in service, instead of depreciating it over several years. The maximum IRC § 179 expensing limitation is $510,000, subject to an overall investment phase-out threshold of $2,030,000. As a trade or business deduction under G.L. c. 62, § 1(c), IRC § 179 is adopted by Massachusetts on a current Code basis.

Code Provisions Not Adopted by Massachusetts:

Federal Bonus Depreciation Deduction — IRC § 168(k)

Under G.L. c. 62 § 2(d)(1)(N), Massachusetts specifically disallows the bonus depreciation deduction allowed under IRC § 168(k), as amended and in effect for the current taxable year. Therefore, Massachusetts does not adopt the five-year extension through tax year 2019 of the federal bonus depreciation deduction pursuant to the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2016 (P.L. 114-113). See TIRs 02-11 and 03-25 for further details.

Domestic Production Activity Deduction — IRC § 199

For federal income tax purposes, under IRC § 199, a business entity that pays wages to employees and conducts qualified production activities is allowed a deduction for domestic production activities. Generally, in the case of a non-corporate taxpayer, the deduction allows a business with qualified production activities to deduct 9% of its U.S. adjusted gross income. Under G.L. c. 62 § 2(d)(1)(O), Massachusetts specifically disallows the domestic production activity deduction allowed under IRC § 199, as amended and in effect for the current taxable year. Therefore, Massachusetts does not adopt the two-year extension through tax year 2016 of the deduction allowable for income attributable to domestic production activities in Puerto Rico pursuant to the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2016 (P.L. 114-113). See TIR 05-5.

Qualified Principal Residence Indebtedness Exclusion — IRC § 108(a)

Massachusetts does not adopt the federal exclusion for qualified principal residence indebtedness under IRC § 108(a) set to expire at the end of 2016, nor will Massachusetts adopt any federal extension of the exclusion enacted after the publication of these form instructions, as IRC § 108(a) was enacted after January 1, 2005.

Privacy Act Notice

Under the authority of 42 U.S.C. sec. 405(c)(2)(C)(i), and M.G.L. c. 62C, sec. 5, the Department of Revenue has the right to require an individual to furnish his or her Social Security number on a state tax return. This information is mandatory. The Department of Revenue uses Social Security numbers for taxpayer identification to assist in processing and keeping track of returns and in determining and collecting the proper amount of tax due. Under M.G.L. c. 62C, sec. 40, the taxpayer's

identifying number is required to process a refund of overpaid taxes. Although tax return information is generally confidential pursuant to M.G.L. c. 62C, sec. 21, the Department of Revenue may disclose return information to other taxing authorities and those entities specified in M.G.L. c. 62C, secs. 21, 22 or 23, and as otherwise authorized by law.

Filing Your Massachusetts Return

If you were a resident of Massachusetts and your gross income was more than $8,000 — whether received from sources inside or outside of Massachusetts — you are required to file a Massachusetts income tax return. If your gross income was $8,000 or less, you do not need to file a return.

If you did not live in Massachusetts but received Massachusetts source income in excess of your personal exemption amount multiplied by the ratio of your Massachusetts income to your total income, you must file as a nonresident on the Nonresident/Part-Year Resident Income Tax Return, Form 1-NR/PY.

If, during the taxable year, you either moved to Massachusetts or terminated your status as a Massachusetts resident to establish residency outside the state, and your gross income was more than $8,000 — whether received from sources inside or outside of Massachusetts — you must file as a part-year resident on the Nonresident/Part-Year Resident Income Tax Return, Form 1-NR/PY.

What Is Gross Income?

Massachusetts gross income includes the following:

- all wages, salaries, tips, bonuses, fees and other compensation;
- taxable pensions and annuities;
- pension income from another state or political subdivision before any deduction;
- taxable IRA/Keogh and Roth IRA distributions;
- alimony;
- income from a business, trade, profession, partnership, S corporation, trust or estate;
- rental, royalty and REMIC income;
- unemployment compensation;
- taxable interest and dividends;
- gambling winnings;
- capital gains;
- forgiveness of debt;
- mortgage forgiveness;
- taxable portion of scholarships and fellowships; and
- any other income not specifically exempt.

Massachusetts gross income also includes the following, which are not subject to U.S. income tax:

- interest from obligations of states and their political subdivisions, other than Massachusetts and its political subdivisions; and
- income earned by a resident from foreign employment.

Massachusetts gross income does not include:

- interest on obligations of the U.S. and U.S. territories;
- Pension income received from a contributory annuity, pension, endowment or retirement fund of the U.S. Government or the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and its political subdivisions.
- amounts received as U.S. Social Security, public welfare assistance, Veterans Administration disability payments, G.I. Bill education payments, certain worker's compensation, gifts, accident or life insurance payments, or certain payments received by Holocaust survivors; and
- compensation earned by members of the armed forces for service in a combat zone (excluded to the same extent as under federal law).

Am I a Resident, Nonresident, or Part-Year Resident?

There are three different categories of resident status under Massachusetts tax law:

1. You are a **Full-Year Resident** if your residence (domicile) is in Massachusetts or if you maintain a permanent place of abode in Massachusetts and during the year spend more than 183 days, in the aggregate, in the state. If you fit this description you should file a Massachusetts Resident Income Tax Return, Form 1.

2. You are a **Nonresident** if you were not a resident of Massachusetts but earned Massachusetts income (e.g., from a job in Massachusetts). You must report such income by filing a Massachusetts Nonresident/Part-Year Resident Income Tax Return, Form 1-NR/PY.

3. You are a **Part-Year Resident** if you either moved into or moved out of Massachusetts during the taxable year. In this case, you must reduce certain income, deductions and exemptions based on the number of days you were a resident or on the amount of your income that is subject to Massachusetts tax. Part-year residents must file a Massachusetts Nonresident/Part-Year Resident Income Tax Return, Form 1-NR/PY.

If **both** categories 2 and 3 apply to you, you will have to **file both** as a nonresident and as a part-year resident. In these cases, you must file **one** Massachusetts Form 1-NR/PY and complete the Resident/Nonresident Worksheet, Schedule R/NR, to calculate the portion of income earned while a part-year resident and the portion of income earned while a nonresident. If you are required to **file as both** a part-year resident and a nonresident, be sure to fill in the oval below the address section of Form 1-NR/PY to indicate that you are completing Schedule R/NR and enclose Schedule R/NR with your return.

See TIR 95-7 for more information regarding resident status. For information on how to file as a part-year resident/nonresident, visit DOR's website at mass.gov/dor or call (617) 887-6367 or toll-free in Massachusetts 1-800-392-6089.

Are Military Personnel Required to File?

If you enlisted in the service as a Massachusetts resident and have not established a new domicile (residence) elsewhere (refer to military guidelines), and if your gross income is more than $8,000, you are required to file a Massachusetts resident income tax return. This applies even though you may be stationed outside of Massachusetts. The terms "residence" and "domicile" are used to denote that place where you have your permanent home and to which, whenever you are absent, you have the intention of returning. Nonresident military personnel stationed in Massachusetts may be subject to Massachusetts taxes and should file Form 1-NR/PY if they earn income from outside military sources.

Military Spouses: On November 11, 2009, the Military Spouses Residency Relief Act (P.L. 111-97) was enacted. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2009, the Act prohibits a servicemember's spouse from either losing or acquiring a residence or domicile for purposes of taxation because of being absent or present in any U.S. tax jurisdiction solely to be with the servicemember in compliance with the servicemember's military orders. In general, for Massachusetts tax purposes, the new law will affect only servicemembers and their spouses who are domiciled in a state other than Massachusetts. For more information see TIR 09-23.

The following example illustrates circumstances under which military pay is or is not taxable in Massachusetts. No guidance is intended on the tax treatment of such pay under the laws of other states. Generally, when income is taxable in two jurisdictions, a credit for taxes paid to the other jurisdiction is allowed on the taxpayer's return in the state of his/her residence.

Example: *Betsy enlisted in the Navy in Massachusetts, but moved with her husband, Eric, from Massachusetts to Delaware when she was stationed there. They did not change their domicile to Delaware. She received military income while her*

husband received income working as a reporter for a local newspaper.

Betsy's income from the Navy, as well as her husband's income from the newspaper, are both subject to Massachusetts income tax since she enlisted in the Navy in Massachusetts and they did not become residents of Delaware. Betsy and her husband are, therefore, Massachusetts residents, and any income they receive, whether derived in Massachusetts or not, is included in their Massachusetts gross income.

What Are the Rules for Filing a Joint Return?

A joint Form 1 is not allowed if both spouses were not Massachusetts residents for the same portion of 2017.

If your spouse died during 2017, you may still choose to file a joint return.

If you are legally married, you have the option of filing either a joint return or a married filing separate return. Married taxpayers who file a joint return are allowed to claim the following exemptions, deductions and credits which married taxpayers filing separate returns may not claim:

- a deduction of $3,600 ($7,200 for two or more dependents) for a dependent member of household under age 12, or dependent age 65 or over as of December 31, 2017 (not you or your spouse) or a disabled dependent;
- No Tax Status if joint Massachusetts AGI was $16,400 or less plus $1,000 for each dependent;
- Limited Income Credit if joint Massachusetts AGI is between $16,400 and $28,700 plus $1,750 for each dependent;
- excess unused exemptions against interest income (other than interest from Massachusetts banks), dividends or capital gain income; and
- a senior circuit breaker tax credit which allows senior citizens meeting certain eligibility criteria to claim a refundable credit on their state income taxes for the real estate taxes paid on the Massachusetts residential property they own or rent, and which they occupy as their principal residence. The credit is the amount by which the real estate tax payment or 25% of the rent constituting real estate tax payments exceeds 10% of their total income, but not more than $1,080. The credit is refundable to the extent the credit exceeds the taxpayer's tax liability.

How Do I File a Decedent's Return?

A final income tax return must be filed for a taxpayer who died during the taxable year. This return should include income received until date of death. It must be signed and filed by his/her executor, administrator or surviving spouse for the portion of the year before the taxpayer's death. Be sure to fill in oval 1 if the taxpayer who was listed first on last year's income tax return is deceased, or oval 2 if the taxpayer who was listed second on last year's income tax return is deceased. Also, enclose Form M-1310, Statement of Claimant to Refund Due on Behalf of Deceased Taxpayer, with the refund claimant's name and Social Security number clearly printed.

A joint return may be filed by a surviving spouse. In the case of the death of both spouses, a final return must be filed by their legal representative.

Any income of $100 or more received for the decedent for the taxable year after the decedent's death, and for succeeding taxable years until the estate is completed, must be reported each year on Massachusetts Form 2, Massachusetts Fiduciary Income Tax Return. Form 2 is available online at mass.gov/dor.

If the decedent's return shows a refund due, and if the Probate Court has not appointed a legal representative and none is contemplated, a Massachusetts Form M-1310 must be enclosed with the return so the refund check may be made payable to the proper person.

Should I Make Estimated Tax Payments in 2018?

Every resident or nonresident who expects to pay more than $400 in Massachusetts income tax on income which is not covered by Massachusetts withholding must pay Massachusetts estimated taxes. Estimated tax payments can be made online by using MassTaxConnect by visiting mass.gov/dor or by filing Massachusetts Form 1-ES. See line 39 instructions and TIR 04-25 for more information.

When to File Your Return

Your 2017 Massachusetts Form 1 is due on or before April 17, 2018.

Automatic Extensions

All taxpayers filing personal income tax returns are automatically granted a six-month extension of time to file their tax return as long as at least 80% of the total amount of tax ultimately due on or before the due date prescribed for payment of the tax has been paid. See TIR 16-10.

Also, if you owe no tax or you are making a payment of $5,000 or more, you are required to file your extension electronically, either through E-File or via the web. Failure to do so will result in a penalty. If you are making a payment of less than $5,000, you also have the option of filing your extension electronically. If there is a tax due with your extension, payment can be made through Electronic Funds Withdrawal.

Visit mass.gov/dor to file via the Web.

Form 1 Extension Worksheet

1. *Enter amount from Form 1, line 32* _____

2. *Enter the total of Form 1, lines 37 through 39 and 42 through 44* . . . . . _____

3. *Amount due. Subtract line 2 from line 1, not less than "0"* . . . . . _____

Note: Your extension will not be valid if you fail to pay 80% of your total tax liability through withholding, estimated tax payments or with your extension. Form M-4868 is available at mass.gov/dor or by calling (617) 887-6367 or toll-free in Massachusetts 1-800-392-6089.

Must I File on a Calendar Year Basis?

No. You may file on a fiscal year basis if you keep your books and records on that fiscal year basis and if you receive permission from the Commissioner of Revenue. If you file on a fiscal year basis, you must file on or before the fifteenth day of the fourth month after the end of your fiscal year. Taxpayers filing on a fiscal year basis must complete and file Form 13, Notice of Designation of Fiscal Year, available at mass.gov/dor or by calling (617) 887-6367 or toll-free in Massachusetts 1-800-392-6089.

Fiscal Year Filers and Short Year Filers

File the 2017 return for calendar year 2017 and fiscal years that began in 2017 and ended in 2018. For a fiscal year return, fill in the tax year space at the top of page 1. Short year filers should file using the tax form for the calendar year within which the short year falls. If the short year spans more than one calendar year, the filer should file using the tax form for the calendar year in which the short year began. If the current form is not available at the time the short year filer must file, the filer should follow the rules explained in TIR 11-12.

What If I am Unable to Pay?

If you are unable to pay the full amount of tax that you owe, you should pay as much of your tax liability as possible with this return. You will receive a bill from the Department for the remaining amount of tax due plus accrued interest and penalty charges. If the amount of that bill is less than $10,000 and you still cannot pay it in full, you must apply formally to the Department for a small payment agreement in order to avoid collection activity. You can

apply for a small payment agreement by visiting MassTaxConnect at mass.gov/dor.

Note: Do not mail your request for a payment agreement with your tax return. Requests can be made once a bill is issued through DOR's MassTaxConnect application at mass.gov/dor or by calling the Department at (617) 887-6367. Setting up a small payment agreement will allow you to make monthly payments within a set time period to satisfy your unpaid liability.

Name and Address

Print the full name, address, and Social Security number of each person filing the return in the spaces provided. Enter names as they appear on your federal return.

Social Security Number(s)

Be sure to enter your Social Security number(s) on your return. Also, enter your Social Security number on pages 2 through 4 of Form 1 and on page 2 of Schedules B or C, if filed. Failure to show the correct Social Security number in the space provided will delay the processing of your return. If filing jointly, list your numbers in the order they appear on your federal return. Taxpayers filing their U.S. return using an Individual Taxpayer Identification number (ITIN) should enter that ITIN as their Social Security number in the appropriate space. Also, be sure your employer has listed the correct Social Security number on your Form W-2. If you are married, you must list your spouse's name and Social Security number even if you are filing a separate return.

To apply for an SSN, you must complete Form SS-5. Form SS-5 is available online at socialsecurity.gov, from your local Social Security Administration (SSA) office, or by calling the SSA at 1-800-772-1213. It usually takes about two weeks to receive an SSN. If you are a nonresident or resident alien and you do not have and are not eligible to get an SSN, you must apply for an ITIN. For details on how to do so, see Form W-7 and its instructions. Form W-7 is available online at irs.gov or by calling the IRS at 1-800-829-1040. It usually takes about four to six weeks to receive an ITIN.

Filing an Original Return or Amended Return

Original Return

If this is the original filing of your 2017 tax return, fill in the "Original return" oval.

Filing an Amended Return

If you need to change a line item on your return, complete a new return with the corrected information and fill in the "Amended return" oval. Your amended return must include all schedules filed with the original return, even if there are no changes to the schedules. Mail your amended return to the same address used for original returns. Do not file Form ABT with your amended return. An amended return can be filed to either increase or decrease your tax. An amended return should also be filed to correct a credit amount (such as withholding) or to dispute a health care penalty. Generally, an amended return must be filed within three years of the date that your original return was filed. Visit mass.gov/dor/amend for more information about filing an amended return.

Federal Changes

If your amended return includes changes you have reported on an amended federal return filed with the IRS for the same tax year, check the "Amended return due to federal change" oval.

If your amended return does not report changes that result from the filing of a federal amended return or from a federal audit (for example, if the amended Massachusetts return is reporting a rental deduction not claimed on the original return) fill in only the "Amended return" oval.

Consent to Extend the Time to Act on an Amended Return treated as Abatement Application

In certain instances, an amended return showing a reduction of tax may be treated by DOR as an abatement application. Under such circumstances, by filing an amended return, you are giving your consent for the Commissioner of Revenue to act upon the abatement application after six months from the date of filing. See TIR 16-11. You may withdraw such consent at any time by contacting the DOR in writing. If consent is withdrawn, any requested reduction in tax will be deemed denied either at the expiration of six months from the date of filing or the date consent is withdrawn, whichever is later.

Calculating the Overpayment or Amount Due from Your Amended Return

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are from your amended return.

1. *Tax after credits, contributions, use tax and HC penalty (from Form 1 line 36 or Form 1–NR/PY line 40). . . . . _____*
2. *Total payments and refundable credits (from Form 1 line 45 or Form 1-NR/PY line 49) . . . . . _____*
3. *Payments not included in Form 1, line 41 or Form 1-NR/PY, line 45. . . _____*
4. *Total payments for amended return. Add lines 2 and 3. . . . . _____*
5. *Overpayment from original return (from Form 1 line 46 or Form 1-NR/PY line 50) . . . . . _____*
6. *Net payments for amended return. Subtract line 5 from line 4. . . . . _____*
7. *Amount you owe. If line 1 is greater than line 6, enter difference. . . . . _____*
8. *Overpayment to be refunded. If line 1 is less than line 6, enter difference _____*

Filing an Application for Abatement

File an Application for Abatement only to dispute one of the following:

- Penalties
- Audit assessments
- Responsible person determinations

For the fastest response time, file your dispute online at mass.gov/masstaxconnect. If you cannot file online, use Form ABT.

Visit mass.gov/dor/amend for additional information about filing an amended return, or filing an application for abatement.

Voluntary Contribution to State Election Campaign Fund

You, and your spouse if filing jointly, may voluntarily contribute $1 each to the State Election Campaign Fund. The purpose of this fund is to provide limited public financing for campaigns of eligible candidates for statewide and elective office. This contribution will not change your tax or reduce your refund.

Veterans Benefits

Fill in the appropriate oval(s) for you, and/or your spouse if married filing a joint return, if you are a veteran who served in the Armed Forces of the United States in active service as part of Operation Enduring Freedom, Operation Iraqi Freedom or Operation Noble Eagle and were discharged under honorable conditions and were domiciled for six months in Massachusetts immediately prior to entry into the Armed Forces. The Department of Revenue will then forward the name and address to the Department of Veterans' Services and the adjutant general of the Massachusetts National Guard to verify eligibility for any benefits you may be entitled to.

Deceased Taxpayer

Be sure to fill in the appropriate oval if a taxpayer died during the taxable year. For further information, refer to the section "How Do I File a Decedent's Return?"

Under Age 18

If you are under age 18 as of January 1, 2018, be sure to fill in the oval(s).

Name/Address Change

If you legally changed your name or address in 2017, fill in the oval. If you changed your name, enclose a copy of your Social Security card or driver's license showing your new name. Failure to include this documentation could delay processing of your return. If you move after filing, be sure to leave a forwarding address with your local post office and file a Change of Address Form with the Massachusetts Department of Revenue. This form is available to be filed online at mass.gov/dor, or by calling (617) 887-6367 or toll-free in Massachusetts 1-800-392-6089.

a. Total Federal Income

Enter your total federal income (from U.S. Form 1040, line 22; Form 1040A, line 15; or 1040EZ, line 4). If married filing separately **and** living in the same household, each spouse must combine their income figures from their separate U.S. returns when completing this section. If you did not have a requirement to file a U.S. return, you must enter "0" in this section.

Note: Failure to enter this information will delay the processing of your return.

b. Federal Adjusted Gross Income

Enter your federal adjusted gross income (from U.S. Form 1040, line 37; Form 1040A, line 21; or Form 1040EZ, line 4). If married filing separately **and** living in the same household, each spouse must combine their income figures from their separate U.S. returns when completing this section. If you did not have a requirement to file a U.S. return, you must enter "0" in this section.

Note: Failure to enter this information will delay the processing of your return.

Noncustodial Parent

Fill in this oval if you are a "**noncustodial parent**." A noncustodial parent is defined as a person who has a minor child, but does not live with the child.

Note: If you are the biological parent of a child, but your parental rights have been terminated, you are not the noncustodial parent of that child.

Schedule TDS — Inconsistent Filing Position Penalty

Fill in the oval and enclose Schedule TDS, Taxpayer Disclosure Statement, if you are disclosing any inconsistent filing positions. Schedule TDS is available on our website at mass.gov/dor. The inconsistent filing position penalty (see TIR 06-5, section IV) applies to taxpayers that take an inconsistent position in reporting income. These taxpayers must "disclose the inconsistency" when filing their Massachusetts return. If such inconsistency is not disclosed, the taxpayer will be subject to a penalty equal to the amount of tax attributable to the inconsistency. This penalty is in addition to any other penalties that may apply.

A taxpayer is deemed to have taken an "inconsistent position" when the taxpayer pays less tax in Massachusetts based upon an interpretation of Massachusetts law that differs from the position taken by the taxpayer in another state where the taxpayer files a return and the governing law in that other state "is the same in all material respects" as the Massachusetts law. The Commissioner may waive or abate the penalty if the inconsistency or failure to disclose was attributable to reasonable cause and not willful neglect.

Note: Lines without specific instructions are considered to be self-explanatory.

Line 1. Filing Status

Note: More than one filing status may apply to you. If so, you may wish to figure your taxes based upon more than one filing status to see which status is to your benefit.

Single

Fill in the **"Single"** oval if you were single as of December 31, 2017. This status applies to you if at the close of the taxable year you fit into any of the following categories:

- you were unmarried;
- you were a widow or widower whose spouse died before 2017; or
- you were legally separated under a final judgment of the probate court.

Please note that you are not single if: (1) you have obtained a judgment of divorce which has not yet become final; (2) you have a temporary support order; or (3) you and your spouse simply choose to live apart.

Married Filing Joint Return

Fill in the **"Married filing joint return"** oval if you were legally married as of December 31, 2017. Both spouses are responsible for the accuracy of all information entered on a joint return and both must sign. A joint return is allowed even if only one spouse had income or if one spouse died during 2017. For further information, refer to the section "What Are the Rules for Filing a Joint Return?"

Married Filing Separate Return

Fill in the "**Married filing separate return**" oval if you were legally married as of December 31, 2017, and if you and your spouse are not filing a joint return. Be sure to enter your spouse's name and Social Security number in the space provided.

Head of Household

Fill in the "**Head of household**" oval if you qualify to file this status federally. This status is for unmarried people who paid over half the cost of keeping up a home for a qualifying person, such as a child who lived with you or your dependent parent. Be sure to include such qualifying person on Schedule DI, Dependent Information. Certain married people who lived apart from their spouse for the last six months of 2017 and who meet all of the other federal requirements may also be able to use this status. See IRS Publication 501, Exemptions, Standard Deduction, and Filing Information, for more information.

Custodial Parent

Fill in the Custodial parent who has released claim to exemption for child(ren) oval if you are claiming the head of household filing status and you have released your claim to one or more dependent exemptions on IRS Form 8332, or participated in a decree or agreement to allow the noncustodial parent to claim a dependency exemption.

Whole Dollar Method Required

The Department of Revenue requires that the whole dollar method be used for entries made on forms or schedules. For example, amounts between $1.00 and $1.49 should be entered as $1.00 and amounts between $1.50 and $2.00 should be entered as $2.00. However, calculations on worksheets used to reach amounts shown on the return may be made in one of two ways: (1) round amounts before adding them up and enter the resulting total on the form, or (2) add amounts to the penny, and then round to the whole dollar for entry on the form. Either method is acceptable as long as one method is used consistently throughout the return.

Line 2. Exemptions

Line 2a: Personal Exemptions

Each taxpayer is entitled to claim a personal exemption. The amount of your personal exemption depends on your filing status in line 1.

- If you are single or married filing a separate return, enter $4,400 in line 2a.
- If filing as head of household, enter $6,800 in line 2a.
- If married filing a joint return, enter $8,800 in line 2a.

Line 2b: Number of Dependents

You may claim a $1,000 exemption for each of your dependents if you claimed them on your U.S. return. Enter in the box in item b the number of dependents you listed on U.S. Form 1040, line 6c or U.S. Form 1040A, line 6c. Do not include yourself or your spouse. Then, multiply that total by $1,000 and enter the total amount in line 2b. Be sure to fill out Schedule DI, Dependent Information, if you are claiming a dependent exemption(s). Failure to do so will delay the processing of your return.

Note: Only one person (or married couple filing jointly) may claim the dependent exemption for any one child or other dependent.

In a few cases, the number of dependents claimed for Massachusetts purposes and for U.S. purposes may differ. Massachusetts allows a dependent exemption for each individual who qualifies for exemption as a dependent under sec. 151(c) of the Code. For purposes of sec. 151(c), the definition of dependent in sec. 152 is adopted. Under federal law, there are additional restrictions on the dependent exemption beyond the rules of sec. 152 that are not adopted by Massachusetts. For Massachusetts tax purposes, if an individual qualifies as a dependent under the rules of sec. 152, you can claim a dependent exemption for such a person. If you claim such a dependent in Massachusetts, increase the number reported in item b from your U.S. return by the number of such additional dependents.

Line 2c: Age 65 or Over Before 2018

You are allowed an additional $700 exemption if you were age 65 or over before January 1, 2018. If your spouse was age 65 or over and you are filing a joint return, you may also claim a $700 exemption for your spouse. Fill in the appropriate oval(s) and enter the total number of persons age 65 or over in the small box. Multiply that total by $700 and enter the total in line 2c.

Line 2d: Blindness Exemption

You are allowed an additional $2,200 exemption if you are legally blind. If your spouse is also legally blind and you are filing a joint return, you may also claim a $2,200 exemption for your spouse. Fill in the appropriate oval(s) and enter the total number of blindness exemptions in the small box. Multiply that total by $2,200 and enter the total in line 2d.

Legal Definition of Blindness

You are legally blind and qualify for the blindness exemption if your visual acuity with correction is 20/200 or less in the better eye, or if your peripheral field of vision has been contracted to a 10-degree radius or less, regardless of visual acuity.

Line 2e: Medical/Dental Expenses

You may claim an exemption for medical and dental expenses paid during 2017 only if you itemized these expenses on your U.S. Form 1040, Schedule A. If you are married filing a joint U.S. Form 1040, you must file a joint Massachusetts Form 1 to claim this exemption. Enter in line 2e, item 1 the amount reported on your U.S. Form 1040, Schedule A, line 4.

Line 2f: Adoption Agency Fee

If you paid adoption fees to a licensed adoption agency during 2017, you are eligible for an exemption of the total amount of the fees paid during the year. Fees paid during 2017 to an agency licensed to place children for adoption on account of the adoption process of a minor child regardless of whether an adoption actually took place during 2017 should also be included for this exemption. Enter this amount in line 2f.

5.1% Income

Note: DOR and the IRS maintain an extensive exchange program, routinely sharing computer tapes and audit results. Discrepancies between income, deductions, and schedules reported federally and on this return, except those allowed under state law, will be identified and may result in a state audit or further investigation.

Line 3. Wages, Salaries, Tips and Other Employee Compensation

Report in line 3 total state wages and allocated tips from Form(s) W-2. Generally, your total wages and allocated tips will be the same amount reported on your U.S. 1040 or 1040A, line 7; or 1040EZ, line 1.

Note: Following are instances that require an adjustment to these amounts:

Massachusetts Residents Working in a Foreign Country

Income earned by a Massachusetts resident in a foreign country is subject to taxation in Massachusetts. If you excluded part or all of the compensation earned in a foreign country on your U.S. return (under Section 911 of the U.S. IRC), you must include any such amount in line 3 for Massachusetts tax purposes.

State or Local Employees Contributing to Pension Plans

If you are a Massachusetts state, city, town or county employee and contributed to your pension plan, enter in line 3 the Massachusetts W-2 state wage amount. This is generally box 16 of Form W-2. This amount will be higher than the U.S. amount because your pension contributions are excluded from your income for U.S. tax purposes. Contributions up to $2,000 per taxpayer may still be deducted in lines 11a and/or 11b.

Line 4. Taxable Pensions and Annuities

Income from most private pensions or annuity plans is taxable in Massachusetts. Certain government pensions, however, are exempt under Massachusetts law. In general, exempt pensions include contributory pensions from the U.S. Government or the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and its political subdivisions, and noncontributory military pensions. The following section describes some specific pensions which are exempt. If your pension is exempt, enter "0" in line 4 and note the source on the dotted line to the left.

If your pension is not exempt, you should generally enter in line 4 the taxable amount reported on your U.S. Form 1040, line 16b, or U.S. Form 1040A, line 12b. In some cases, however, Massachusetts law requires an adjustment to the federal amount. Distributions from annuity, stock bonus, pension, profit-sharing or deferred payment plans or contracts described in Sections 403(b) and 404 of the U.S. IRC must be adjusted to account for your contributions that have been previously taxed. Subtract from such income (as reported on your U.S. Form 1040, line 16a, or U.S. Form 1040A, line 12a) the amount of your contributions which was previously taxed by Massachusetts until the total of your taxed contributions is received. If your pension falls into this category, enter the adjusted amount in line 4. If you are receiving distributions from an IRA or Keogh plan, do not report the income here; instead, see the instructions for Schedule X, line 2.

Note: Massachusetts does not tax Social Security income; therefore, you should not report such income on Massachusetts Form 1.

What pensions are exempt?

- Pension income received from a contributory annuity, pension, endowment or retirement fund of the U.S. Government or the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and its political subdivisions.
- Pensions from other states or its political subdivisions which do not tax such income from Massachusetts or its political subdivisions may be eligible to be deducted from Massachusetts taxable income. This pension income, however, should be reported in line 4. Refer to Schedule Y, line 13 instructions to determine eligibility for this deduction.
- Noncontributory pension income or survivorship benefits received from the U.S. uniformed services (Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, Coast Guard, commissioned corps of the Public Health Service and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration) is exempt from taxation in Massachusetts.
- Massachusetts state court judges who were appointed on or after January 2, 1975 are participants in the Massachusetts contributory retirement system and their pensions are nontaxable. State court judges who were appointed prior to January 2, 1975 receive taxable noncontributory pensions.

If you retired under Chapter 32, Sections 56–60 of Massachusetts General Laws and are a veteran who began Massachusetts state service prior to July 1, 1939, all or part of your pension income may be subject to tax. If you elected to receive your proceeds from contributions in one lump-sum distribution, your original contributions to the retirement

system are not taxable. Noncontributory pension income received after a lump-sum distribution is fully taxable and should be reported in line 4.

How do I report lump-sum distributions?

If you were an employee of the U.S., Massachusetts or one of its political subdivisions and left public employment prior to retirement, you are not required to report as income the lump-sum distribution of your previously-taxed pension contributions.

Lump-sum distributions of qualified employee benefit plans in excess of the employee's contributions which were previously subject to Massachusetts tax (or not previously excluded from Massachusetts tax) must be reported in line 4. Generally, qualified rollovers are not taxable in Massachusetts to the extent they are not taxable on your U.S. return. Lump-sum distributions related to IRA/Keogh and Roth IRA distributions should be reported in line 9, "Other Income (from Schedule X)."

Rollover from a traditional IRA to a Roth IRA. Taxpayers are allowed to make partial or complete rollovers from existing IRAs to Roth IRAs. Any taxable portion of these rollovers included in federal gross income is also included in Massachusetts gross income, except for amounts previously subject to Massachusetts personal income tax. See Schedule X, line 2 instructions for further details.

Line 5. Interest from Massachusetts Banks

Enter in line 5a the total amount of interest received or credited to deposit accounts (term and time deposits, including certificates of deposit, savings accounts, savings shares, and NOW accounts) in Massachusetts banks. Then, enter your exemption amount in line 5b (if married filing jointly, enter $200; otherwise, enter $100). Subtract line 5b from 5a and enter the result in line 5, but not less than "0."

Note: This exemption amount does not apply to your U.S. tax return.

Do **not** subtract interest forfeited or penalties charged to you for early savings withdrawal. You will be allowed to deduct these amounts on Schedule Y, line 2. All other interest, unless exempt, should be entered on Massachusetts Schedule B. Interest on an IRA/Keogh is not taxable until distributed.

Lines 6, 7 and 10. If showing a loss in lines 6, 7 or 10, be sure to mark over the "X" in the box to the left. Do not use parentheses or negative signs to indicate losses.

Line 6a. Business/Profession Income or Loss

Enter in line 6 the amount of income or loss from a business or profession from Massachusetts Schedule C, line 31. You must enclose Massachusetts Schedule C with this return.

Note: U.S. Schedules C or C-EZ are no longer allowed as a substitute for Mass. Schedule C.

Line 6b. Farm Income or Loss

If you operate a farm as an individual or cooperative, enter the amount of income or loss from operating a farm from U.S. Schedule F, Profit or Loss from Farming, line 34. Enclose a copy of U.S. Schedule F. Complete a pro-forma U.S. Schedule F to report Massachusetts differences, such as bonus depreciation.

Line 7. Rental, Royalty, REMIC, Partnership, S Corporation, Trust Income or Loss

Taxpayers with income or loss reported on a Schedule E must file his or her tax return using computer-generated forms produced by third-party software. The tax return may be generated by the taxpayer or by a tax professional. The taxpayer is encouraged, but not required, to submit the return electronically. Paper forms produced using the third-party software product will contain a two-dimensional (2D) bar code and will also be accepted. If the taxpayer hires an income tax preparer to complete the taxpayer's taxes, the preparer must follow the Commissioner's electronic filing rules. See TIR 08-22 for more information.

If you do not have access to a software package when filing your 2017 income tax return, you may file your Schedule(s) E on paper. Visit our website at mass.gov/dor to download a paper copy of the 2017 Schedule(s) E, E-1, E-2, E-3 (and instructions) to file with your income tax return.

Line 8a. Unemployment Compensation

If you received unemployment compensation, enter in line 8a the amount from U.S. Form 1040, line 19; 1040A, line 13; or 1040EZ, line 3. If you elected voluntary withholding of Massachusetts state income taxes on your unemployment compensation, be sure to include the amount of Massachusetts state income tax withheld, as reported on Form 1099-G, on Form 1, line 37 where indicated on the return, Form 1099-G.

Note: DOR routinely matches the amounts in line 8a with files from the Division of Unemployment Assistance.

Line 8b. Massachusetts State Lottery Winnings

Enter in line 8b all winnings from the Massachusetts state lottery. Do not enter less than "0." You may only deduct the price of your winning ticket. Lottery losses claimed as itemized deductions on U.S. Form 1040, Schedule A are not allowed on your Massachusetts return.

Note: DOR routinely matches the amounts in line 8b with files from the Lottery Commission.

Line 9. Other Income (from Schedule X)

Alimony Received, Taxable IRA/Keogh and Roth IRA Conversion Distributions, Other Gambling Winnings, Fees and Other 5.1% Income

"Other 5.1% income" includes the items listed above and must be included on Schedule X. Enter the total from Schedule X, line 5. Not less than "0." Be sure to enclose Schedule X with your return. Failure to enclose this schedule will delay the processing of your return.

Deductions

Lines 11 through 15

Massachusetts allowable deductions differ from "Itemized Deductions" on Schedule A of U.S. Form 1040. You may claim only the deductions specified on Massachusetts Form 1, lines 11 through 14 and Schedule Y.

Please read the instructions for lines 12 and 13 to determine which deduction you qualify for or which is better for you. You cannot claim a deduction in both lines 12 and 13.

You are not allowed to deduct amounts unless they are directly related to income that is subject to taxation and reported on Massachusetts Form 1.

Line 11. Amount Paid to Social Security (FICA), Medicare, Railroad, U.S. or Massachusetts Retirement Systems

If you have paid into any of the retirement systems listed above during 2017, you may deduct those contributions, up to a maximum of $2,000.

Enter in lines 11a and 11b the amount you, and your spouse if filing jointly, paid to Social Security (FICA), Medicare or Railroad Retirement and the U.S. or Massachusetts retirement systems during 2017 as shown on your Form W-2, but not more than $2,000 each. Payment amounts may not be combined or transferred from one spouse to the other. Be sure to add any amount of Medicare tax withheld as shown on Form W-2 and any amount of self-employment tax as reported on your U.S. Form 1040 to the amount of Social Security tax withheld, the total not to exceed $2,000 per person.

Note: Medicare premiums deducted from your Social Security or retirement payments are **not** deductible.

Payments to an IRA, Keogh, Simplified Employee Pension Plan (SEP), or Savings Incentive Match Plan for Employees (SIMPLE) Account are not deductible for Massachusetts income tax purposes.

Line 12. Child Under Age 13, or Disabled Dependent/Spouse Care Expenses

Massachusetts allows taxpayers to exceed the federal limit on employment-related expenses for the care of a qualified child under the age of 13, a disabled dependent or a disabled spouse. The maximum deduction is $4,800 for one qualifying individual, and $9,600 for two or more qualifying individuals. Complete the following Form 1, Line 12 Worksheet to calculate your Massachusetts child or disabled dependent/spouse care expense deduction.

Note: You cannot claim this deduction if married filing a separate U.S. 1040 or 1040A return. If you are filing a joint U.S. 1040 or 1040A return but are married filing separately for Massachusetts purposes, either spouse may claim the deduction for expenses he or she incurred, but their combined deduction cannot exceed $4,800 for one qualifying individual or $9,600 for two or more qualifying individuals.

Taxpayers who received dependent care benefits should complete a pro forma U.S. Form 2441. When completing this pro forma form, taxpayers should enter $4,800 (or $9,600 for two or more qualifying persons) in line 27 of U.S. Form 2441. The amount from this pro forma Form 2441, line 31 should then be entered in line 1 of the following worksheet.

Form 1, Line 12 Worksheet. Child Under 13 or Disabled Dependent/Spouse Care Deduction

1. *Enter the amount of qualified expenses you incurred and paid in 2017 for a qualifying person(s). This amount may exceed the federal limit of $3,000 for one qualifying person or $6,000 for two or more persons. However, do not enter more than $4,800 for one qualifying person or $9,600 for two or more persons* . . . . . _____

2. *Enter the amount from U.S. Form 2441, line 4* . . . . . _____

3. *Enter the amount from U.S. Form 2441, line 5* . . . . . _____

4. *Enter the smallest of line 1, 2 or 3* _____

5. *If you paid 2016 expenses in 2017, enter the amount of the allowed 2016 expenses used to compute the credit on U.S. Form 2441, line 9. Otherwise, enter "0"* . . . . . _____

6. *Add lines 4 and 5. Not to exceed more than $4,800 for one qualifying person or $9,600 for two or more persons. Enter here and in Form 1, line 12* . . . . . _____

Note: *If you choose to take a deduction in Form 1, line 12, you cannot take the deduction in Form 1, line 13.*

Line 13. Dependent Member(s) of Household Under Age 12, or Dependents Age 65 or Over (not you or your spouse) as of December 31, 2017, or Disabled Dependent

You may deduct $3,600 for a dependent member of household, or $7,200 for two or more dependents, under age 12, or dependent age 65 or over (not you or your spouse) as of December 31, 2017, or disabled dependent. Enter the number of qualified dependents in line 13a, not to exceed two, and multiply that amount by $3,600. Enter the result in line 13. Only if single, head of household or married filing jointly. You cannot claim this deduction if married filing a separate return.

Note: You may claim an amount in line 13 only if there is no entry in line 12.

Line 14. 50% Rental Deduction

You may be entitled to a rental deduction equal to one-half (50%) of the rent you paid during 2017 (up to a maximum of $3,000 per return) for your principal residence in Massachusetts. Enter the total amount of qualified rent paid by you during 2017 in line 14a. Divide line 14a by 2 and enter the result, **or $3,000** ($1,500 if married filing a separate return) — **whichever is smaller** — in line 14.

Note: This deduction amount does not apply to your U.S. tax return.

What Qualifies for the Rental Deduction?

The deduction must be for rent you paid to a landlord for the rental or lease of your principal residence in Massachusetts.

If two or more persons jointly rent a unit, each occupant using it as his/her principal residence is entitled to a deduction based on the amount of rent that each person paid.

If the rent is paid by a third party (such as a parent) who maintains a principal residence elsewhere, no 50% rental deduction is allowed for either party.

A principal residence does not include any residence for vacation, an apartment for a person on a temporary assignment or a student or faculty member who has a principal residence elsewhere. It also does not include any apartment or house in Massachusetts of a nonresident who has a residence in another state or country.

Payment for occupying a hotel, motel or rooming house is not considered rent unless a rental agreement exists. All separately stated charges such as utilities, furnishings or parking cannot be included in rent for purposes of this deduction. Also, rent does not include any advance payments (such as security deposit, last month's rent, etc.) until actually applied as rent.

How Do I Calculate My Rental Deduction If I Am Married Filing Separately?

If married taxpayers file separate returns, they are each entitled to a rental deduction equal to 50% of the rent each pays, not to exceed $1,500 per return. However, a married couple filing separately may allocate the rent deduction differently, provided the amount taken by each spouse does not exceed 50% of the rent actually paid by that spouse, and provided their combined rental deductions do not exceed $3,000. If the allocation results in one spouse claiming a deduction in excess of $1,500, that spouse must enclose with his/her return a statement signed by the other spouse indicating consent to the allocation. The statement must contain the name, address and Social Security number of the consenting spouse and the amount of rental deduction taken by that spouse.

Line 15. Other Deductions (from Schedule Y)

Enter the total from Schedule Y, line 19. Be sure to enclose Schedule Y with your return. Failure to do so will delay the processing of your return.

Line 17. 5.1% Income After Deductions

Subtract line 16 from line 10. Enter the result in line 17. If line 16 exceeds line 10, enter "0" in line 17.

Line 19. 5.1% Income After Exemptions

Subtract line 18 from line 17. If line 18 exceeds line 17, enter "0" in line 19.

If line 18 exceeds line 17 and you received interest income (other than interest from Massachusetts banks), dividends or capital gain income, complete the Schedule B, Line 36 and Schedule D, Line 20 Worksheet, if applicable. All others proceed to line 20.

Line 20. Interest and Dividend Income

If you have any interest income other than interest from deposits in banks located in Massachusetts, dividend income in excess of $1,500, certain capital gains or losses, or any adjustments to interest

income (other than interest from Massachusetts banks), you must complete Schedule B. Be sure to enclose Massachusetts Schedule B. To determine if you need to file Schedule B, refer to the Schedule B instructions in this booklet.

Enter in line 20 the amount from Schedule B, line 38. If not required to file Schedule B, enter dividend income of $1,500 or less (from U.S. Form 1040 or 1040A, line 9a) in line 20.

Tax on 5.1% Income

Line 22. 5.1% Tax (from Tax Table)

If line 21 is less than $24,000, find the proper tax by using the tax tables found in the back of this booklet. If line 21 is greater than $24,000 multiply by .051 and enter the result in line 22.

Note: Personal income tax forms must provide an election to voluntarily pay tax at a rate of 5.85% on taxable income which would otherwise be taxed at a rate of 5.1%. The election to pay tax at the rate of 5.85% does not apply to items of income taxed at 12% (short-term capital gains and gains on collectibles). If choosing the optional 5.85% tax rate, multiply line 21 and Schedule D, line 21 by .0585 and fill in the oval.

12% Income & Tax

Line 23. 12% Income from Certain Capital Gains

Enter in line 23a the amount from Schedule B, line 39. Multiply this amount by .12 (12%) and enter the tax in line 23.

Be sure to enclose Massachusetts Schedule B. To determine if you need to file Schedule B, refer to the Schedule B instructions in this booklet.

Tax on Long-Term Capital Gains

Line 24. Schedule D (Long-Term Capital Gains and Losses Excluding Collectibles)

Enter in line 24 the amount from Schedule D, line 22, **but not less than "0."** To determine if you need to file Schedule D, refer to the Schedule D instructions in this booklet.

Schedule B, Line 36 and Schedule D, Line 20 Worksheet. Excess Exemptions from Interest and Dividend Income, 12% Income and Long-Term Capital Gain Income (Only if Single, Head of Household, or Married Filing Jointly)

If your total exemptions in Form 1, line 18 are more than the amount of your 5.1% income after deductions in Form 1, line 17, the excess may be applied against any interest and dividend income and income taxed at 12%. Any remaining excess amount may then be applied against any long-term capital gain income. Complete this worksheet only if Form 1, line 17 is less than Form 1, line 18 and you received interest income (other than interest from Massachusetts banks), dividends or capital gain income to determine if you qualify for the excess exemption. Enter all losses as "0."

1. *Enter amount from Schedule B, line 35. Not less than "0"* . . . . . _____
2. *Enter amount from Form 1, line 18* . . . . . _____
3. *Enter amount from Form 1, line 17* . . . . . _____
4. *Subtract line 3 from line 2. If "0" or less, you do not qualify for this exemption. Omit remainder of worksheet* . . . . . _____
5. *Excess exemptions applied against interest and dividend income and 12% income. If line 1 is larger than line 4, enter line 4 here and in Schedule B, line 36. If line 4 is equal to or larger than line 1, enter line 1 here and in Schedule B, line 36. Complete lines 6 through 8* . . . . . _____
6. *Subtract line 5 from line 4. If "0," omit remainder of worksheet* . . . . . _____
7. *Enter Schedule D, line 19. Not less than "0"* . . . . . _____
8. *Excess exemptions applied against long-term capital gain income. If line 7 is larger than line 6, enter line 6 here and in Schedule D, line 20. If line 6 is equal to or larger than line 7, enter line 7 here and in Schedule D, line 20* . . . . . _____

Excess Exemptions

If excess exemptions were used in calculating lines 20, 23 or 24 (see Schedule B, line 36 and/or Schedule D, line 20), be sure to fill in the oval in line 24.

Line 25. Credit Recapture Amount

If any Brownfields Credit (BC), Economic Opportunity Area Credit (EOA), Low-Income Housing Credit (LIH) or Historic Rehabilitation Credit (HR) property is disposed of or ceases to be in qualified use prior to the end of its useful life, the difference between the credit taken and the total credit allowed for actual use must be added back to your tax on Form 1. Complete and enclose Schedule CRS, Credit Recapture Schedule.

Line 26. Additional Tax on Installment Sale

An addition to tax applies for taxpayers who have deferred the gain, and the tax associated with that gain, on certain installment sales. This addition to tax is measured by an interest charge on the tax that has been deferred.

Include in line 26 an additional tax amount representing an interest charge on the deferred tax on gain from certain installment sales with a sales price over $150,000 if you are not a dealer and the aggregate face amount of installment obligations arising during the tax year and outstanding as of the close of the tax year exceeds $5 million. For more information see G.L. c. 62C, sec. 32A (a) and I.R.C. sec. 453A (a)–(c).

Also include in line 26 an additional tax amount representing an interest charge on the deferred gain from the installment sale of timeshares and residential lots, if the sale meets one of the following criteria: (1) the sale is of a timeshare right for six weeks or less; (2) the sale is for the recreational use of specified campgrounds; or (3) the sale is for a residential lot and neither the dealer nor someone related to the dealer is obligated to make any improvements on the lot. For more information see G.L. c. 62C, sec. 32A (b) and I.R.C. sec. 453(l)(2)(B).

If you are a partner in a partnership or a shareholder in an S corporation, the entity is required to send you the information you need to calculate the addition to tax under this provision.

To the extent practicable, Massachusetts follows federal income tax rules in determining the deferred gain from installment sales subject to the interest-charge addition to tax. For more information visit DOR's website at mass.gov/dor and Internal Revenue Service Publication 537.

Massachusetts Adjusted Gross Income (AGI)

No Tax Status — Single, Married Filing a Joint Return or Head of Household Only

If your Massachusetts AGI was $8,000 or less if single, $14,400 or less plus $1,000 per dependent if head of household, or $16,400 or less plus $1,000 per dependent if married filing a joint return, you qualify for No Tax Status and are not required to pay any Massachusetts income taxes.

Limited Income Credit — Single, Married Filing a Joint Return or Head of Household Only

If you do not qualify for No Tax Status, but you are single and your Massachusetts AGI is between $8,000 and $14,000, or if you are filing as head of household and your Massachusetts AGI is between $14,400 and $25,200 plus $1,750 per dependent, or if you are married filing a joint return and your Massachusetts AGI is between $16,400 and $28,700 plus $1,750 per dependent, you **may** qualify for the Limited Income Credit. This credit is an alternative tax calculation that can result in a significant tax reduction for people whose income is close to the No Tax Status threshold.

Massachusetts AGI

Massachusetts AGI is not the same as taxable income. Massachusetts AGI includes:

- wages, salaries, tips;
- taxable pensions and annuities;
- pension income from another state or political subdivision before any deduction;
- taxable IRA/Keogh and Roth IRA distributions;
- fees and unemployment compensation;
- income or loss from a business or profession;
- income or loss from partnerships, S corporations and trusts;
- rents, royalties and REMIC income;
- alimony and other 5.1% income;
- interest from Massachusetts banks before exemptions; and
- other interest, dividends, and capital gains.

Complete the Form 1, Line 27 Massachusetts AGI Worksheet to see if you may qualify for the College Tuition Deduction (Schedule Y, line 11), No Tax Status or the Limited Income Credit.

Form 1, Line 27 Massachusetts AGI Worksheet. No Tax Status (Only If Single, Head of Household or Married Filing Jointly)

1. *Enter your total 5.1% income from Form 1, line 10. Not less than "0". (Add back any Abandoned Building Renovation deduction claimed on Schedule(s) C and/or E before entering an amount in line 1.)* . . . . . _____
2. *Add Schedule Y, lines 1 to 10 and line 18* . . . . . _____
3. *Subtract line 2 from line 1. Not less than "0"* . . . . . _____
4. *Enter total Mass. bank interest or the interest exemption amount, whichever is smaller, from Form 1, line 5a or line 5b* . . . . _____

Note: *If Form 1, line 10 is a loss, combine Form 1, line 10 with the smaller amount of total Massachusetts bank interest or the interest exemption amount. Enter the result in line 4, unless the result is a loss. If the result is a loss, enter "0."*

5. *Enter amount from Schedule B, line 35. If there is no entry in Schedule B, line 35 or if not filing Schedule B, enter the amount from Form 1, line 20* . . . . . _____
6. *Enter the amount from Schedule D, line 19. Not less than "0". (If filing Schedule D-IS, Installment Sales, see the Schedule D-IS instructions, available at mass.gov/dor, for the amount to enter in line 6.)*. . . . . _____
7. *Add lines 3 through 6* . . . . . _____

If you are single and the total in line 7 is $8,000 or less, you qualify for No Tax Status. Fill in the oval in line 27, enter "0" in line 28 and omit lines 29 through 31. Also, enter "0" in line 32 and complete Form 1. However, if there is an amount entered in line 25, Credit Recapture Amount and/or line 26, Additional Tax on Installment Sales, enter that amount in line 28 and complete line 31. If you are single but do not qualify for No Tax Status, and your total in line 7 is $14,000 or less, complete Form 1, line 28 and see Form 1, line 29 instructions for the Limited Income Credit. If you are filing as head of household or married filing a joint return, compare line 7 with the No Tax Status/Limited Income Credit Chart to see if you may qualify for No Tax Status or the Limited Income Credit.

Line 27. No Tax Status

If you qualify for No Tax Status, fill in the oval in line 27, enter "0" in line 28 and omit lines 29 through 31. Also, enter "0" in line 32 and complete Form 1. However, if there is an amount entered in line 25, Credit Recapture Amount and/or line 26, Additional Tax on Installment Sale, enter that amount in line 28 and complete line 31.

Note: If married filing separately, you do not qualify for No Tax Status.

Line 29. Limited Income Credit

Complete the Form 1, Line 29 Worksheet to see if you may qualify for the Limited Income Credit.

Form 1, Line 29 Worksheet. Limited Income Credit (Only if Single, Head of Household, or Married Filing Jointly)

1. *Enter amount from line 7 of Massachusetts AGI Worksheet* . . . . _____
2. *Enter $8,000 if single. If married filing a joint return or head of household, enter the amount from the No Tax Status column of the No Tax Status/Limited Income Credit chart* . . . . . _____
3. *Subtract line 2 from line 1*. . . . . _____
4. *Enter in line 4 the amount of tax from Form 1, line 28 less any Credit Recapture Amount entered in line 25 and/or Additional Tax on Installment Sales on line 26* . . . . _____
5. *Multiply line 3 by 10% (.10)* . . . . _____
6. *If line 4 is smaller than line 5, you are not eligible for this credit. Enter "0." If line 4 is larger than line 5, subtract line 5 from line 4 and enter result here and on Form 1, line 29* . . . . . _____

Line 30. Taxes Due Any Other State

If any of the income reported on this return is subject to taxation in another state or jurisdiction and you have filed a return and paid taxes in the other

No Tax Status/Limited Income Credit Chart

Number of dependents *(from Form 1, line 2b):*	***Filing status:*** ***Head of household.*** *Line 7 of the AGI worksheet is less than or equal to:*		***Married filing a joint return.*** *Line 7 of the AGI worksheet is less than or equal to:*	
0	*$14,400*	***$25,200***	*$16,400*	***$28,700***
1	*15,400*	***26,950***	*17,400*	***30,450***
2	*16,400*	***28,700***	*18,400*	***32,200***
3	*17,400*	***30,450***	*19,400*	***33,950***
4	*18,400*	***32,200***	*20,400*	***35,700***
5	*19,400*	***33,950***	*21,400*	***37,450***
6	*20,400*	***35,700***	*22,400*	***39,200***
	you qualify for ***No Tax Status***	*you may qualify for the* ***Limited Income Credit***	*you qualify for* ***No Tax Status***	*you may qualify for the* ***Limited Income Credit***

If the number of dependents is more than 6, add $1,000 per dependent to the No Tax Status column, or $1,750 per dependent to the Limited Income Credit column.

If you qualify for No Tax Status, fill in the oval in line 27, enter "0" in line 28 and omit lines 29 through 31. Also, enter "0" in line 32 and complete Form 1. However, if there is an amount entered in line 25, Credit Recapture Amount and/or line 26, Additional Tax on Installment Sales, enter that amount in line 28 and complete line 31. To see if you may qualify for the Limited Income Credit, go to line 28 and complete the worksheet for line 29.

state or jurisdiction, complete the following worksheet and enter the amount of credit in line 30. Do not include taxes paid to the U.S. government. (This credit does not apply to city or local taxes.) You are allowed to claim a credit for taxes paid to the following jurisdictions: (1) other states in the U.S., **including payments made under the Rhode Island Temporary Disability Insurance Act** (see DOR Directive 12-1); (2) any territory or dependency of the U.S. (including Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, the District of Columbia); or (3) the Dominion of Canada or any of its provinces (less any U.S. credit amount allowable from U.S. Form 1116).

The total credit which you calculate on the worksheet is the smaller of the amount of taxes due to other jurisdictions (net of certain adjustments) or the portion of your Massachusetts tax due on your gross income that is taxed in such other jurisdictions.

Credit is not given for a property tax due to another jurisdiction on account of capital stock or property. This does not refer to a tax on gain or income from the sale of capital stock or property, as included on Schedule B or D. Credit is also not given for any interest and penalties paid on a tax due to another jurisdiction.

You must complete separate worksheets if you had 5.1% income and interest income (other than interest from Massachusetts banks), dividends or capital gain income taxed by another jurisdiction. If you use this worksheet to calculate a credit for interest income (other than interest from Massachusetts banks), dividends or capital gain income, substitute interest income (other than interest from Massachusetts banks), dividends or capital gain income for 5.1% income in line 1 of the worksheet. You must also substitute Schedule B, line 7 (interest and dividend income) and Schedule B, line 13 (taxable 12% capital gains) or Schedule D, line 13, (gross long-term capital gains and losses), but not less than "0," for Form 1, line 10 in line 2 of the worksheet, and the total of Form 1, line 20 multiplied by .051 (tax on interest and dividend income) and Form 1, line 23 (12% tax) or line 24 (tax on long-term capital gains) for Form 1, line 19 in line 4 of the worksheet.

◗ When using the worksheet to calculate credit for interest income (other than interest from Massachusetts banks), dividends or capital gain income, enter in line 1 such income taxed in another jurisdiction calculated as if it was earned in Massachusetts.

◗ If you choose to pay the optional 5.85% tax rate, substitute .0585 for .051 in line 4 of the worksheet.

Note: Be sure to complete and enclose Schedule OJC, Income Tax Paid to Other Jurisdictions, and enter the two-letter state or jurisdictional postal code for each state or jurisdiction for which you are taking the credit. Taxpayers from a territory or dependency of the U.S., or the Dominion of Canada or any of its provinces, must enter "FC" as the postal code.

Taxes Due Any Other State Worksheet

1. *Enter the total 5.1% income included in Form 1, line 10 on which you paid taxes to another jurisdiction . . . . . _____*
2. *Enter the total of Form 1, line 10 and the total Massachusetts bank interest or the interest exemption amount, whichever is smaller, from Form 1, line 5a or line 5b . . . . _____*
3. *Divide line 1 by line 2. Not greater than "1" . . . . . _____*
4. *Multiply Form 1, line 19 by .051 _____*
5. *Enter any Limited Income Credit from Form 1, line 29 . . . . . _____*
6. *Subtract line 5 from line 4. . . . . _____*
7. *Multiply line 6 by line 3 . . . . . _____*
8. *Enter the total tax liability before credits, W-2 withholding and payments to other jurisdictions on income also reported on this return, including payments made under the Rhode Island Temporary Disability Insurance Act, unless the tax was paid to Canada. If the tax was paid to Canada, the amount reported in this line must be reduced by the amount claimed as a foreign tax credit on U.S. Form 1040, line 48. Credit is only allowable for amount of tax paid . . . _____*
9. *Enter the smaller of lines 7 or 8 here and on Form 1, line 30 . . . . . _____*

Line 31. Other Credits (from Schedule CMS)

Enter the total from Schedule CMS, Credit Manager Schedule. Be sure to enclose Schedule CMS with your return. Failure to do so will delay the processing of your return.

Line 33. Voluntary Contributions

You may contribute any amount you choose to the following funds. Remember, these amounts are added to your tax. They increase the amount of your payment or reduce the amount of your refund.

a. Endangered Wildlife Conservation: The Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Fund is administered by the Division of Fisheries and Wildlife. Contributions are used to protect and restore rare and endangered wildlife and plants, and their habitats. This fund has helped restore and conserve in the Commonwealth populations of the Bald Eagle, Hessel's Hairstreak Butterfly, the Redbelly Turtle and the Plymouth Gentian.

b. Organ Transplant Fund: The Organ Transplant Fund is administered by the Massachusetts Department of Public Health. All contributions received by the Fund assist patients with the costs of medications without which they might lose their transplanted organs. For information on how to become an organ donor, visit the Registry of Motor Vehicle's website at mass.gov/rmv.

c. Massachusetts AIDS Fund: The Massachusetts AIDS Fund is administered by the Massachusetts Department of Public Health. Contributions are used for research, experimental treatment and education related to Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS). Massachusetts residents living with AIDS receive experimental treatment through clinical trials which are wholly supported with this Fund. The Fund also educates people with AIDS about treatment options and how to gain access to medication and experimental treatment.

d. Massachusetts United States Olympic Fund: Contributions to this fund are used to assist Massachusetts residents in paying all or part of any costs associated with the development, maintenance and operation of the United States Olympic Team participating in the Olympics and the United States Paralympic Team participating in the Paralympics.

e. Massachusetts Military Family Relief Fund: The Massachusetts Military Family Relief Fund Is administered by the Friends of Massachusetts National Guard and Reserve Families. Contributions to this fund are used to help members of the Massachusetts National Guard and Massachusetts residents who are members of the reserves of the armed forces of the United States and who have been called to active duty after the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks, and their families, to defray the costs of food, housing, utilities, medical services, and other expenses.

f. Homeless Animal Prevention and Care Fund: The Homeless Animal Prevention and Care Fund is administered by the Department of Agricultural Resources. Contributions will help animals by reducing the number of homeless cats and dogs by spaying, neutering and vaccinating animals in shelters and animal control facilities and assisting families who would not otherwise be able to afford these services for their pets. The Fund also provides training to municipal animal control officers so that they can safely and effectively protect animals and people in their communities.

Line 34. Massachusetts Use Tax Due On Internet, Mail Order and Other Out-of-State Purchases Made in 2017

If you purchased taxable tangible personal property out of state, over the Internet or from a cata-

log and did not pay Massachusetts sales tax at purchase, a Massachusetts use tax is due. If an item is exempt from sales tax (such as food, or clothing that costs $175 or less), it would be exempt from use tax.

If you paid a sales or use tax to another state or territory of the United States when purchasing this item, you are generally entitled to a credit against the Massachusetts use tax, up to 6.25%. See TIR 03-01 for more information. No credit is allowed for a value-added tax (VAT) paid to another country.

The following are some items that are often purchased without paying sales tax. Residents would then owe use tax based on the purchase price.

- Electronics
- Appliances
- Furniture
- Jewelry
- Books
- Artwork
- Software
- Computers
- CDs and DVDs
- Video games
- Carpet
- Antiques

For example:

- You purchased several DVDs on the Internet for $100 and paid no sales tax. Your use tax liability to Massachusetts on these items is $6.25 ($100 x .0625 = $6.25).

- You purchased a computer for $1,550 from a seller located outside of Massachusetts and paid no sales tax. Your use tax liability to Massachusetts on this item is $96.88 ($1,550 x .0625 = $96.88).

Taxpayers may choose the "safe harbor" option for purchases of individual items each having a total sales price of less than $1,000. The "safe harbor" provision makes it easier to comply with the use tax law by allowing taxpayers to self-report an estimated amount of use tax based on the average amount of online and/or out of state purchases a taxpayer in their income bracket would likely make during the year. Taxpayers do not need to keep receipts with "safe harbor" reporting and will not be assessed additional use tax if audited, even if the actual amount of use tax due is greater than the "safe-harbor" amount reported.

*Mass. AGI per return**	*Use tax liability*
$ 0 – $ 25,000	*$ 0*
25,001 – 40,000	*20*
40,001 – 60,000	*31*
60,001 – 80,000	*44*
80,001 – 100,000	*56*

If the Massachusetts AGI per return* is more than $100,000, multiply by .000625.

*From line 7 of Massachusetts AGI worksheet.

If you did not purchase any items with a total sales price of $1,000 or more, you may enter the "safe harbor" amount from the table above directly on Form 1, line 34.

Complete the following Form 1, line 34 Worksheet to calculate your use tax if you are not reporting a "safe harbor" amount or if you purchased any individual items with a sales price of $1,000 or more. If you did purchase items with a sales price over $1,000 and you are reporting a "safe harbor" amount, add the amount from the worksheet line 4 to the "safe harbor" amount.

Form 1, Line 34 Worksheet. Use Tax Due on Internet, Mail Order and Other Out-of-State Purchases

1. *Total of purchases in 2017 subject to Massachusetts use tax . . . . . _____*
2. *Use tax. Multiply line 1 by .0625 (6.25%) . . . . . _____*
3. *Credit for sales/use tax paid to other states or jurisdictions. Add the amount of any sales/use tax paid to another state or jurisdiction, or 6.25% of the sales price, whichever is less, on each purchase reported in line 1 . . . . . _____*
4. *Total amount due. Subtract line 3 from line 2. Not less than "0". Enter here and on Form 1, line 34 . . . . . _____*

Line 35. Health Care Penalty

If you are subject to the Health Care Penalty for 2017 and are not appealing the application of the penalty, enter the penalty amount from line 8 of the Health Care Penalty Worksheet in line 35a for you and/or line 35b for your spouse.

If married filing a joint return and both you and your spouse are subject to the penalty, separate Health Care Penalty Worksheets must be filled out to calculate the separate penalty amounts for you and your spouse, using your married filing jointly income.

Note: For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2014, a taxpayer who does not have health insurance meeting both the Massachusetts standard of creditable coverage and the federal standard of minimum essential coverage may be subject to both the Massachusetts penalty and the federal shared responsibility payment. However, if a taxpayer is subject to both the Massachusetts penalty and the federal shared responsibility payment, the amount of the taxpayer's Massachusetts penalty is reduced to account for payment of a federal shared responsibility payment. If the federal shared responsibility payment is greater than the amount that the taxpayer would owe as the Massachusetts penalty, the Massachusetts penalty is reduced to "0".

Enter in line 35c the amount of the federal shared responsibility payment (federal healthcare penalty) from U.S. Form 1040, line 61; U.S. Form 1040A, line 38; or U.S. Form 1040EZ, line 11.

Note: If you filed married filing jointly on your U.S. return and are filing married filing separately on your Massachusetts return, you **must** divide the amount of your federal shared responsibility payment by 2.

Subtract line 35c from the total of lines 35a and 35b and enter the result in line 35, **but not less than "0."**

Be sure to enclose Schedule HC with your return. Failure to do so will delay the processing of your return.

Line 37. Massachusetts Income Tax Withheld

This represents all income taxes withheld for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts as indicated on your copies of Forms W-2, W-2G, PWH-WA (promoter withholding), LOA (Loan Out Affidavit), 2G, K-1, 2K-1, 3K-1 and certain 1099s, if applicable. Enter the total of all Massachusetts withholdings in line 37. Enclose state copies with your return; otherwise your claim of amounts withheld will not be allowed. If you have lost your state copy, ask the payer for a duplicate. Copies of 1099s need only be enclosed if they show an amount for Massachusetts tax withheld.

Line 38. 2016 Overpayment Applied to Your 2017 Estimated Tax

Include the exact amount of any 2016 overpayment you applied to your 2017 estimated taxes from your 2016 Massachusetts Form 1, line 45 or Form 1-NR/PY, line 50. Do not include any 2016 refund in this line.

Line 39. 2017 Massachusetts Estimated Tax Payments

If you paid Massachusetts estimated income tax for 2017, enter in line 39 the total of all Massachusetts estimated tax payments. Be sure to include any last quarter (of 2017) payment made on or before January 15, 2018. Do not include any 2016 overpayment applied to your 2017 estimated tax. Every resident who expects to pay more than $400 in Massachusetts income tax on income which is not covered by Massachusetts withholding must pay Massachusetts estimated taxes. Estimated tax payments can be made online by using MassTaxConnect by visiting mass.gov/dor or by filing Massachusetts Form 1-ES.

Income which is not subject to withholding includes:

- salaries and wages where the employer is not subject to Massachusetts withholding;
- dividends and interest, including interest from Massachusetts banks;
- gains from capital assets;

- income from an individual trade, business or profession;
- income from any estate or trust not taxed directly;
- certain pensions;
- taxable Keogh or IRA distributions (only if you elected not to have federal withholding);
- rental, royalty or REMIC income;
- unemployment compensation (from which no Massachusetts income tax was withheld);
- alimony received;
- distributions from SIMPLE accounts;
- illegal income; and
- any other income received while a Massachusetts resident from which Massachusetts tax will not be withheld.

Generally, the first payment must be filed on or before April 15 of the taxable year. The estimated tax may be paid in full with the first payment or in four installments on or before April 15, June 15, September 15 of the current taxable year and January 15 of the following year.

If you wish to verify estimated tax payments that have already been made through your MassTaxConnect account. If you don't have a MassTaxConnect account, you can sign up at www.mass.gov/masstaxconnect

You may request your employer to withhold additional amounts from your salary on Form M-4, Massachusetts Employee's Withholding Exemption Certificate, to cover the taxes on other income so that you do not have to file and pay estimated taxes.

If 80% of the tax is not paid throughout the year through withholding and/or estimated payments, a penalty may be imposed.

Line 40. Payments Made with Extension

If you filed Massachusetts Form M-4868, Application for Automatic Six-Month Extension of Time to File Massachusetts Income Tax Return, for 2017 on or before April 17, 2018, enter in line 40 the amount you paid with Massachusetts Form M-4868.

Line 41. Payment with Original Return

Use this line only if you are amending the original return. Enter in line 41 the amount of tax you paid with the original return from line 49, "Tax Due." Select the appropriate amended return oval on page 1. Complete the entire return, correct the appropriate line(s) with the new information and recompute the tax liability. If you owe additional tax, mail the amended Form 1 to: Massachusetts Department of Revenue, PO Box 7003, Boston, MA 02204. If you are requesting a refund, mail the amended Form 1 to: Massachusetts Department of Revenue, PO Box 7002, Boston, MA, 02204.

Line 42. Earned Income Credit

The earned income credit is a tax credit for certain taxpayers who work and have earned income under $53,930. Taxpayers who qualify for and claim the federal earned income credit are allowed a refundable credit equal to 23% of the federal amount. If the credit due the taxpayer exceeds the amount of the total income tax payable for the year by the taxpayer, the excess amount of the credit will be refunded to the taxpayer without interest. You must enter the number of qualifying children, if any, in line 42a. Then, enter the federal earned income credit amount from your U.S. Form 1040, line 66a, 1040A, line 42a; or 1040EZ, line 8a. Multiply this amount by .23 (23%) and enter the result in line 42. Be sure to fill out Schedule DI, Dependent Information, if you are claiming this credit for one or more qualifying children/dependents. Failure to do so will delay the processing of your return.

If you choose to have the IRS compute your federal earned income credit, wait until the IRS notifies you of that amount before making an entry in line 42. If you do not receive this information before April 17, 2018, and you are expecting a refund, you may have additional time to file your return. See the instructions for When to File Your Return for more information. For more information about the federal earned income tax credit, see IRS publication 596, available at irs.gov.

Note: if you are considered married for federal and Massachusetts income tax purposes, you must file a joint return with your spouse to claim the EITC. However, if you are a victim of domestic abuse, you can file a return as married filing separately and still claim the EITC if the following apply to you:

- you are living apart from your spouse at the time you file your tax return; and
- you are unable to file a joint return because you are a victim of domestic abuse.

If you have a filing status of married filing separately and you claim the EITC under this exception, you should keep records demonstrating the existence of domestic abuse. What constitutes adequate records will vary depending upon your circumstances. Some examples of documents that may meet this record-keeping requirement include (do not enclose these records with your tax return):

- protective and/or restraining order;
- police report;
- doctor's report or letter;
- a statement from someone who was aware of, or who witnessed, the abuse or the results of the abuse. The statement should be notarized if possible; or
- a sworn statement from you attesting to the abuse.

To claim this exception, you must fill in oval on line 42.

To determine if you qualify for the Credit with a filing status exception as a victim of domestic abuse, you should complete the IRS Earned Income Credit (EIC) worksheet .

Note: You should answer "No" to question 3 of the IRS Earned Income Credit (EIC) worksheet and when looking up the amount of the credit in the EIC Table you should use the column for the filing status "single" and the number of children you have.

To determine line 42 "Amount from U.S. return":

- U.S. Form 1040, EIC Worksheet A filers should use the amount from Worksheet A, line 6.
- U.S. Form 1040, EIC Worksheet B filers should use the amount from Worksheet B, line 11.
- U.S. Form 1040A filers should use the amount from the EIC Worksheet, line 6.

See TIR 17-10 for more information.

Line 43. Senior Circuit Breaker Credit

Certain senior citizens in Massachusetts may be eligible to claim a refundable credit on their state income taxes for the real estate taxes paid on the Massachusetts residential property they own or rent and which they occupy as their principal residence. The maximum credit allowed is $1,080 for the tax year beginning January 1, 2017. If the credit due the taxpayer exceeds the amount of the total income tax payable for the year by the taxpayer, the excess amount of the credit will be refunded to the taxpayer without interest. To determine if you qualify for this credit, refer to the Senior Circuit Breaker Credit instructions in this booklet.

If you qualify for this credit and you are a homeowner, enter the amount from Schedule CB, Circuit Breaker Credit, line 17; if you are a renter, enter the amount from line 21. Be sure to complete and enclose Schedule CB with your return.

Line 44. Other Refundable Credits

Enter in line 44 the amount from Schedule CMS, Credit Manager Schedule.

Be sure to enclose Schedule CMS with your return. Failure to do so will delay the processing of your return.

Refund Amount

Line 47. Amount of Overpayment You Want Applied to Your 2018 Massachusetts Estimated Tax

Enter the amount of your 2017 overpayment that you wish to apply to your 2018 Massachusetts estimated tax. Once an election is made to apply your overpayment to your 2018 estimated tax, it cannot be refunded after the due date of the return or applied to any additional tax you may owe for 2017. The amount entered in this line can only be claimed as a credit on your 2018 Massachusetts return.

Line 48. Refund Amount

Subtract line 47 from line 46. Enter the result in line 48. This is the amount of your refund.

Note: Your state tax refund may be taxable on your U.S. tax return if you deducted state income tax paid as an itemized deduction on U.S. Schedule A.

Direct Deposit

You may elect to have your refund deposited directly into your savings or checking account. Check with your financial institution to make sure that it accepts direct deposit and verify the routing transit number (RTN) of the issuing financial institution. If we are unable to honor your request for a direct deposit, a paper check will be sent to you.

The routing number of your financial institution is nine digits and begins with 01 through 12 or 21 through 32. The account number can be up to 17 characters (both numbers and letters). Omit hyphens, spaces and special symbols. Enter the number from left to right and leave any unused boxes blank. You **must enter** the routing number and the account number in the spaces provided in line 48 if you are requesting direct deposit. Failure to do so will result in your request for direct deposit being denied.

Tax Due

Line 49. Tax Due

If line 36 is larger than line 45, subtract line 45 from line 36, and enter the result in line 49. This is the amount of tax you owe with your return. Pay in full with your return. Go to mass.gov/dor/masstax connect for online payment options. If you need to mail your payment, make your check or money order payable to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and write your Social Security number on the front of your check or money order in the lower left corner. Enclose the check with your return. Be sure to use the light blue mailing label when mailing your Form 1.

Failure to file or failure to pay the proper amount of tax when due will result in an increasing amount of interest and penalties. It is to your advantage to file when your return is due, whether or not you are able to make full payment.

If you owe any interest, penalty or addition for the underpayment of estimated tax, add those amounts to the tax you owe when making your payment.

What Are Interest and Penalties?

Interest: If you fail to pay the tax when due, interest will be charged. For an explanation of how interest is compounded in Massachusetts, see TIR 92-6, available at mass.gov/dor.

Penalty for Late Payment: The penalty for late payment is 1% per month (or fraction thereof) of the tax due, up to a maximum of 25%.

Penalty for Failure to File: The penalty for failure to file a tax return by the due date is 1% per month (or fraction thereof) of the tax due, up to a maximum of 25%. If you were required to file a tax return for income received in any prior year and you did not file, you must file for that prior year.

Penalty for Protested ("Bad") Payment: If your payment is not honored by your bank because of insufficient funds or any other reason, a penalty may be added of $30 or the amount of the payment, whichever is less.

Addition for Underpayment of Estimated Tax: You will generally be subject to this addition to tax if you did not have withholding and/or estimated payments equal to 80% of the total tax liability required to be paid and your 2017 tax due after credits and withholding is greater than $400. The 80% requirement is reduced to 66⅔% for individuals who receive two-thirds of their income from fishing or farming. If you failed to meet these requirements, you must complete and enclose Massachusetts Form M-2210 to calculate the amount you must add to line 49. You do not have to complete Form M-2210 if the balance due with your return is $400 or less.

You may not be subject to an underpayment penalty if you qualify for one of the following exceptions:

- you are a qualified farmer or fisherman and are paying the full amount of the tax due on or before March 1, 2018;
- you were a Massachusetts resident and were not liable for 2016 taxes (where the taxable year was 12 months); or
- the sum of your estimated payments and withholding equals or exceeds your 2016 tax (where the taxable year was 12 months and a return was filed).

If you qualify for one of these exceptions, please fill in the oval marked "EX" under line 49 on Form 1 and enclose Form M-2210 indicating which of the exceptions applies to your circumstances.

A limited number of taxpayers may also qualify for a waiver of the underpayment penalty for one or more installments if:

- the underpayment was because of casualty or disaster; or
- during 2016 or 2017 you retired after reaching age 62 or became disabled and the underpayment was due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect.

If you think you qualify for one of these waivers, go to mass.gov/dor and use DOR's online application for abatement return or enclose Form M-2210 and an explanatory statement with your return and fill in the oval marked "EX" under line 49. If your waiver is not for all four installments, complete Form M-2210 to calculate the underpayment penalty for the installments which are not covered by the waiver. Form M-2210 is available by visiting mass.gov/dor.

Penalty for Failure to Report Federal Change: If the U.S. Internal Revenue Service changes your federal taxable income for a prior year (generally through audit), file an amended return within one year of the final federal determination to avoid this penalty. This penalty is equal to 10% of the additional tax due. If the change indicates a refund, file an amended return within one year, including acceptance of an amended federal return by the Internal Revenue Service.

Sign Here

Now that you have completed Form 1, sign your name at the bottom of page 1 of Form 1. Your spouse must also sign if this is a joint return. Write the date you signed the return.

Note: Be sure to include all **four** pages of Form 1, as well as Schedule HC and all other applicable schedules.

Enclose with your Form 1 all state copies of your Forms W-2, W-2G, PWH-WA, 2G and any Forms 1099 which included Massachusetts withholding. go to mass.gov/dor/masstaxconnect for online payment options. If you need to mail your payment, make your check or money order payable to Commonwealth of Massachusetts and be sure to sign the check and write your Social Security number on it. Also, be sure to use the light blue mailing label when mailing your Form 1 with a payment.

Paid Preparer Must Sign Your Return

Generally, anyone you pay to prepare your return must sign it in the space provided at the bottom of page 4 of the Form 1. Tax return preparers are authorized to sign the return by means of a rubber stamp, mechanical device, or computer software

program, which must include either a facsimile or printed name of the preparer. Preparers are personally responsible for affixing their signatures to returns. Preparers must also provide their Social Security Number (SSN) or Preparer Tax Identification Number (PTIN) and Employer Identification Number (EIN) in the spaces provided at the bottom of page 4 of the Form 1. The preparer must give you a copy of the return for your records. Someone who prepares your return but does not charge you should not sign your return.

Paid Preparer Authorization

If you want to allow the Massachusetts Department of Revenue (DOR) to discuss your 2017 tax return with the paid preparer who signed it, fill in the "Yes" oval in the signature area of the return at the bottom of page 4 of the Form 1. This authorization applies only to the individual whose signature appears in the "Paid Preparer" section of your return. It does not apply to the firm, if any, shown in that section.

If you fill in the "Yes" oval, you, and your spouse if filing a joint return, are authorizing DOR to call the paid preparer to answer any questions that may arise during the processing of your return. You are also authorizing the paid preparer to:

- give DOR any information that is missing from your return;
- call DOR for information about the processing of your return or the status of your refund or payment(s); and
- respond to certain DOR notices that you have shared with the preparer about math errors, offsets and return preparation. The notices will not be sent to the preparer.

You are not authorizing the paid preparer to receive any refund check, bind you to anything (including any additional tax liability), or otherwise represent you before DOR. If you want to expand the paid preparer's authorization, see Form M-2848, Power of Attorney and Declaration of Representative. Form M-2848 is available by visiting mass.gov/dor.

The authorization cannot be revoked. However, the authorization will automatically end no later than the due date (without regard to extensions) for filing your 2018 tax return. This is April 15, 2019 for most people.

E-File Opt Out

For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2011, income tax return preparers who completed more than 10 original Massachusetts Forms 1 and 1-NR/PY, including those E-filed, during the previous calendar year are required to use electronic means to file all personal income tax returns, unless the taxpayer specifically directs on the paper form that the filing be on paper and signs Form EFO, Personal Income Tax Declaration of Paper Filing. Fill in the oval at the bottom of page 4 of the Form 1 if you do not want your preparer to file your return electronically. See TIR 11-13 for more information.

Mailing

If you are expecting a refund or if you have no tax due, use the white mailing label on the back of the envelope that came with this booklet. If you do not have one, mail your original or amended Form 1 to: **Massachusetts Department of Revenue, PO Box 7000, Boston, MA 02204-7000.** If using a tax software product, be sure to use the correct PO box. See the inside front cover for this information.

If you have a tax due, use the light blue mailing label on the back of the envelope that came with this booklet. If you do not have one, mail your original or amended Form 1 to: **Massachusetts Department of Revenue, PO Box 7003, Boston, MA 02204-7003.** If using a tax software product, be sure to use the correct PO box. See the inside front cover for this information.

Note: Schedule lines without specific instructions are considered to be self-explanatory. Be sure to list on each schedule the name and Social Security number that appears first on Form 1. Do not cut or separate schedules.

Schedule DI

Dependent Information

Be sure to enclose with Form 1.

In the spaces provided, enter the name, Social Security number, date of birth and the relationship of the dependent to you (son, daughter, mother, father, etc.). Also, if the dependent is a qualifying child for the Earned Income credit, fill in the "Yes" oval. If you are claiming more than 10 dependents, enclose a statement listing the name, Social Security number, date of birth and the relationship of the dependent to you and if the dependent is a qualifying child for the Earned Income credit.

Schedule X

Other Income

Be sure to enclose with Form 1.

Line 1. Alimony Received

Enter in Schedule X, line 1 the total amount of alimony or separate maintenance received under a court judgment or decree, or for excess alimony amounts recaptured, as reported on U.S. Form 1040, line 11. Payments specified as child support are not taxable.

Line 2. Taxable IRA/Keogh, Qualified Charitable IRA Distributions and Roth IRA Conversion Distributions

Complete the Schedule X, Line 2 Worksheet to calculate the taxable portion of any amount you received from an Individual Retirement Account (IRA), Keogh, qualified charitable IRA distribution or Roth IRA conversion distribution. Since Massachusetts does not allow a deduction for amounts originally contributed to an IRA or Keogh, the distributions are not taxable until the full amount of your contributions which were previously subject to Massachusetts taxes are recovered.

Contributions made to Keogh accounts prior to 1975 were deductible when made. Therefore, no deduction may be taken from a Keogh distribution for amounts contributed before 1975.

Note: Contributions from a deferred plan, such as a 401(k), that were rolled over into an IRA are not considered pre-taxed contributions.

Schedule X, Line 2 Worksheet. Taxable IRA/Keogh Plan, Qualified Charitable IRA Distributions and Roth IRA Conversion Distributions

1. *Total IRA/Keogh plan distributions, qualified charitable IRA distributions, Roth IRA conversion distributions received during 2017* . . . . . _____

2. *Total contributions previously taxed by Massachusetts* . . . . . _____

3. *Total distributions received in previous years* . . . . . _____

4. *Subtract line 3 from line 2. If line 3 is larger than line 2, enter "0"* . . . . . _____

5. *Subtract line 4 from line 1 and enter the result here. Not less than "0"* . . . _____

6. *Total qualified charitable IRA distributions in 2017 included in line 1* _____

7. *Taxable IRA/Keogh distributions or Roth IRA conversion distributions. Subtract line 6 from line 5. Enter the result here and in Schedule X, line 2. Not less than "0"* _____

Note: *You must complete separate worksheets if married filing a joint return and both you and your spouse received IRA/Keogh Plan, qualified charitable IRA distributions, and/or Roth IRA conversion distributions.*

Line 3. Other Gambling Winnings

Enter in Schedule X, line 3 all gambling winnings from casinos, raffles, races, beano or other events of chance, wherever held, and winnings from non-Massachusetts lotteries. Do not enter less than "0." You may only deduct the price of the winning ticket. Certain gambling losses are now deductible

under Massachusetts law. See Schedule Y, line 17 and TIR 15-14 for more information.

Note: Do **not** report Massachusetts state lottery winnings in Schedule X, line 3. Instead, report them on Form 1, line 8b.

Line 4. Fees and Other 5.1% Income

The following items should be reported on line 4 of Schedule X. **Do not enter less than "0."** Enclose additional statements if more space is needed.

- All fee income, such as payments for jury duty, election worker payments, director's fees, compensation received as executor or administrator of an estate, and commission income or tips not reported in line 3 of Form 1 are taxable. Also, report all bartering income not reported on Schedule C (the fair market value of goods or services received in payment for your services).
- All prizes and awards won in a quiz program, drawing, beauty contest, etc. are taxable at fair market value. Awards and bonuses received from your employer for performance of services not part of a qualified award plan are also taxable.
- Forgiveness of debt and mortgage forgiveness.
- Other Massachusetts 5.1% income reported on U.S. Form 1040, line 21 and not reported elsewhere in Form 1, lines 3 through 8 or Schedule X, lines 1 through 3 must be reported in line 4 of Schedule X.
- Pre-1996 installment sales classified as ordinary income for Massachusetts purposes (from Massachusetts Schedule D, line 10) are taxed as 5.1% income and must be reported on line 4 of Schedule X.
- Embezzled or other income from illegal activities is taxable and should be reported on Schedule X, line 4.

The following items should **not** be reported on your Massachusetts return:

- Any "net operating loss" reported as a negative amount on U.S. Form 1040, line 21 cannot be entered on Schedule X. A net operating loss from a business or profession cannot be carried forward or backward to offset individual income in any other year under Massachusetts law.
- Refunds of U.S. and Massachusetts income taxes are not considered income under Massachusetts law. If you received interest on refunds, report such interest on Massachusetts Schedule B.

Schedule Y

Other Deductions

Be sure to enclose with Form 1.

Line 1. Allowable Employee Business Expenses

Generally, reimbursed employee business expenses are not included in your wages or salary and therefore are not allowed as deductions. However, there are unreimbursed and certain reimbursed expenses for which you are allowed a deduction. Complete the Schedule Y, Line 1 Worksheet in order to calculate your Massachusetts employee business expense deduction. The expenses must relate to income reported in lines 3 or 9 on Form 1. **Note:** All expense must be documented upon request.

Employees may deduct the following:

- unreimbursed travel and transportation expenses including lodging and meals away from home incurred by an employee; and
- all federally deductible unreimbursed employee business expenses, if the employee is a salesperson who solicits business for an employer away from the employer's place of business.

Unreimbursed expenses are only deductible if all of the following conditions are met:

- you itemize deductions;
- if you filed a joint U.S. return, you must file a joint Massachusetts return; and
- your unreimbursed business expenses taken together with the other miscellaneous itemized deductions reported on U.S. Form 1040, Schedule A, lines 21, 22 and 23 exceed 2% of your federal adjusted gross income reported on U.S. Form 1040, Schedule A, line 26. See the Schedule Y, Line 1 Worksheet.

If you are a qualified performing artist or a fee-basis state or local government official, do not complete the worksheet. Enter on Schedule Y, line 9 your federally deductible business expenses included on U.S. Form 1040, line 24 and fill in the appropriate oval in Schedule Y, line 9.

Schedule Y, Line 1. Massachusetts Employee Business Expense Deduction Worksheet

1. *Enter the amount from U.S. Form 2106, line 10, or 2106-EZ, line 6. . .* _____
2. *If you are an employee other than an outside salesperson, enter the amount of unreimbursed expenses included in U.S. Form 2106 or 2106-EZ, line 4 . . . . . .* _____
3. *If you are an employee other than an outside salesperson, enter amount of unreimbursed meals and entertainment expenses included in U.S. Form 2106, line 9, col. B or 2106-EZ, line 5, except for meals incurred while away from home . . . . . .* _____
4. *If you are an individual with a disability, enter the amount of impairment-related expenses included in line 1 and claimed on line 28 of U.S. Schedule A. . . . . .* _____
5. *Add lines 2 through 4 . . . . . .* _____
6. *Subtract line 5 from line 1. . . . . .* _____
7. *Enter the amount from U.S. Schedule A, line 27 . . . . . .* _____
8. *Enter the smaller amount of line 6 or line 7 here and on Schedule Y, line 1* _____

Line 2. Penalty on Early Savings Withdrawal

If you were charged a penalty because of early withdrawal of savings, and interest on the savings that such a penalty relates to income reported in line 5a or line 20 of this return or on a prior year Massachusetts return, you may deduct the penalty. This deduction is the same as the amount allowable on U.S. Form 1040, line 30. Enter this amount in line 2 of Schedule Y.

Line 3. Alimony Paid

Enter in Schedule Y, line 3 the total amount that you paid to your former spouse during 2017 for alimony or separate maintenance under court decree, or for excess alimony amounts recaptured, as reported on U.S. Form 1040, line 31a.

Note: Alimony payments specified as child support are not deductible.

Line 4. Amounts Excludible Under MGL Ch. 41, Sec. 111F or U.S. Tax Treaty Included in Form 1, Line 3.

Massachusetts allows an exclusion from income of amounts received by a firefighter or police officer incapacitated in the line of duty, per MGL Ch. 41, sec. 111F, and an exclusion from income of amounts received by qualifying students exempt under a U.S. tax treaty.

Enter any excludible amount of income received while you were a firefighter or police officer incapacitated in the line of duty in line 4 of Schedule Y that was included in Form 1, line 3, and fill in the appropriate oval.

If you were a qualifying student or a taxpayer with income exempt under a U.S. tax treaty, enter any excludible amount of income received that was exempt under a U.S. tax treaty in line 4 of Schedule Y that was included in Form 1, line 3, and fill in the appropriate oval.

Line 5. Moving Expenses

Enter in Schedule Y, line 5 the amount from U.S. Form 1040, line 26.

Line 6. Medical Savings Account

Enter in Schedule Y, line 6 the amount of the Medical Savings Account deduction included in U.S. Form 1040, line 36 "MSA."

Line 7. Self-Employed Health Insurance

Enter in Schedule Y, line 7 the amount from U.S. Form 1040, line 29.

Note: If you elected to claim the federal credit under sec. 35 and had to reduce the amount on U.S. Form 1040, line 29 by the amount of the federal credit, you may **not** add back the amount of the credit to the amount entered on U.S Form 1040, line 29.

Line 8. Health Savings Accounts

Enter in Schedule Y, line 8 the amount from U.S. Form 1040, line 25.

Line 9. Other Qualified Deductions

You may claim **only** the deductions listed below for Schedule Y, line 9. If you are entitled to claim any of the deductions in line 9, fill in the appropriate oval(s) and enter the total amount of deductions claimed in line 9.

◗ **Certain qualified deductions from U.S. Form 1040. Do not include** any amounts reported on U.S. Form 1040, lines 23 through 35 that are included in Form 1040, line 36 total. Enter **only** amounts included in U.S. Form 1040, line 36 as a write-in adjustment, **except** amounts contributed to sec. 501(c)(18) pension plans. For Massachusetts purposes, contributions to sec. 501(c)(18) pension plans are not deductible. Also, the IRC sec. 404 deduction for contributions on behalf of IRC sec. 401(c)(1) employees (sole proprietors and partners) is disallowed. See TIR 02-18 (I)(D) and DOR Directive 01-7 for more information.

On the dotted line next to line 9, be sure to indicate the type of deduction being taken, as identified on U.S. Form 1040, line 36. Identify jury duty pay given to your employer as "Jury pay"; reforestation amortization as "RFST"; repayment of supplemental unemployment benefits under the Trade Act of 1974 as "Sub-Pay TRA"; attorney fees and court costs involving certain unlawful discrimination claims as "UDC"; and deductible expenses related to income reported on U.S. Form 1040, line 21 and Massachusetts Schedule X, line 4 from the rental of personal property engaged in for profit as "PPR." Fill in the appropriate oval in line 9 of Schedule Y.

◗ **Business Expenses of National Guard and Reserve Members, Performing Artists and Fee-Based Government Officials:** Enter the amount from U.S. Form 1040, line 24 and fill in the appropriate oval in line 9 of Schedule Y.

Line 10. Student Loan Interest Deduction

Enter the amount from U.S. Form 1040, line 33 or 1040A, line 18, not to exceed $2,500. This deduction is only allowed if not claiming the same expenses in line 12 of Schedule Y, Undergraduate Student Loan Interest Deduction.

Line 11. College Tuition Deduction

A deduction is allowed for tuition payments paid by you, for yourself or a dependent, to a qualifying two- or four-year college leading to an undergraduate or associate's degree, diploma or certificate. Tuition payments for students pursuing graduate degrees at such a college or university are not eligible for the college tuition deduction. The deduction is equal to the amount by which the tuition payments, less any scholarships, grants or financial aid received, exceed 25% of Massachusetts AGI. The amount of the college tuition deduction is limited to qualified tuition expenses paid during a taxable year in connection with an academic term beginning during such taxable year or during the first three months of the next taxable year.

Qualified tuition expenses include only those expenses designated as tuition or mandatory fees required for the enrollment or attendance of the taxpayer or any dependent of the taxpayer at an eligible educational institution. No deduction is allowed for any amount paid for room and board, books, supplies, equipment, personal living expenses, meals, lodging, travel or research, athletic fees, insurance expenses or other expenses unrelated to an individual's academic course of instruction. Also, no deduction is allowed for reimbursements or refunds of qualified tuition and related expenses made by an insurer. Complete the Massachusetts AGI Worksheet and the Schedule Y, line 11 worksheet to see if you may qualify for this deduction. This deduction is only available to full year residents. See TIRs 97-13 and 16-15 for more information.

Schedule Y, Line 11 Worksheet. College Tuition Deduction

1. *Enter total tuition payments paid by you, for yourself or a dependent, to a qualifying two- or four-year college in 2017* _____
2. *Enter amount of scholarships, grants or financial aid received in 2017 for amounts shown in line 1* . . . . . _____
3. *Enter amount of reimbursements or refunds received in 2017 of amounts shown in line 1 reported by an insurer (from U.S. Form 8383, box 10)* . . . . . _____
4. *Subtract lines 2 and 3 from line 1. If "0" or less, you do not qualify for this deduction.* . . . . . _____
5. *Enter amount from line 7 of the Massachusetts AGI Worksheet* . . . . _____
6. *Multiply line 5 by .25* . . . . . _____
7. *If line 4 is smaller than line 6, you are not eligible for this deduction. Enter "0." If line 4 is larger than line 6, subtract line 6 from line 4 and enter the result here and on Schedule Y, line 11* . . . . . _____

Line 12. Undergraduate Student Loan Interest Deduction

A deduction is allowed for interest paid on a qualified undergraduate student loan. To be eligible for the deduction, the "education debt" must be a loan that is administered by the financial aid office of a two-year or four-year college at which you, or a qualified dependent, were enrolled as an undergraduate student. Additionally, the loan must have been secured through a state student loan program, a federal student loan program, or a commercial lender, and must have been spent solely for the purposes of paying tuition and other expenses directly related to the school enrollment. Enter the amount of such interest paid in Schedule Y, line 12. This deduction is only allowed if not claiming the same expenses in line 10 of Schedule Y, Student Loan Interest Deduction.

Line 13. Deductible Amount of Qualified Contributory Pension Income from Another State or Political Subdivision Included in Form 1, Line 4

Massachusetts allows a deduction for contributory pension income received from another state or one of its political subdivisions which does not tax such income from Massachusetts or its political subdivisions. For guidelines to determine which state's pensions are exempt in Massachusetts, see TIR 95-9. Enter any deductible amount of such income in line 13 of Schedule Y that was included in Form 1, line 4.

Line 14. Claim of Right Deduction

Taxpayers who have paid Massachusetts personal income taxes in a prior year on income attributed to them under a "claim of right" may deduct the amount of that income from their gross income if it later develops that they were not in fact entitled to the income, and have repaid the amounts in question. The deduction is allowed in the year of repay-

ment, provided that the repayment is not otherwise deductible in determining Massachusetts income taxable under M.G.L. ch. 62. Some examples in which the claim of right may be applied for are:

- **Stock under claim of ownership.** Gains from sales of stock under a claim of ownership must be included, regardless of whether the taxpayer actually owned it;
- **Employment contracts.** Amounts in settlement of employment contracts must be included notwithstanding the prospect of eventual repayment to the employer of an amount equivalent to or greater than the amount received;
- **Dividends.** Where a taxpayer receives a dividend that must be repaid in a later year (e.g., because it impaired corporate capital), the dividend must be included in the year of receipt;
- **Corporate notes.** Where a taxpayer receives a distribution with respect to holding of notes, the income must be included regardless of whether it could be challenged by senior creditors;
- **Mistake in validity of claim.** The claim of right doctrine applies where a taxpayer merely mistakes the validity of his claim;
- **Advanced insurance commissions**; or
- **Repayment of unemployment compensation and supplemental unemployment benefits in a subsequent year.**

If you are entitled to claim this deduction, enter the amount claimed in Schedule Y, line 14. For more information, see TIR 06-4.

Line 15. Commuter Deduction

A deduction is allowed for certain amounts paid by an individual for tolls paid for through an E-ZPass account or for weekly or monthly transit commuter passes for MBTA transit, bus, commuter rail or commuter boat, not including amounts reimbursed or otherwise deductible.

In the case of a single person or a married person filing a separate return or a head of household, this deduction applies only to the portion of such expended amount that exceeds $150, and the total amount deducted cannot exceed $750. In the case of a married couple filing a joint return, this deduction applies only to the portion of such amount expended by each individual that exceeds $150, and the total amount deducted cannot exceed $750 for each individual. Also, one spouse cannot transfer his or her excess deduction to the other spouse; separate worksheets must be completed to calculate the deduction. See TIR 06-14 for additional information.

The deduction is allowed where an individual purchases an MBTA pass for a dependent who is claimed on that individual's tax return, provided the dependent does not also claim the deduction. However, the total amount deducted cannot exceed $750 for each individual taxpayer who is filing a return. In the case of married taxpayers filing a joint return, the total amount deducted cannot exceed $750 per taxpayer; thus, the maximum deduction for a joint return is $1,500.

Complete the Schedule Y, Line 15 Worksheet to calculate the commuter deduction.

Schedule Y, Line 15 Worksheet. Commuter Deduction

1. Enter amount paid in 2017 for tolls through an E-ZPass account . . . . . _____
2. Enter amount paid in 2017 for weekly or monthly transit commuter passes for MBTA transit or commuter rail. (Do not include amounts reimbursed or otherwise deductible). . . . . _____
3. Add lines 1 and 2. If $150 or less, you do not qualify for this deduction. Omit remainder of this worksheet. Otherwise, complete lines 4 through 6 . . . . . _____
4. Enter $150. . . . . _____
5. Subtract line 4 from line 3. . . . . _____
6. Enter the lesser of line 5 or $750 here and on Schedule Y, line 15 . . . _____

Line 16. Deduction for Expenses of Human Organ Transplant

An individual may deduct certain expenses and other costs incurred in the process of donating an organ for a human organ transplant to another individual. For purposes of this deduction, "human organ" shall mean all or part of human bone marrow, liver, pancreas, kidney, intestine or lung. In the case of an individual who donates an organ to another person for human organ transplantation, the individual may deduct the following expenses that are incurred by the individual and related to the individual's organ donation: (i) travel expenses; (ii) lodging expenses; and (iii) lost wages not to exceed $10,000. An individual who is a nonresident of Massachusetts for all or part of the taxable year is not eligible to claim this deduction. If you are entitled to claim this deduction, enter the amount claimed in Schedule Y, line 16. See TIR 11-6 for further information.

Line 17. Certain Gambling Losses

Massachusetts has adopted a new deduction from 5.1% income, allowing a deduction for losses from wagering transactions, that were incurred at a gaming establishment licensed in accordance with chapter 23K or a racing meeting licensee or simulcasting licensee, only to the extent of the gains from such transactions.

Under the new provision a taxpayer may claim a deduction for gambling losses incurred in a calendar year only if the losses were incurred at any gaming establishment licensed in accordance with chapter 23K or a racing meeting licensee or simulcasting licensee and only if the taxpayer had wagering winnings from any such gaming establishment licensed in accordance with chapter 23K or a racing meeting licensee or simulcasting licensee in the same calendar year. The deduction allowed for such losses may not exceed the amount of such winnings included in gross income for the calendar year.

Because Massachusetts does not adopt the deductions under IRC § 165(d), the deduction for gambling losses set forth in G.L. c. 62, § 3(B)(a)(18) is the only deduction for gambling losses allowed a Massachusetts taxpayer, unless the gambling activities of the taxpayer constitute a trade or business.

Example 1:

For calendar year 2017, taxpayer, a Massachusetts resident, has:

- gambling winnings of $500 from Massachusetts state lottery,
- gambling winnings of $800 from a casino licensed under chapter 23K,
- gambling winnings of $1200 from a Las Vegas casino,
- gambling losses of $1600 from a Las Vegas casino,
- gambling losses of $510 from Massachusetts Lottery scratch tickets, and
- gambling losses of $1000 from a casino licensed under chapter 23K.

For Massachusetts income tax purposes, the taxpayer must include $500 of their gambling winnings on Form 1, line 8b (Massachusetts state lottery) and the remaining $2,000 of their gambling winnings on Schedule X, line 3. The taxpayer may claim a deduction for gambling losses from a casino licensed under chapter 23K but only to the extent of winnings from a casino licensed under chapter 23K. No deduction is available for the taxpayer's gambling losses from other sources. The taxpayer had winnings of $800 and losses of $1,000 from a casino licensed under chapter 23K. Thus, the taxpayer may claim a deduction of $800. The remaining $200 of loss from the casino licensed under chapter 23K may not be deducted.

If you are entitled to claim this deduction, enter the qualified amount in Schedule Y, line 17.

Line 18. Prepaid Tuition or College Savings Plan Deduction

A deduction is available for purchases of or contributions made to an account in a pre-paid tuition program or a college savings program established by the Commonwealth. The deduction is

capped at $1,000 for a single person or head of household and $2,000 for a married couple filing a joint return. The deduction is subject to recapture in the taxable year or years in which distributions or refunds are made from the tuition or college savings account for any reason other than (i) to pay qualified higher education expenses, as defined by Internal Revenue Code (IRC) § 529(e)(3); or (ii) the beneficiary's death, disability or receipt of a scholarship. Enter the allowable amount on Schedule Y, Line 18. For more information, see TIR 16-15.

Schedule CMS

Be sure to enclose with Form 1.

Credit Manager Schedule

The Credit Manager Schedule, which replaces Schedule Z/RF, reports in Part 1 the taxpayer's credits available (including credits carried over from prior years) and the credits taken not received via a lower tier entity or credit transfer. The exceptions to this rule are Brownfields Credit, Film Incentive Credit, and/or Medical Device Credit received via credit transfers/sales. Credits are shown in a table format and may be listed in any order. Taxpayers with more than one credit available may choose how much of each credit to take in the current year. A taxpayer participating in a combined report and allowing other members of the combined group to use its credits as allowed in 830 CMR 63.32B.2(9), also reports the amount or each credit shared on this schedule.

The following table identifies various credits that may be shown on the Credit Manager Schedule.

Credit name	*Credit type code*
Brownfields	*BRWFLD*
Certified Housing	*CRTHOU*
Community Investment	*CMMINV*
Conservation Land	*CNSLND*
Dairy Farm	*DAIFRM*
EDIP	*EDIPCR*
Employer Wellness	*EMPWLL*
EOAC	*EOACCR*
Farming & Fisheries	*FRMFSH*
Film Incentive	*FLMCRD*
Harbor Maintenance	*HRBMNT*
Historic Rehabilitation	*HISRHB*
Investment Tax	*INVTAX*
Lead Paint	*LEDPNT*
Life Science (FDA)	*LFSFDA*
Life Science (ITC)	*LFSITC*
Life Science (Jobs)	*LFSJOB*
Life Science (RD)	*LFSRDC*
Low-Income Housing	*LOWINC*
Low-Income Housing Donation	*LIHDON*
Medical Device	*MEDDVC*
Research	*REARCH*
Septic	*SEPTIC*
Solar & Wind Energy	*SLRWND*
Vanpool	*VANPOL*
Veteran's Hire	*VETHIR*

Some credits are identified on the credit manager schedule by a certificate number. The certificate number for the credit is assigned by the issuing agency (which may be the Department of Revenue) and must always be reported to claim the credit. A taxpayer with multiple certificates for the same type of credit will enter each separately, with the available (unused) balance associated with that certificate in column e and the amount of the credit used in the current year in column f. Taxpayers claiming the EDIP Credit for a Certified Jobs Creation Project must enter a certificate number but are only required to complete the header section of Schedule EDIP.

Some credits are identified by the period end date which refers to the period in which the credit originated. This may be the current taxable year or a prior year if the credit is being carried forward from a prior year. If the period of origin is the current year, a schedule detailing the calculation of the amount of credit must be enclosed with the return. If the period of origin is a prior year, only the amount carried over to and available in the current year is shown in column e and no calculation schedule is required.

If, by operation of M.G.L. c. 63, s. 32C or another provision of law, a credit normally identified by period of origin is eligible for indefinite carryover, the credit should be reported as "non-expiring"; the taxpayer is not required to identify the period of origin on the Credit Manager Schedule. (Non-expiring credits were formerly referred to as "unlimited.")

The abbreviation in the "Credit type code" column is used to identify the credit type on the Credit Manager Schedule (parts 1 and 2, column a and parts 3 and 4, column b).

Part 2 of the Credit Manager Schedule reports any refundable credits claimed in the current year that were not received via Massachusetts K-1s or via credit transfer. Certain credits are refundable only if specifically authorized or, in the case of the Film Credit, if the original recipient has not transferred the credit to another. Other conditions may apply depending on the terms applicable to the specific

Schedule CMS, Example 1

2a. Credit type	2b. Period end date (mm/dd/yyyy)	2c. Certificate number	2d. Credit available or certificate balance	2e. Reduction in balance for refund	2f. Refundable credit taken (100% or 90%)
FLMCRD		*000000011*	*$10,000*	*$10,000*	*$9,000*
CNSLND		*1110000000*	*$ 1,000*	*$ 1,000*	*$1,000*

The total of the amounts shown in column f are shown on the appropriate line of the taxpayer's return.

Schedule CMS, Example 2

1a. Credit type	1b. Fill in if non-expiring	1c. Period end date (mm/dd/yyyy)	1d. Certificate number	1e. Credit available or certificate balance	1f. Credit taken this year	1g. Credit shared this year
SEPTIC	○	*12/31/2017*		*$6,000*	*$1,500*	
LEAD PAINT	○	*12/31/2017*		*$1,000*	*$1,000*	

The Credit Manager Schedule will now also be used by individual taxpayers for certain credits. In Example 2, the taxpayer is an individual filing a return for the taxable year ending December 31, 2017 and has an available Septic Credit of $6,000 in the current year. Since this is the first year the taxpayer is claiming the Septic Credit, the individual taxpayer must also enclose a Schedule SC. The individual should file Part 1 of the Schedule CMS to reflect a claimed credit of $1,500 (Schedule SC, line 13).

credit. Credits are identified separately. The amount in column f is the amount of the refund requested, which may be 100% or 90% of the amount reported in column e. In Example 1, the taxpayer is has refundable film credit (allowed at 90% of the available balance) and a refundable Conservation Land Credit (allowed at 100%). Although not shown in the example, taxpayer reported both credits on Part 1 of the Credit Manager Schedule and used part of the film credit to reduce its excise for the year to "0"; the $10,000 amount shown in column d of Part 2 is the balance remaining after deducting the portion used in the current year and shown in column f of Part 1.

Lead Paint

If you incurred expenses for covering or removing lead paint on residential premises in Massachusetts, you may claim a credit for expenses up to $1,500 for each residential unit. The basic rules are explained on Massachusetts Schedule LP, Credit for Removing or Covering Lead Paint on Residential Premises. If you qualify for the credit, complete Schedule LP and enter the amount of credit on Schedule CMS. Be sure to enter in line 1a the total number of units indicated in Schedule LP, line(s) 1a and 3a.

Note: You **must** enclose Schedule LP with your return. Failure to do so will result in this credit being disallowed on your tax return and an adjustment of your reported tax.

Economic Opportunity Area/ Economic Development Incentive Program

For projects certified by the EACC before January 1, 2010, the Economic Opportunity Area credit is a tax credit under G.L. c. 62, sec. 6(g) and G.L. c. 63, sec. 38N equal to 5% of the cost of qualifying property purchased for business use within a certified project within an Economic Opportunity Area (EOA). To qualify for the EOA credit, the property must be used by the certified project exclusively in an EOA and must meet the same tests imposed for the 3% ITC. A certified project is a project approved by the Economic Assistance Coordinating Council (EACC). The 5% EOA credit cannot offset more than 50% of the tax due. Any unused credit may be carried forward for 10 years.

Note: To claim the credit, complete Schedule EOAC and enter the amount of the credit on the Schedule CMS. Failure to do so will result in this credit being disallowed on your tax return and an adjustment of your reported tax.

The EOA credit is not available to certified projects that were certified by the EACC on or after January 1, 2010. See TIRs 10-01 and 16-15 for further information.

For projects certified by the EACC on or after January 1, 2010, the Economic Development Incentive Program (EDIP) credit is available to certified projects as defined under G.L. c. 23A. The credit is authorized under G.L. c. 62, sec. 6(g) and G.L. c. 63, sec. 38N and is equal to a percentage of the cost of qualifying property purchased by a certified project for business use within Massachusetts.

To be eligible for the EDIP credit, the project must have been certified by the EACC on or after January 1, 2010. As part of the project certification, the EACC may (but is not required to) award a credit under the program and, when the EACC awards the credit, the EACC will determine the percentage of the cost of the property to be used to determine the credit. In addition the EACC may award an EDIP credit that is refundable. To qualify for the EDIP credit, the qualifying property must be used exclusively in the certified project in Massachusetts and must meet the same tests imposed for the 3% ITC.

Unless the EDIP credit awarded is refundable, the credit may not offset more than 50% of the tax due Carryover of unused credit is available only to the extent authorized by the EACC.

The EACC may also in consultation with the DOR limit (but not expand) the credit to a specific dollar amount or time duration or in any other manner deemed appropriate by the EACC. St. 2009, c. 166, sec. 18. For example, the EACC may limit the credit available with respect to a particular project to a specific dollar maximum, even if the actual dollar amount of the qualifying purchases would otherwise generate a higher credit amount. Similarly, the EACC may limit the otherwise applicable credit carry forward period provided by G.L. c. 62, sec. 6(g) and G.L. c. 63, sec. 38N(d). See TIRs 10-15, 10-1 and 14-3 for more information.

Note: If you qualify for the credit, complete Schedule EDIP and enter the amount of the credit on Schedule CMS. Also, enter the EAC-issued certificate number on Schedule CMS. Failure to do so will result in this credit being disallowed on your tax return and an adjustment of your reported tax. Enter the number from left to right.

The EDIP credit provisions were significantly changed for projects certified on or after January 1, 2017. For Projects certified by the EACC on or after January 1, 2017, the EDIP credit allowed to a taxpayer is determined by the EACC based on numerous factors set forth in G.L. c. 23A, sec 3D. The EACC may award a refundable EDIP credit.

Unless the EDIP credit awarded is refundable, the credit may not offset more than 50% of the excise due nor reduce the excise below the minimum tax. Carryover of unused credit is available only to the extent authorized by the EACC. See TIRs 10-01 and 16-15 for further information.

Note: Taxpayers authorized by the EACC to claim the EDIP credit for projects certified on or after January 1, 2017 must complete Schedule EDIP and enter the amount of the credit on Schedule CMS. Failure to do so will result in this credit being disallowed on your tax return and an adjustment of your reported tax.

Refundable Economic Development Incentive Program Credit

For projects certified after January 1, 2010, M.G. L. Ch. 62 sec. 6(g) and M.G.L. Ch. 63 sec. 38N authorize the EACC to award refundable EDIP credits. Taxpayers authorized by the EACC to claim the EDIP credit for projects certified on or after January 1, 2010 must complete Schedule EDIP and enter the amount of the credit on Schedule CMS. See TIRs 10-01 and 16-15 for further information.

Septic

An owner of residential property located in Massachusetts who occupies the property as his or her principal residence is allowed a credit of a maximum of $1,500 per taxable year for expenses incurred to comply with the sewer system requirements of Title V as promulgated by the Department of Environmental Protection or to connect to a municipal sewer system pursuant to a federal court order, administrative consent order, state court order, consent decree or similar mandate. The amount of the credit is 40% of the cost, up to $15,000, for design and construction expenses for repair or replacement of a failed cesspool or septic system. The maximum aggregate amount of the credit is $6,000. A five-year carryover of any unused credit is allowed. See TIRs 97-12, 98-8, 99-5, 99-20 and DOR Directive 01-6 for more information. If you qualify for this credit, complete Massachusetts Schedule SC, Septic Credit, and enter the amount of credit on Schedule CMS. **Note:** You **must** enclose Schedule SC with your return. Failure to do so will result in this credit being disallowed on your tax return and an adjustment of your reported tax.

Note: Betterment assessments do not qualify for this credit.

Brownfields

Recent legislation extends the Brownfields credit to nonprofit organizations, extends the time frame for eligibility for the credit, and permits the credit to be transferred, sold, or assigned. Under prior law, net response and removal costs incurred by a taxpayer between August 1, 1998 and August 5, 2013, were eligible for the credit provided that the environmental response action before August 5, 2013. As a result of the recent legislation, the envi-

ronmental response action commencement cut-off date is changed from August 5, 2013 to August 5, 2018, and the time for incurring eligible costs that qualify for the credit is extended to January 1, 2019. See TIR 13-15 for more information. If you qualify for this credit, you must have completed Schedule BCA, Brownfields Credit Application, and received a certificate number from DOR. Be sure to enter the DOR issued certificate number in the space provided on Schedule CMS.

Note: You **must** enter the certificate number on Schedule CMS. Failure to do so will result in this credit being disallowed on your tax return and an adjustment of your reported tax. Enter the number from left to right. Certificate application forms and additional information are available at mass.gov/dor.

Low-Income Housing

A low-income housing credit is available to individual taxpayers. The Department of Housing and Community Development will allocate the low-income housing credit from a pool of available credits granted under section 42 of the Internal Revenue Code among qualified low-income housing projects. A taxpayer allocated a federal low-income housing credit may also be eligible for a state credit based on the credit amount allocated to a low-income housing project that the taxpayer owns. A five-year carryforward of unused credit is allowed. See TIR 99-19 for more information. If you qualify for the credit, enter the amount on Schedule CMS.

Note: You **must** enter the building identification number on Schedule CMS. Failure to do so will result in this credit being disallowed on your tax return and an adjustment of your reported tax. Enter the number from left to right.

Historic Rehabilitation

Effective for tax years beginning on January 1, 2005 and ending on or before December 31, 2022, taxpayers may be eligible for the Historic Rehabilitation Credit (HRC). To claim this credit, a historic rehabilitation project must be complete and have been certified by the Massachusetts Historical Commission. Unused portions of the credit may be carried forward for five years. The credit may be transferred or sold to another taxpayer. The HRC is not subject to the 50% limitation rule for corporate taxpayers. If the taxpayer disposes of the property generating the HRC, a portion of the credit may be subject to recapture. For further information, see TIRs 10-11 and 14-3 and 830 CMR 63.38R.1, Massachusetts Historic Rehabilitation Credit. If you qualify for this credit, enter the amount on Schedule CMS.

Note: You **must** enter the certificate number on Schedule CMS. Failure to do so will result in this credit being disallowed on your tax return and an adjustment of your reported tax. Be sure to omit hyphens, spaces, decimals and other special symbols. Also, enter the number from left to right.

Film Incentive

For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2006 and before January 1, 2023, motion picture production companies may claim (1) a credit equal to 25% of the total qualifying aggregate payroll for employing persons within the Commonwealth in connection with the filming and production of a motion picture and (2) a credit equal to 25% of their Massachusetts production expenses. Each credit has its own qualification requirements and a taxpayer is allowed to qualify for and claim both credits. The credits are also transferable. For more information, see TIR 07-15. If you qualify for this credit, enter the amount of credit on Schedule CMS.

Motion picture production companies qualify to elect a refundable film credit if they have not transferred or carried forward a portion of the film credit for the production/certificate number to be refunded. If you qualify this election, enter the amount from line 5 of Schedule RFC, Refundable Film Credit, on Schedule CMS.

Note: You **must** enter the DOR-issued certificate number in the space provided on Schedule CMS. Failure to do so will result in this credit being disallowed on your tax return and an adjustment of your reported tax. Enter the number from left to right. Certificate application forms and additional information are available at mass.gov/dor.

Medical Device

Medical device companies that develop or manufacture medical devices in Massachusetts can claim a credit equal to 100% of the user fees paid by them when submitting certain medical device applications and supplements to the United States Food and Drug Administration. The credit is also transferable. For more information, see TIR 06-22. If you qualify for this credit, enter the amount of credit on Schedule CMS.

Note: You **must** enter the DOR-issued certificate number in the space provided on Schedule CMS. Failure to do so will result in this credit being disallowed on your tax return and an adjustment of your reported tax. Enter the number from left to right. Certificate application forms and additional information are available at mass.gov/dor.

Employer Wellness Program Tax Credit

Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2013, a Massachusetts business that employs 200 or fewer workers may qualify for a tax credit for up to 25% of the cost of implementing a "certified wellness program" for its employees. A taxpayer seeking to claim the credit must apply to the Department of Public Health (DPH) for certification of its wellness program. DPH will approve a dollar amount of credit for a qualifying taxpayer and issue a certificate number to be provided in connection with filing a tax return in order to claim the credit. The amount of the credit that may be claimed by a taxpayer cannot exceed $10,000 in any tax year. DPH has promulgated a regulation, 105 CMR 216.000, entitled Massachusetts Wellness Tax Credit Incentive, which sets forth criteria for authorizing and certifying the credit. The credit is set to expire on December 31, 2017.

Note: You **must** enter the certificate number on Schedule CMS. Failure to do so will result in this credit being disallowed on your tax return and an adjustment on your reported tax. Enter the number from left to right.

Farming and Fisheries

A new credit applies to personal income taxpayers who are primarily engaged in agriculture, farming or commercial fishing. The credit is 3% of the cost or other basis for federal income tax purposes of qualifying property acquired, constructed or erected during the tax year. Qualifying property is defined as tangible personal property and other tangible property including buildings and structural components that are located in Massachusetts, used solely for farming, agriculture or fishing, and are depreciable with a useful life of at least four years. The credit applies to lessees calculated as follows: 3% of a lessor's adjusted basis in qualifying property for federal income tax purposes at the beginning of the lease term, multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of days of the tax year during which the lessee leases the qualifying property and the denominator of which is the number of days in the useful life of the property. Where the lessee is eligible for the credit, the lessor is generally not eligible, with the exception of "equine-based businesses where care and boarding of horses is a function of the agricultural activity. If you qualify for this credit, complete Massachusetts Schedule FAF, Farming and Fisheries Credit, and enter the amount of the credit on Schedule CMS.

Note: You must enclose Schedule FAF with your return. Failure to do so will result in this credit being disallowed on your tax return and an adjustment of your reported tax.

Solar and Wind Energy

If you had expenditures for certain renewable energy source items, such as equipment which uses or transmits solar or wind energy to heat, cool, or provide hot water for your principal residence in Massachusetts, you may qualify for a credit. If you qualify for the credit, complete Schedule EC, Residential Energy Credit, and enter the amount of credit on Schedule CMS.

Note: You **must** enclose Schedule EC with your return. Failure to do so will result in this credit being disallowed on your tax return and an adjustment of your reported tax.

Refundable Film Credit

Motion picture production companies qualify to elect a refundable film credit if they have not transferred or carried forward a portion of the film credit for the production/certificate number to be refunded. Transferees of the film credit do not qualify for the refundable film credit.

If an election to refund the film credit for a production/certificate number is made, the entire film credit remaining after reducing tax liability and other credits will be refunded at 90%. A motion picture production company that elects to claim a refund of the film credit is not permitted to seek a partial refund and a partial transfer or carryover of the credit. However, the refund can be applied as an estimated payment for the subsequent tax year.

Enter on Schedule CMS any amount of refundable film credit from Schedule RFC, Refundable Film Credit, line 5.

Note: You **must** enclose Schedule RFC with your return. Failure to do so will result in this credit being disallowed on your tax return and an adjustment of your reported tax.

Refundable Dairy Credit

The Massachusetts dairy farmer tax credit was established to offset the cyclical downturns in milk prices paid to dairy farmers and is based on the U.S. Federal Milk Marketing Order for the applicable market. A taxpayer who holds a certificate of registration as a dairy farmer pursuant to G.L. c. 94, s. 16A is allowed a refundable tax credit based on the amount of milk produced and sold. The dairy farmer tax credit as originally enacted was 90% refundable. Under recent legislation, the dairy farmer tax credit is now 100% refundable.

Enter the amount of refundable dairy credit from the Department of Agricultural Resources' Dairy Farmer Certified Tax Credit Statement on Schedule CMS.

Note: You **must** enter the Department of Agricultural Resources-issued certificate number in the space provided on Schedule CMS. Failure to do so will result in this credit being disallowed on your tax return and an adjustment of your reported tax. Be sure to omit hyphens, spaces, decimals and other special symbols. Also, enter the number from left to right.

Conservation Land Tax Credit

Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2011, a credit is allowed for qualified donations of certified land to a public or private conservation agency. The credit is equal to 50% of the fair market value of the qualified donation. The amount of the credit that may be claimed by a taxpayer for each qualified donation cannot exceed $75,000. The credit is refundable but not transferable. The certification process is conducted by the Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs (EEA). EEA has promulgated a regulation, 301 CMR 14.00, entitled Conservation Land Tax Credit, which sets forth criteria for authorizing and certifying the credit. See also, 830 CMR 62.6.4, entitled Conservation Land Tax Credit, promulgated by DOR to explain the calculation of the allowable credit.

Enter on Schedule CMS the amount of the refundable conservation land tax credit. **Note:** You **must** enter the DOR-issued certificate number in the space provided on Schedule CMS. Failure to do so will result in this credit being disallowed on your tax return and an adjustment of your reported tax. Enter the number from left to right.

Community Investment Tax Credit

Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2014, a credit is allowed for qualified investments (certain cash contributions made to a community development corporation, community support organization, or a community partnership fund) made on or after January 1, 2014. The credit is equal to 50% of the total qualified investment made by the taxpayer for the taxable year. No credit is allowed to a taxpayer that makes a qualified investment of less than $1,000. In any one taxable year, the total amount of the credit that may be claimed by a taxpayer that makes qualified investments cannot exceed $1,000,000. The credit is refundable, or, alternatively, may be carried forward 5 years. The credit is set to expire December 31, 2019. See the Department's regulation 830 CMR 62.6M.1, Community Investment Tax Credit, for further guidance.

Enter on Schedule CMS the amount of the refundable Community Investment Tax Credit. **Note:** You **must** enter the DOR-issued certificate number in the space provided on Schedule CMS. Failure to do so will result in this credit being disallowed on your tax return and an adjustment of your reported tax. Enter the number from left to right.

Low-Income Housing Donation Tax Credit

A new credit is available to individuals and businesses if they donate real or personal property to certain non-profit entities for use in purchasing, constructing or rehabilitating a Qualified Massachusetts Project. The credit is generally limited to 50% of the amount of the donation, but it may be increased to 65% by the Department of Housing and Community Development. The credit is a one-year credit that must be claimed in the year that the donation is made and is not refundable. Any credit amounts that exceed the tax due may be carried forward for five years. See TIR 16-15. If you qualify for the credit, enter the amount on Schedule CMS.

Note: You **must** enter the certificate identification number on Schedule CMS. Failure to do so will result in this credit being disallowed on your tax return and an adjustment of your reported tax. Enter the number from left to right.

Veteran's Hire Tax Credit

A new credit is available to businesses that hire veterans who live and work in Massachusetts. The credit is equal to $2,000 for each qualified veteran hired. The business must employ fewer than 100 employees; be certified by the Commissioner of Veteran's Services; and qualify for and claim the federal Work Opportunity Credit allowed under I.R.C. § 51. A business may be eligible for a second credit for the next taxable year if the veteran continues to work for the business. The credit cannot be transferred or refunded. Any amount of credit that exceeds the tax due in the current taxable year may be carried forward to any of the three subsequent taxable years. The credit is available for qualified veterans hired after July 1, 2017. See TIR 17-10. If you qualify for the credit, enter the amount on Schedule CMS.

Note: You **must** enter the certification number from certificate issued by Commission of Veteran's Services. Failure to do so will result in this credit being disallowed on your tax return and an adjustment of your reported tax. Enter the number from left to right.

Schedule B

Note: If showing a loss, be sure to mark over the "X" in the box to the left. Also, be sure to enclose with Form 1.

Interest, Dividends and Certain Capital Gains and Losses

You must file Massachusetts Schedule B if you had:

- dividend income in excess of $1,500;
- any interest income other than from Massachusetts banks taxed at 5.1%;
- short-term capital gains or losses;
- carryover short-term losses from prior years;
- long-term gains on collectibles and pre-1996 installment sales classified as capital gain income for Massachusetts purposes;
- gains or losses from the sale, exchange or involuntary conversion of property used in a trade or business;
- net long-term capital gains and losses; or
- excess exemptions.

Collectibles are defined as any capital asset that is a collectible within the meaning of Internal Revenue Code section 408(m), as amended and in effect for the taxable year, including works of art, rugs, antiques, metals, gems, stamps, alcoholic beverages, certain coins, and any other items treated as collectibles for federal tax purposes.

- You need **not** file Massachusetts Schedule B if all interest income you had was from Massachusetts banks (reportable in Form 1, line 5a), and your gross dividend income was $1,500 or less (dividend income of $1,500 or less is reportable on Form 1, line 20 and, if applicable, Schedule C, line 32), and you have no short-term capital gains or losses, long-term gains on collectibles and pre-1996 installment sales, gains or losses from the sale, exchange or involuntary conversion of property used in a trade or business, allowable deductions from your trade or business, carryover short-term losses from prior years, net long-term capital gains or losses, or excess exemptions.

- You must complete Massachusetts Schedule B if your interest or dividend income includes: dividends taxed directly to trusts or estates on a Massachusetts Fiduciary Return, Form 2; or distributions that are returns of capital.

Part 1. Interest and Dividend Income

Line 1. Total Interest Income

Enter your total interest income from your U.S. Form 1040 or 1040A, lines 8a and 8b, or U.S. Form 1040EZ, line 2.

Line 2. Total Ordinary Dividends

Enter your total ordinary dividends from your U.S. Schedule B, Part II, line 6. If you did not file U.S. Schedule B, enter the amount from U.S. Form 1040 or 1040A, line 9a.

Line 3. Other Interest and Dividends

Enter the following amounts and their sources (enclose additional statement if more space is necessary):

- Interest from obligations of other states and their political subdivisions (including your share, if any, from a partnership, an S corporation and a grantor-type trust or non-Massachusetts trust). Do not include exempt interest already included in Schedule B, line 1;

- Taxable distributions from Massachusetts S corporations not reported in Schedule B, line 2. Distributions in excess of the Massachusetts accumulated adjustments account are dividends to the extent of the corporation's Massachusetts accumulated earnings and profits. For more information, see Regulation 830 CMR 62.17A.1;

- Interest and dividends from a partnership, S corporation, grantor-type trust, or non-Massachusetts estate or trust from Massachusetts Schedule E. Generally, portfolio interest and dividend income from partnerships and S corporations should already be included in Schedule B, line 1 and line 2 amounts;

- Interest from a trade or business that is reported on Massachusetts Schedule C, line 32; or

- Interest or dividends from a mutual fund, if such distributions are not included in Schedule B, line 1 or line 2. See Schedule B, line 6.

Lines 5 and 6

Enter only amounts related to income that you have already included in lines 1, 2, and 3.

Line 5. Total Interest from Massachusetts Banks

Enter the total interest included in Form 1, line 5a (prior to the exemption amount being subtracted) only if it has been included in lines 1 or 3 of this schedule.

Line 6. Other Interest and Dividends to Be Excluded

Enter the total interest and dividends from the following sources (enclose an additional statement, if necessary) only if it has been included in lines 1 or 3 of this schedule:

- Interest on U.S. debt obligations. Enter interest received on U.S. Treasury bills, notes and bonds, savings bonds or other obligations of the United States, including its territories or dependencies. Such interest is tax-exempt in Massachusetts. For further information concerning exempt obligations of the United States, see TIR 89-8;

- Interest and dividends taxed directly to Massachusetts estates and trusts. Enter the interest and dividends that are taxed directly to a Massachusetts estate or trust (reportable on a Massachusetts Fiduciary Return, Form 2);

- Any distribution which is a return of capital included in total gross dividends, line 2;

- Any interest or dividends from obligations of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts or its political subdivisions held by you;

- Any exempt portion of interest or dividends from a mutual fund included in lines 1, 2 or 3 of this schedule. Enter only the exempt portion of interest or dividends derived from obligations of the U.S. government or the Commonwealth of Massachusetts or its political subdivisions; or

- Any interest on pre-retirement distributions from state and municipal contributory pension plans.

Do not enter in line 6 either of the following:

- Dividends from the earnings and profits accumulated prior to January 1, 1971 by any corporate trust which was not taxed directly by Massachusetts in prior years, even though such an entity is taxed directly now (obtain from the entity the taxable status of dividends paid to you); or

- Dividends from any corporate trust which is not taxed directly by Massachusetts. Such entities include: those not doing business in Massachusetts; regulated investment companies or real estate investment trusts (both as defined under the U.S. Internal Revenue Code, Sections 851 and 856); or holding companies (as defined in Massachusetts General Laws, Chapter 62, section 8).

Line 8. Allowable Deductions from Your Trade or Business

Enter the appropriate amount from Massachusetts Schedule C-2 if you qualify for an excess trade or business deduction. Generally, taxpayers may not use excess 5.1% deductions to offset other income. However, where the taxpayer files a Massachusetts Schedule C or Schedule E, Massachusetts law allows such offsets if the following requirements are met: the excess 5.1% deductions must be adjusted gross income deductions allowed under MGL Ch. 62, sec. 2(d); and these excess deductions may only be used to offset other income which is effectively connected with the active conduct of a trade or business or any other income allowed under IRC, sec. 469(d)(1)(B) to offset losses from passive activities.

Line 9. Subtotal Interest and Dividend Income

Subtract line 8 from line 7. If you have no short-term capital gains or losses, net long-term capital gains or losses, carryover short-term losses from prior years, long-term gains on collectibles and pre-1996 installment sales classified as capital gain income for Massachusetts purposes, gains or losses from the sale, exchange or involuntary conversion of property used in a trade or business and held for one year or less, allowable deductions from your trade or business, or excess exemptions, omit lines 10 through 37. Enter the amount from line 9 in line 38 of Schedule B and on Form 1, line 20, and omit lines 39 and 40 of Schedule B. Otherwise, complete parts 2, 3 and 4.

Part 2. Short-Term Capital Gains and Losses and Long-Term Gains on Collectibles and Pre-1996 Installment Sales

If there are any differences between U.S. and Massachusetts amounts reported in lines 10, 11, 12, 16 and 17, be sure to enter the Massachusetts amount. Possible differences include:

- Short-term capital gains taxed directly to Massachusetts estates and trusts (reportable on a Massachusetts Fiduciary Return, Form 2);
- Upon the sale of stock of an S corporation, the federal basis must be modified according to Massachusetts Income Tax Regulation, 830 CMR 62.17A.1; and
- Massachusetts has adopted basis adjustment rules to take into account differences between Massachusetts and federal tax laws. For more information regarding basis adjustment rules, see TIR 88-7.

Line 10. Short-Term Capital Gains

Enter the gross short-term capital gains included in U.S. Schedule D, lines 1 through 5, column h.

Line 11. Long-Term Capital Gains on Collectibles and Pre-1996 Installment Sales

Enter the amount of long-term capital gains on collectibles and pre-1996 installment sales classified as capital gain income for Massachusetts purposes, from Massachusetts Schedule D, line 12.

Line 12. Gain on Sale of Business Property

Enter from U.S. Form 4797 the amount of gain from the sale, exchange or involuntary conversion of property used in a trade or business and held for one year or less.

Line 14. Allowable Deductions from Your Trade or Business

Enter the appropriate amount from Massachusetts Schedule C-2 if you qualify for an excess trade or business deduction. Generally, taxpayers may not use excess 5.1% deductions to offset other income. However, where the taxpayer files a Massachusetts Schedule C or Schedule E, Massachusetts law allows such offsets if the following requirements are met: the excess 5.1% deductions must be adjusted gross income deductions allowed under MGL Ch. 62, sec. 2(d); and these excess deductions may only be used to offset other income which is effectively connected with the active conduct of a trade or business or any other income allowed under IRC, sec. 469(d)(1)(B) to offset losses from passive activities.

Line 16. Short-Term Capital Losses

Enter the gross short-term capital losses included in U.S. Schedule D, lines 1 through 5, column h.

Line 17. Loss on Sale of Business Property

Enter from U.S. Form 4797 the amount of loss from the sale, exchange or involuntary conversion of property used in a trade or business and held for one year or less.

Line 18. Prior Years Short-Term Unused Losses

You may use short-term losses accumulated in the previous taxable years beginning after 1981 in the computation of short-term gain or loss for the current year. Enter here the amount from your 2016 Massachusetts Schedule B, line 40.

Line 21. Available Short-Term Losses

Combine lines 19 and 20. This amount should be "0" or less. If line 21 is less than "0," go to line 22. If line 21 is "0," omit lines 22 through 28 and go to Part 3.

If Schedule B, line 21 is a loss and Schedule D, line 13 is a loss, omit line 22, enter the amount from line 21 in line 23 and line 40, omit lines 24 through 28 and complete Parts 3 and 4.

Line 22. Short-Term Losses Applied Against Long-Term Gains

If Schedule B, line 21 is a loss and Schedule D, line 13 is greater than "0," enter the smaller of Schedule B, line 21 (considered as a positive amount) or Schedule D, line 13 in Schedule B, line 22 and in Schedule D, line 14.

Line 24. Short-Term Gains and Long-Term Gains on Collectibles

Enter the amount from Schedule B, line 19. If Schedule D, line 13 is "0" or greater, omit line 25 and enter the amount from line 24 in line 26. If Schedule D, line 13 is a loss, go to Schedule B, line 25.

Line 25. Long-Term Losses Applied Against Short-Term Gains

If Schedule B, line 24 is greater than "0," and Schedule D, line 13 is a loss, enter the smaller of Schedule B, line 24 or Schedule D, line 13 (considered as a positive amount) in Schedule B, line 25 and in Schedule D, line 14.

Line 27. Long-Term Gains Deduction

Complete only if line 26 is greater than "0" and there is an entry on line 11.

- If there are no losses reported on lines 16, 17, 18 and 25, enter 50% of line 11.
- If the losses reported on lines 16, 17, 18 and 25 do not exceed the total amount of gain on lines 10 and 12, enter 50% of line 11.
- If the losses reported on lines 16, 17, 18 and 25 exceed the the total amount of gain on lines 10 and 12 enter 50% of line 11 minus 50% of the excess loss (total of lines 16, 17, 18 and 25 minus the total of lines 10 and 12).

Example: *Jack has a long-term capital gain on collectibles of $1,000 entered in line 11 and line 15. He does not have any other interest income (other than interest from Massachusetts banks) and dividend income. Jack also has a short-term capital loss of $100 entered in line 16 and a prior year short-term unused loss of $200 entered in line 18. Jack enters $350 in line 27:* ***$500 (50% of $1,000) minus $150 (50% of $300) = $350.***

Part 3. Adjusted Gross Interest, Dividends Short-Term Capital Gains and Long-Term Gains on Collectibles

Line 31. Subtotal Interest and Dividends

If Schedule D, line 15 is "0" or greater, omit Schedule B, line 32 and enter the amount from Schedule B, line 31 in Schedule B, line 33. If Schedule D, line 15 is a loss, go to Schedule B, line 32.

Line 32. Long-Term Losses Applied Against Interest and Dividends

If Schedule B, line 31 is a positive amount and Schedule D, line 15 is a loss, complete the Long-Term Capital Losses Applied Against Interest and Dividends Worksheet for Schedule B, Line 32

and Schedule D, Line 16. When completing the worksheet, be sure to enter all losses as a positive amount.

Schedule B, Line 32 and Schedule D, Line 16 Worksheet. Long-Term Capital Losses Applied Against Interest and Dividends

Complete only if Schedule B, line 31 is a positive amount and Schedule D, line 15 is a loss. Enter all losses as positive amounts.

1. *Enter amount from Schedule B, line 29* . . . . . _____
2. *Enter the lesser of line 1 or $2,000* . . . . . _____
3. *Enter the amount from Schedule B, line 30* . . . . . _____
4. *Subtract line 3 from line 2. If "0" or less omit the remainder of worksheet. Otherwise, complete lines 5 and 6* _____
5. *Enter any loss from Schedule D, line 15 as a positive amount. Otherwise, enter "0"* . . . . . _____
6. *If line 4 is less than or equal to line 5, enter line 4 here and in Schedule B, line 32 and in Schedule D, line 16. If line 4 is larger than line 5, enter line 5 here and in Schedule B, line 32 and in Schedule D, line 16.* . . _____

Part 4. Taxable Interest, Dividends and Certain Capital Gains

Line 36. Excess Exemptions

Enter the amount from line 5 of the Schedule B, Line 36 and Schedule D, Line 20 Worksheet (only if single, head of household or married filing a joint return and Form 1, line 18 is greater than Form 1, line 17).

Schedule D

Note: If showing a loss, be sure to mark over the "X" in the box to the left. Also, be sure to enclose with Form 1.

Long-Term Capital Gains and Losses Excluding Collectibles

You must complete Massachusetts Schedule D if you had long-term gains or losses from the sale or exchange of capital assets or from similar transactions which are granted capital gain or loss treatment on your U.S. return, or if you had capital gain distributions. If you did not file U.S. Schedule D but are reporting capital gain distributions on U.S. Form 1040, line 13 or 1040A, line 10, you must complete Massachusetts Schedule D (see line 6 instructions). Include gains from all property, wherever located. Long-term capital gains are gains on the sale or exchange of capital assets that have been held for more than one year on the date of the sale or exchange. Long-term capital losses are losses on the sale or exchange of capital assets that have been held for more than one year on the date of the sale or exchange.

The law defines "capital gain income" as gain from the sale or exchange of a capital asset. The definition of "capital asset" includes: (1) an asset which is a capital asset under IRC sec. 1221, or (2) property that is used in a trade or business within the meaning of IRC sec. 1231(b) without regard to the holding period as defined in said sec. 1231(b).

Differences

Significant differences between the U.S. and Massachusetts capital gain provisions are:

- IRC sec. 1244 losses reported as ordinary losses on your U.S. return must be reported on Massachusetts Schedule D;
- If you made a federal election under sec. 311 of the Tax Relief Act of 1997 to recognize gain on the deemed sale of a capital asset held on January 1, 2001, Massachusetts does not follow the federal rules at sec. 311 for determining the basis of the asset. See TIR 02-3. If you sold a capital asset in 2017 for which you made a federal sec. 311 election, the Massachusetts initial basis will not be the federal basis. The Massachusetts initial basis will be determined as of the date the asset was first acquired;
- Upon the sale of stock of an S corporation, the federal basis must be modified according to Massachusetts Income Tax Regulation, 830 CMR 62.17A.1; and
- Massachusetts has adopted basis adjustment rules to take into account differences between Massachusetts and federal tax laws. For more information regarding basis adjustment rules, see TIR 88-7.

Net ordinary losses that are itemized deductions on U.S. Schedule A are not allowable.

Installment Sales

If a sale was treated as an installment sale for U.S. income tax purposes, it may be treated the same way on your Massachusetts income tax return. Gains from pre-1996 installment sales are classified as either capital gains or ordinary income under the Massachusetts law in effect on the date the sale or exchange took place.

Gains from pre-1996 installment sales that are classified as capital gains should be reported as 12% income on Massachusetts Schedule B. If the asset was held for more than one year when it was sold, the gain will be eligible for a 50% long-term deduction. Gains from pre-1996 installment sales that are classified as capital gains included on Massachusetts Schedule D, line 4 should be reported on Massachusetts Schedule D, line 12 ("Long-term gains on collectibles and pre-1996 installment sales"). The amount of such gain is then reported on Massachusetts Schedule B, Part 2, line 11.

Gains from pre-1996 installment sales classified as ordinary income and that are included on Massachusetts Schedule D, line 4 should be reported on Massachusetts Schedule D, line 10 ("Differences"). The amount of such gain classified as ordinary income should then be reported on Form 1, line 9 ("Other income") and included on Schedule X, line 4 and identified as "2017 gain from pre-1996 installment sale."

Note: If you are reporting an installment sale occurring on or after January 1, 2003, report those gains on Schedule D. If you are reporting capital gains on installment sales that occurred during January 1, 1996 through December 31, 2002, do **not** file Schedule D. Instead, you must file Schedule D-IS, Installment Sales. Schedule D-IS can be obtained on DOR's website at mass.gov/dor.

Effective for sales on or after January 1, 2005, if you wish to report a sale on your Massachusetts return as an installment sale and the Massachusetts gain is $1 million or greater, you must apply in writing to the Department of Revenue's Installment Sales Unit. See TIR 04-28. The Commissioner of Revenue must approve your application to report the sale on the installment basis in Massachusetts before you file your return, and appropriate security must be posted. An explanatory statement must be enclosed with each return for the life of the installment sale. For further information contact the Installment Sales Unit at (617) 887-6950.

Lower Capital Gains Tax Rate for Gains from the Sale of Stock In Certain Massachusetts-Based Start-Up Corporations

Gains derived from the sale of investments which meet certain requirements are taxed at a rate of 3% instead of 5.1%. In order to qualify for the 3% rate, investments must have been made within five years of the corporation's date of incorporation and must be in stock that generally satisfies the definition of "qualified small business stock" under IRC § 1202 (c), other than the requirement that the stock be stock of a C corporation. In addition, the stock must be held for three years or more and the investments must be in a corporation which (1) is domiciled in Massachusetts, (2) is incorporated on or after January 1, 2011, (3) has less than $50 million in assets at the time of investment, and (4) complies with certain of the "active business" requirements of § 1202 of the Internal Revenue Code, i.e., § 1202 (e)(1), (e)(2), (e)(5), and (e)(6).

To be eligible as "qualified small business stock" under IRC § 1202(c), the stock must be acquired by the taxpayer at its original issue (directly or

through an underwriter) in exchange for money, property, or as compensation for services provided to the corporation. During substantially all of the taxpayer's holding period, at least 80 percent of the value of the corporation's assets must be used in the active conduct of one or more qualified businesses.

Note: If you are reporting a sale of stock in a certain Massachusetts-based start-up corporation(s), do **not** file Schedule D. Instead, you must report that gain(s) on Schedule D-IS, Installment Sales or qualified small business stock gains. Schedule D-IS can be obtained on DOR's website at mass.gov/dor.

Long-Term Capital Gains and Losses, Excluding Collectibles

Line 1. Long-Term Capital Gains and Losses

Enter the gain or loss included in U.S. Schedule D, lines 8a and 8b, column h.

Line 2. Long-Term Capital Gains and Losses

Enter the gain or loss included in U.S. Schedule D, line 9, column h.

Line 3. Long-Term Capital Gains and Losses

Enter the gain or loss included in U.S. Schedule D, line 10, column h.

Line 4. Gain from Sales of Business Property and Other Long-Term Gains and Losses

Enter the gain or loss included in U.S. Schedule D, line 11, column h.

Line 5. Net Long-Term Gain or Loss from Partnerships, S Corporations, Estates and Trusts

Enter the gain or loss included in U.S. Schedule D, line 12, column h.

Line 6. Capital Gain Distributions

If you did not file U.S. Schedule D, enter the capital gain distributions reported to you by a mutual fund or real estate investment trust included in the amount from U.S. Form 1040, line 13 or 1040A, line 10.

If you did file a U.S. Schedule D, enter the capital gain distributions reported to you by a mutual fund or real estate investment trust included in U.S. Schedule D, line 13, column h.

Line 7. Massachusetts Long-Term Capital Gains and Losses Included in U.S. Form 4797, Part II

Enter amounts included in U.S. Form 4797, Part II treated as capital gains or losses for Massachusetts purposes (not included in lines 1 through 6). These include ordinary gains from the sale of Section 1231 property, recapture amounts under Sections 1245, 1250 and 1255, Section 1244 losses and the loss on the sale, exchange or involuntary conversion of property used in a trade or business.

Line 8. Carryover Losses from Previous Years

If you have a carryover loss from a prior year, enter in line 8 the total amount of carryover losses from your 2016 Massachusetts Schedule D, line 23.

Line 10. Differences

Enter any differences between the gains or losses reportable for Massachusetts tax purposes and the U.S. gains or losses reported in Massachusetts Schedule D, lines 1 through 8. Differences include:

- Pre-1996 installment sales classified as ordinary income for Massachusetts purposes;
- Long-term capital gains or losses from transactions reported as installment sales for U.S. income tax purposes but not for Massachusetts; and
- Massachusetts has adopted basis adjustment rules to take into account differences between Massachusetts and federal tax laws.

Line 11. Adjusted Capital Gains and Losses

Exclude/subtract line 10 from line 9 and enter the result in line 11.

- If line 10 is a loss, add loss as a positive number to the amount recorded in line 9. See the following examples:

Schedule D

Line	ex. A	ex. B	ex. C	ex. D
9	$1,000	$1,000	$ 700*	$700*
10	500	300*	500	500*
11	500	1,300	1,200*	200*

*denotes loss

- If in line 10 you entered amounts which increase the amounts reported from U.S. to Massachusetts, for example, a long-term gain reported as installment sales for U.S. tax purposes but not for Massachusetts, add the amount in line 10 to the amount in line 9.

Line 12. Long-Term Gains on Collectibles and Pre-1996 Installment Sales

Enter in line 12 the amount of long-term gains on collectibles and pre-1996 installment sales classified as capital gain income for Massachusetts purposes that are included in line 11.

Long-term gains on collectibles and pre-1996 installment sales classified as capital gain income for Massachusetts purposes are taxed at the 12% rate and should be entered on Schedule B, line 11.

Collectibles are defined as any capital asset that is a collectible within the meaning of Internal Revenue Code section 408(m), as amended and in effect for the taxable year, including works of art, rugs, antiques, metals, gems, stamps, alcoholic beverages, certain coins, and any other items treated as collectibles for federal tax purposes.

Line 13. Subtotal

Subtract line 12 from line 11 and enter the result in line 13.

If Schedule D, line 13 is a loss and Schedule B, line 21 is less than "0," omit Schedule D, lines 14 through 16, enter the amount from Schedule D, line 13 in Schedule D, line 17, omit Schedule D, lines 18 through 22 and enter the amount from Schedule D, line 17 in Schedule D, line 23, and enter "0" on Form 1, line 24.

If Schedule D, line 13 is a gain and Schedule B, line 21 is a loss, go to Schedule D, line 14.

If Schedule D, line 13 is a loss and Schedule B, line 24 is "0" or greater, go to Schedule D, line 14.

If Schedule D, line 13 is a gain, and Schedule B, line 24 is "0" or greater, omit Schedule D, lines 14 through 16 and enter the amount from Schedule D, line 13 in Schedule D, line 17.

Line 14. Capital Losses Applied Against Capital Gains

If Schedule D, line 13 is a positive amount and Schedule B, line 22 is a loss, enter the smaller of Schedule D, line 13 or Schedule B, line 21 (considered as a positive amount) in Schedule D, line 14 and in Schedule B, line 22.

If Schedule D, line 13 is a loss and Schedule B, line 24 is a positive amount, enter the smaller of Schedule D, line 13 (considered as a positive amount) or Schedule B, line 24 in Schedule D, line 14 and in Schedule B, line 25.

Line 15. Subtotal

If line 13 is greater than "0," subtract line 14 from line 13. If line 13 is less than "0," combine lines 13 and 14.

If Schedule D, line 15 is a loss and Schedule B, line 24 is "0" or greater and Schedule B, line 31 is a positive amount, go to Schedule D, line 16.

If Schedule D, line 15 is a loss, and Schedule B, line 21 is "0" or less, omit Schedule D, line 16, enter the amount from Schedule D, line 15 in Schedule D, line 17, omit Schedule D, lines 18 through 22 and enter the amount from Schedule D, line 17 in Schedule D, line 23, and enter "0" on Form 1, line 24.

Line 16. Long-Term Capital Losses Applied Against Interest and Dividends

If Schedule D, line 15 is a loss, and Schedule B, line 24 is "0" or greater and Schedule B, line 31 is a positive amount, complete the Long-Term Capital Losses Applied Against Interest and Dividends Worksheet for Schedule B, Line 32 and Schedule D, Line 16.

Line 17. Subtotal

Combine line 15 and line 16. If Schedule D, line 17 is "0," enter "0" in lines 18 through 21 and omit lines 22 and 23. If Schedule D, line 17 is a loss, omit lines 18 through 22 and enter the amount from line 17 in line 23.

Line 18. Allowable Deductions From Your Trade or Business

Enter the appropriate amount from Massachusetts Schedule C-2 if you qualify for an excess trade or business deduction. Generally, taxpayers may not use excess 5.1% deductions to offset other income. However, where the taxpayer files a Massachusetts Schedule C or Schedule E, Massachusetts law allows such offsets if the following requirements are met: the excess 5.1% deductions must be adjusted gross income deductions allowed under MGL Ch. 62, sec. 2(d); and these excess deductions may only be used to offset other income which is effectively connected with the active conduct of a trade or business or any other income allowed under IRC, sec. 469(d)(1)(B) to offset losses from passive activities.

Line 20. Excess Exemptions

Enter in line 20 the amount from line 8 of the Schedule B, Line 36 and Schedule D, Line 20 Worksheet (only if single, head of household or married filing joint return).

Line 22. Tax On Long-Term Capital Gains

Multiply line 21 by .051 and enter the result here and in Form 1, line 24.

Note: If choosing the optional 5.85% tax rate, multiply line 21 by .0585 and enter the result here and in Form 1, line 24.

Line 23. Available Losses for Carryover

Enter the amount from Schedule D, line 17, only if it is a loss.

Schedule C

Note: If showing a loss, be sure to mark over the "X" in the box to the left. Also, be sure to enclose with Form 1.

Substituting U.S. Schedules C or C-EZ

U.S. Schedules C or C-EZ are no longer allowed as a substitute for Massachusetts Schedule C.

Profit or Loss from Business or Profession

Massachusetts Schedule C is provided to report income and deductions from each business or profession operated as a sole proprietorship.

If your business deductions, excluding the Abandoned Building Renovation Deduction, exceed Schedule C income and any other income taxable at the 5.1% rate, such excess deductions may be subtracted from the other income that is effectively connected with the active conduct of your trade or business and any other income allowed under IRC Section 469(d)(1)(B) to offset losses from passive activities. To compute the excess trade or business deductions use Massachusetts Schedule C-2. This form is available by visiting mass.gov/dor, or you may have one mailed to you by calling (617) 887-6367.

Registration Information

In the space provided, describe the business or professional activity that provided your principal source of income reported on line 1. If you owned more than one business, you must complete a separate Schedule C for each business. Give the general field or activity and the type of product or service.

Employer Identification Number

You need an Employer Identification number (EIN) only if you had a Keogh plan, were required to file an employment, excise, estate, trust, or alcohol, tobacco and firearms tax return or employ contract labor. If you do not have an EIN, leave the line blank. Do **not** enter your Social Security number.

Small Business Energy Exemption

If you are claiming the small business energy exemption from the sales tax on purchases of taxable energy or heating fuel during 2017, you must have five or fewer employees. You must enter the number of your employees in the space provided.

Accounting Method

If you filed a return on the accrual basis last year, your return for this year must be on the same basis. If a taxpayer requesting permission to change an accounting method for Massachusetts purposes is eligible for an automatic change of accounting method federally, and has correctly followed the most recently issued federal revenue procedure for requesting an automatic change, then the taxpayer should file his/her annual return using the new method and write at the top, "Automatic Change of Accounting Method — filed in compliance with DOR Directive 02-13." The taxpayer should enclose a copy of federal Form 3115, together with any required statements. See DOR Directive 02-13 for further information.

Material Participation

Indicate if you materially participated in the operation of this business during 2017. If you did not materially participate and have a loss from this business, see line 33 for further instructions.

Line 1a. Gross Receipts or Sales

In the boxes provided, enter gross receipts or sales from your business. Be sure to include on this line amounts you received in your trade or business as shown on Form 1099-MISC, Miscellaneous Income. If the nature of your business is such that you have gross or other income that is interest (other than from Massachusetts banks) and dividend income, exclude this income from lines 1 and 4 on Massachusetts Schedule C and include it in line 32 and in Schedule B, line 3.

Note: If not required to file Schedule B (see Schedule B instructions), enter this income on Form 1, line 20. Examples of interest (other than from Massachusetts banks) and dividend income are interest received on loans, notes receivable or charge accounts that you accept in the ordinary course of business, and dividends on stocks received in payment for goods and services. Capital gains from the sale or exchange of assets used in your business are not reported on Schedule C. Use U.S. Form 4797 and report the amount in Form 1, Schedule B and/or Schedule D. You must also exclude from Schedule C any income and expenses that pertain to activities for yourself as distinguished from those performed for your customers. Such income must be reported by class of income in Schedules B and D. Personal expenses are not deductible.

If you received Form W-2 and the "Statutory employee" box in item 13 of that form was checked, report your income and expenses related to that income on Schedule C. Enter your statutory employee income from box 1 of Form W-2 on line 1 of Schedule C and fill in the oval. Statutory em-

ployees include full-time life insurance agents, certain agent or commission drivers and traveling salespersons and certain homeworkers. If you had both self-employment income and statutory employee income, do not combine these amounts on a single Schedule C. In this case, you must file separate Schedule Cs.

Line 4. Other Income

If you received bartering income, you must report the fair market value of goods or services received in payment for your goods and services in line 4. Do not include interest income (other than from Massachusetts banks) and dividends here (see line 32).

Line 7. Bad Debts From Sales or Services

Include debts and partial debts from sales or services that were included in income and are definitely known to be worthless. If you later collect a debt that you deducted as a bad debt, include it as income in the year collected.

Note: Cash method taxpayers cannot take a bad debt deduction unless the amount was previously included in income.

Line 11. Depreciation and Section 179 Deduction

Massachusetts adopts the current federal rules at section 179 for expensing certain depreciable business assets. For property placed in service in tax years beginning after December 31, 2013 and before January 1, 2015, the maximum section 179 expensing allowance is $510,000.

Line 17. Pension and Profit-Sharing Plans

Enter your deduction for contributions to a pension, profit-sharing or annuity plan, or plans for the benefit of your employees. If the plan includes you as a self-employed person, do not include contributions made as an employer on your behalf. See DOR Directive 08-3 for more information.

Line 23. Meals and Entertainment

Line 23a. Enter your total business meal and entertainment expenses. Include meals while traveling away from home for business. Instead of the actual cost of your meals while traveling away from home, you may use the standard meal allowance. Business meal expenses are deductible only if they are (a) directly related to or associated with the conduct of your trade or business, (b) not lavish or extravagant and (c) incurred while you or your employee is present at the meal. Club dues are not allowed as a business deduction.

Line 23b. Generally, you may deduct only 50% of your business meal and entertainment expenses, including meals incurred while traveling away from home on business. However, you may fully deduct meals and entertainment furnished or reimbursed to an employee if you properly treat the expense as wages subject to withholding. You may also fully deduct meals and entertainment provided to a nonemployee to the extent the expenses are includible in the gross income of that person and reported on Form 1099-MISC. Figure how much of the amount on line 23a is subject to the 50% limit. Then, enter 50% of that amount on line 23b. This amount should be subtracted from the amount in line 23a. Enter the result in line 23 of Massachusetts Schedule C.

Line 30. Abandoned Building Renovation Deduction

Massachusetts allows businesses to deduct 10% of the costs incurred in renovating certain buildings located in an Economic Opportunity Area (EOA). The buildings must be designated as abandoned by the Economic Assistance Coordinating Council. The renovation deduction may be taken in addition to any other deduction for which the renovation costs may qualify. For more information, contact the Massachusetts Office of Business Development.

In line 30 enter 10% of the costs of renovating a qualifying abandoned building.

Line 32. Interest (other than from Massachusetts banks) and Dividend Income

If you have interest (other than from Massachusetts banks) and dividend income reported on U.S. Schedule C, lines 1 and/or 6 or Schedule C-EZ, line 1, enter that amount in line 32 and in Massachusetts Schedule B, line 3. If you are not required to file Schedule B (see Schedule B instructions), enter that amount on Form 1, line 20. Do not include such amounts on Massachusetts Schedule C, lines 1 and/or 4.

Line 33. If You Have a Loss

Fill in the oval in line 33a if all of your investment is at risk. Enter your loss from line 31 on Form 1, line 6 **unless** you answered "No" to the question on material participation on the front of Schedule C. If you answered "No" to this question, complete a pro forma copy of U.S. Form 8582 that reflects only income being reported on your Massachusetts return. Enter in Massachusetts Schedule C, line 31 your allowable loss calculated on Form 8582.

Fill in the oval in line 33b if only some of your investment is at risk. To determine the amount of your allowable loss, complete a pro forma copy of U.S. Form 6198 that reflects only income being reported on your Massachusetts return. Enter the amount calculated on U.S. Form 6198 in line 31 unless you answered "no" to the question on material participation on the front of Schedule C. In this case, your loss is further limited. Use the amounts calculated on your pro forma U.S. Form 6198 to complete a pro forma U.S. Form 8582. If your at-risk amount is "0" or less, enter "0" in line 31.

Senior Circuit Breaker Tax Credit

What Is It?

Senior citizens in Massachusetts may be eligible to claim a refundable credit on their state income taxes for the real estate taxes they paid on the Massachusetts residential property they own or rent and which they occupy as their principal residence. The maximum credit allowed is $1,080 for the tax year beginning January 1, 2017. See TIR 17-8 for more information.

Eligible taxpayers who own their property may claim a credit equal to the amount by which their property tax payments in tax year 2017 (excluding any exemptions and/or abatements), including water and sewer debt charges, exceed 10% of their "total income" for the same current tax year. Taxpayers residing in communities that do not include water and sewer debt service in their property tax assessments may claim, in addition to their property tax payments, 50% of the water and sewer use charges actually paid during the tax year when figuring their credit.

Renters may claim a credit in the amount by which 25% of their annual rental payment is more than 10% of their total income.

For purposes of the tax credit, a taxpayer's "total income" includes taxable income as well as exempt income such as Social Security, Treasury bills and public pensions. For a complete list of what constitutes "total income," see TIR 01-19.

Who Is Eligible for the Credit?

To be eligible for the credit for the 2017 tax year, a taxpayer must be 65 years of age or older before January 1, 2018 (for joint filers, it is sufficient if one taxpayer is 65 years of age or older), must own or rent residential property in Massachusetts and occupy the property as his or her principal residence, and must not be the dependent of another taxpayer. The taxpayer's total income cannot exceed $57,000 for a single filer who is not the head of a household, $72,000 for a head of household, or $86,000 for taxpayers filing jointly. No credit is allowed for a married taxpayer unless a joint return is filed. Moreover, the assessed valuation of the real estate cannot exceed $747,000.

No credit is allowed if the taxpayer claims the "married filing separate" status, receives a federal or state rent subsidy, rents from a tax-exempt entity, or is the dependent of another taxpayer.

Is the Tax Credit Considered Income?

Tax credits received by eligible taxpayers are not considered income for the purpose of obtaining eligibility or benefits under other means-tested assistance programs including food, medical, housing, energy and educational assistance programs.

How Does a Taxpayer Claim the Credit?

Taxpayers who are eligible for the tax credit in the 2017 tax year can claim the credit by submitting a completed Schedule CB, Circuit Breaker Credit, with their 2017 state income tax return. Eligible taxpayers who do not normally file a state income tax return may obtain a refund by filing a return with Schedule CB. As with all claimed tax credits and deductions, the taxpayer must keep all pertinent records, receipts and other documentation supporting his or her claim for the credit.

Line 1. Living Quarters Status During 2017

Be sure to fill in the appropriate oval. If you were a renter in 2017 and you received any federal and/or state subsidy, or you rent from a tax-exempt entity, you do not qualify for the Circuit Breaker Credit.

Homeowners, fill in the appropriate "Yes" or "No" oval to indicate if you owned a multi-use or multi-family property. A taxpayer who owns a principal residence with a land area in excess of one acre or a multi-use building or land area, for example, a storefront with an apartment above, may only claim the taxpayer's proportional share of the real estate tax payments (Schedule CB, line 10), including water and sewer use charges (Schedule CB, line 13), which corresponds to the portion of the residence used and occupied as principal residence. A taxpayer who owns a multiple family dwelling (a multi-family residence that includes the taxpayer's personal residence), may only claim the taxpayer's proportional share of the taxes (Schedule CB, line 10) or sewer and water use charges (Schedule CB, line13) paid. For example, where a condominium association pays one sewer and water bill for multiple owners, each owner may only claim the proportional share of the use charges attributable to the taxpayer's condominium (for example, the condominium owner's percentage interest in the undivided interest of common areas and facilities).

Line 2. Assessed Value of Principal Residence as of January 1, 2017

Enter the amount of the assessed value of your principal residence as of January 1, 2017. If you own a multi-family home, mixed-use property, or more than one acre of land, only the assessed value of your principal residence, together with the land that immediately surrounds and is associated with that residence, not to exceed one acre, should be used. If the assessed value is over $747,000, you do not qualify for the credit. Contact your local city or town's assessors' office if you have any questions in determining the amount of the assessed value of your principal residence as of January 1, 2017.

Income Calculation

Qualifying income for the Circuit Breaker Credit (Schedule CB, lines 3 through 9) is the taxpayer's Massachusetts AGI as defined in MGL Ch. 62, sec. 2 increased by various amounts that may have been excluded or subtracted when originally calculating the taxpayer's Massachusetts AGI, less certain exemptions claimed by the taxpayer. Amounts added back to Massachusetts AGI in computing qualifying income include income from Social Security, retirement, pension or annuities, cash public assistance, tax-exempt interest and dividends, net capital losses, long-term capital losses, certain capital gains, income from a partnership or trust not otherwise included in the taxpayer's Massachusetts AGI, and gross receipts (for example, the return of capital or gifts) from any other source except the tax credit itself. The exemptions allowed which decrease the total income amount are those allowed for blindness, dependents and taxpayers who are at least age 65 by the end of the tax year.

Line 4. Total Social Security Benefits

Enter in line 4 the amount of Social Security benefits received in 2017. Social Security benefits include retirement, disability, dependent, survivorship and insurance. Medicare premiums withheld from Social Security payments should **not** be excluded.

Line 5. Pension, Annuities, IRA/Keogh Distributions Not Taxed on Your Massachusetts Tax Return

Enter in line 5 the amount of pension, annuities, IRA/Keogh distributions not taxed on your Massachusetts Form 1. See Form 1, line 4 instructions, Pension and Annuities, for a list of exempt items that must be included in Schedule CB, line 5 as part of total income for the purposes of calculating the Circuit Breaker Credit.

Line 6. Miscellaneous Income Including Cash Public Assistance

Enter the amount of miscellaneous income, including cash public assistance, received during 2017. This includes but is not limited to food stamps and welfare payments, disability income, gifts, sick pay, worker's compensation and return of capital.

Credit Calculation

If you filled in the "Homeowner" oval in line 1, complete lines 10 through 17, if you filled in the "Renter" oval in line 1, go to line 18.

Line 10. Real Estate Taxes Paid in Calendar Year 2017 for Your Principal Residence

Enter the amount of real estate taxes paid in calendar year 2017. Be sure to include real estate tax payments made pursuant to the Community Preservation Act, the Cape Cod Open Space Land Acquisition Program and/or paid to a tax-levying district.

If you own a multi-family home, mixed-use property, or your principal residence has a land area in excess of one acre, see TIR 01-19 for information on how to prorate real estate taxes paid.

Note: Real estate taxes paid in a calendar or taxable year generally reflect taxes assessed for two different fiscal years. If a community collects taxes quarterly, a taxpayer may have made four payments during a calendar year. These payments are billed as due on the following dates: February 1, May 1, August 1, and November 1. If a community collects taxes semi-annually, a taxpayer may have made two payments during the calendar year. The first payment is billed as due on May 1 and the second as due on November 1, or 30 days after it is mailed, if the bill is mailed after October 1. If you own a multi-family home, mixed-use property, or your principle residence has a land area in excess of one acre, contact your local city or town's collector's office if you have any questions in determining the amount of real estate taxes paid in calendar year 2017 for your principal residence.

Line 11. Adjustments to Real Estate Taxes Paid

Enter the amount from line 4 of the Adjustments to Real Estate Taxes Paid Worksheet for Schedule CB, line 11, on page 2 of Schedule CB. Adjustments to real estate taxes paid include:

- Abatements granted by local assessors or earned through the Senior Work Program (do not exclude this amount if it was already reflected on your tax bill and you did not pay it);

- Exemptions granted by cities or towns to qualifying veterans, surviving spouses, blind persons and the elderly (do not exclude this amount if it was already reflected on your tax bill and you did not pay it);
- Interest charges assessed due to delinquent payments; and
- Betterments or special assessments levied upon the property.

Line 13. Water and Sewer Use Charges Paid in 2017

Contact your town official to determine if your community has elected to include water and sewer debt charges in the property tax assessment. Taxpayers residing in communities that do not include water and sewer debt charges in the property tax assessments may include 50% of the actual water and sewer use charges paid during the taxable year. If they have elected to include those charges in the property tax assessment, enter "0" in line 13. If they have not elected to include those charges, enter 50% of your actual water and sewer use charges paid in 2017 in line 13.

If you own a multi-family home, mixed-use property, or your principal residence has a land area in excess of one acre, see TIR 01-19 for information on how to prorate water and sewer use charges.

Line 18. Rent Paid for Your Principal Residence in 2017

Enter in line 18a the total amount of rent paid for your principal Massachusetts residence in 2017. Divide that amount by 4 (25%) and enter the result in line 18. In the space provided, be sure to enter your landlord's name and address. If you received any federal and/or state rent subsidy, or you rent from a tax-exempt entity, you do not qualify for the Circuit Breaker Credit.

2017 Massachusetts Income Tax Table at the **5.1% Rate**

Use this table to calculate tax for taxable 5.1% income (line 21) of not more than $24,000.

Line 22 instructions: To find your **tax on 5.1% Income** (line 22), read down the tax table income column to the line containing the amount you entered in line 21. Then read across to the **TAX** column and enter this amount in line 22. If your taxable 5.1% income in line 21 is greater than $24,000, multiply the amount by .051. Enter the result in line 22.

Note: If choosing the optional 5.85% tax rate, multiply line 21 and the amount in Schedule D, line 21 by .0585.

INCOME			INCOME			INCOME			INCOME			INCOME			INCOME		
More than	But not more than	TAX	More than	But not more than	TAX	More than	But not more than	TAX	More than	But not more than	TAX	More than	But not more than	TAX	More than	But not more than	TAX
$ 9	$ 50	$ 1	$ 4,000	$ 4,050	$ 205	$ 8,000	$ 8,050	$ 409	$12,000	$12,050	$ 613	$16,000	$16,050	$ 817	$20,000	$20,050	$1,021
50	100	4	4,050	4,100	208	8,050	8,100	412	12,050	12,100	616	16,050	16,100	820	20,050	20,100	1,024
100	150	6	4,100	4,150	210	8,100	8,150	414	12,100	12,150	618	16,100	16,150	822	20,100	20,150	1,026
150	200	9	4,150	4,200	213	8,150	8,200	417	12,150	12,200	621	16,150	16,200	825	20,150	20,200	1,029
200	250	11	4,200	4,250	215	8,200	8,250	419	12,200	12,250	623	16,200	16,250	827	20,200	20,250	1,031
250	300	14	4,250	4,300	218	8,250	8,300	422	12,250	12,300	626	16,250	16,300	830	20,250	20,300	1,034
300	350	17	4,300	4,350	221	8,300	8,350	425	12,300	12,350	629	16,300	16,350	833	20,300	20,350	1,037
350	400	19	4,350	4,400	223	8,350	8,400	427	12,350	12,400	631	16,350	16,400	835	20,350	20,400	1,039
400	450	22	4,400	4,450	226	8,400	8,450	430	12,400	12,450	634	16,400	16,450	838	20,400	20,450	1,042
450	500	24	4,450	4,500	228	8,450	8,500	432	12,450	12,500	636	16,450	16,500	840	20,450	20,500	1,044
500	550	27	4,500	4,550	231	8,500	8,550	435	12,500	12,550	639	16,500	16,550	843	20,500	20,550	1,047
550	600	29	4,550	4,600	233	8,550	8,600	437	12,550	12,600	641	16,550	16,600	845	20,550	20,600	1,049
600	650	32	4,600	4,650	236	8,600	8,650	440	12,600	12,650	644	16,600	16,650	848	20,600	20,650	1,052
650	700	34	4,650	4,700	238	8,650	8,700	442	12,650	12,700	646	16,650	16,700	850	20,650	20,700	1,054
700	750	37	4,700	4,750	241	8,700	8,750	445	12,700	12,750	649	16,700	16,750	853	20,700	20,750	1,057
750	800	40	4,750	4,800	244	8,750	8,800	448	12,750	12,800	652	16,750	16,800	856	20,750	20,800	1,060
800	850	42	4,800	4,850	246	8,800	8,850	450	12,800	12,850	654	16,800	16,850	858	20,800	20,850	1,062
850	900	45	4,850	4,900	249	8,850	8,900	453	12,850	12,900	657	16,850	16,900	861	20,850	20,900	1,065
900	950	47	4,900	4,950	251	8,900	8,950	455	12,900	12,950	659	16,900	16,950	863	20,900	20,950	1,067
950	1,000	50	4,950	5,000	254	8,950	9,000	458	12,950	13,000	662	16,950	17,000	866	20,950	21,000	1,070
1,000	1,050	52	5,000	5,050	256	9,000	9,050	460	13,000	13,050	664	17,000	17,050	868	21,000	21,050	1,072
1,050	1,100	55	5,050	5,100	259	9,050	9,100	463	13,050	13,100	667	17,050	17,100	871	21,050	21,100	1,075
1,100	1,150	57	5,100	5,150	261	9,100	9,150	465	13,100	13,150	669	17,100	17,150	873	21,100	21,150	1,077
1,150	1,200	60	5,150	5,200	264	9,150	9,200	468	13,150	13,200	672	17,150	17,200	876	21,150	21,200	1,080
1,200	1,250	62	5,200	5,250	266	9,200	9,250	470	13,200	13,250	674	17,200	17,250	878	21,200	21,250	1,082
1,250	1,300	65	5,250	5,300	269	9,250	9,300	473	13,250	13,300	677	17,250	17,300	881	21,250	21,300	1,085
1,300	1,350	68	5,300	5,350	272	9,300	9,350	476	13,300	13,350	680	17,300	17,350	884	21,300	21,350	1,088
1,350	1,400	70	5,350	5,400	274	9,350	9,400	478	13,350	13,400	682	17,350	17,400	886	21,350	21,400	1,090
1,400	1,450	73	5,400	5,450	277	9,400	9,450	481	13,400	13,450	685	17,400	17,450	889	21,400	21,450	1,093
1,450	1,500	75	5,450	5,500	279	9,450	9,500	483	13,450	13,500	687	17,450	17,500	891	21,450	21,500	1,095
1,500	1,550	78	5,500	5,550	282	9,500	9,550	486	13,500	13,550	690	17,500	17,550	894	21,500	21,550	1,098
1,550	1,600	80	5,550	5,600	284	9,550	9,600	488	13,550	13,600	692	17,550	17,600	896	21,550	21,600	1,100
1,600	1,650	83	5,600	5,650	287	9,600	9,650	491	13,600	13,650	695	17,600	17,650	899	21,600	21,650	1,103
1,650	1,700	85	5,650	5,700	289	9,650	9,700	493	13,650	13,700	697	17,650	17,700	901	21,650	21,700	1,105
1,700	1,750	88	5,700	5,750	292	9,700	9,750	496	13,700	13,750	700	17,700	17,750	904	21,700	21,750	1,108
1,750	1,800	91	5,750	5,800	295	9,750	9,800	499	13,750	13,800	703	17,750	17,800	907	21,750	21,800	1,111
1,800	1,850	93	5,800	5,850	297	9,800	9,850	501	13,800	13,850	705	17,800	17,850	909	21,800	21,850	1,113
1,850	1,900	96	5,850	5,900	300	9,850	9,900	504	13,850	13,900	708	17,850	17,900	912	21,850	21,900	1,116
1,900	1,950	98	5,900	5,950	302	9,900	9,950	506	13,900	13,950	710	17,900	17,950	914	21,900	21,950	1,118
1,950	2,000	101	5,950	6,000	305	9,950	10,000	509	13,950	14,000	713	17,950	18,000	917	21,950	22,000	1,121
2,000	2,050	103	6,000	6,050	307	10,000	10,050	511	14,000	14,050	715	18,000	18,050	919	22,000	22,050	1,123
2,050	2,100	106	6,050	6,100	310	10,050	10,100	514	14,050	14,100	718	18,050	18,100	922	22,050	22,100	1,126
2,100	2,150	108	6,100	6,150	312	10,100	10,150	516	14,100	14,150	720	18,100	18,150	924	22,100	22,150	1,128
2,150	2,200	111	6,150	6,200	315	10,150	10,200	519	14,150	14,200	723	18,150	18,200	927	22,150	22,200	1,131
2,200	2,250	113	6,200	6,250	317	10,200	10,250	521	14,200	14,250	725	18,200	18,250	929	22,200	22,250	1,133
2,250	2,300	116	6,250	6,300	320	10,250	10,300	524	14,250	14,300	728	18,250	18,300	932	22,250	22,300	1,136
2,300	2,350	119	6,300	6,350	323	10,300	10,350	527	14,300	14,350	731	18,300	18,350	935	22,300	22,350	1,139
2,350	2,400	121	6,350	6,400	325	10,350	10,400	529	14,350	14,400	733	18,350	18,400	937	22,350	22,400	1,141
2,400	2,450	124	6,400	6,450	328	10,400	10,450	532	14,400	14,450	736	18,400	18,450	940	22,400	22,450	1,144
2,450	2,500	126	6,450	6,500	330	10,450	10,500	534	14,450	14,500	738	18,450	18,500	942	22,450	22,500	1,146
2,500	2,550	129	6,500	6,550	333	10,500	10,550	537	14,500	14,550	741	18,500	18,550	945	22,500	22,550	1,149
2,550	2,600	131	6,550	6,600	335	10,550	10,600	539	14,550	14,600	743	18,550	18,600	947	22,550	22,600	1,151
2,600	2,650	134	6,600	6,650	338	10,600	10,650	542	14,600	14,650	746	18,600	18,650	950	22,600	22,650	1,154
2,650	2,700	136	6,650	6,700	340	10,650	10,700	544	14,650	14,700	748	18,650	18,700	952	22,650	22,700	1,156
2,700	2,750	139	6,700	6,750	343	10,700	10,750	547	14,700	14,750	751	18,700	18,750	955	22,700	22,750	1,159
2,750	2,800	142	6,750	6,800	346	10,750	10,800	550	14,750	14,800	754	18,750	18,800	958	22,750	22,800	1,162
2,800	2,850	144	6,800	6,850	348	10,800	10,850	552	14,800	14,850	756	18,800	18,850	960	22,800	22,850	1,164
2,850	2,900	147	6,850	6,900	351	10,850	10,900	555	14,850	14,900	759	18,850	18,900	963	22,850	22,900	1,167
2,900	2,950	149	6,900	6,950	353	10,900	10,950	557	14,900	14,950	761	18,900	18,950	965	22,900	22,950	1,169
2,950	3,000	152	6,950	7,000	356	10,950	11,000	560	14,950	15,000	764	18,950	19,000	968	22,950	23,000	1,172
3,000	3,050	154	7,000	7,050	358	11,000	11,050	562	15,000	15,050	766	19,000	19,050	970	23,000	23,050	1,174
3,050	3,100	157	7,050	7,100	361	11,050	11,100	565	15,050	15,100	769	19,050	19,100	973	23,050	23,100	1,177
3,100	3,150	159	7,100	7,150	363	11,100	11,150	567	15,100	15,150	771	19,100	19,150	975	23,100	23,150	1,179
3,150	3,200	162	7,150	7,200	366	11,150	11,200	570	15,150	15,200	774	19,150	19,200	978	23,150	23,200	1,182
3,200	3,250	164	7,200	7,250	368	11,200	11,250	572	15,200	15,250	776	19,200	19,250	980	23,200	23,250	1,184
3,250	3,300	167	7,250	7,300	371	11,250	11,300	575	15,250	15,300	779	19,250	19,300	983	23,250	23,300	1,187
3,300	3,350	170	7,300	7,350	374	11,300	11,350	578	15,300	15,350	782	19,300	19,350	986	23,300	23,350	1,190
3,350	3,400	172	7,350	7,400	376	11,350	11,400	580	15,350	15,400	784	19,350	19,400	988	23,350	23,400	1,192
3,400	3,450	175	7,400	7,450	379	11,400	11,450	583	15,400	15,450	787	19,400	19,450	991	23,400	23,450	1,195
3,450	3,500	177	7,450	7,500	381	11,450	11,500	585	15,450	15,500	789	19,450	19,500	993	23,450	23,500	1,197
3,500	3,550	180	7,500	7,550	384	11,500	11,550	588	15,500	15,550	792	19,500	19,550	996	23,500	23,550	1,200
3,550	3,600	182	7,550	7,600	386	11,550	11,600	590	15,550	15,600	794	19,550	19,600	998	23,550	23,600	1,202
3,600	3,650	185	7,600	7,650	389	11,600	11,650	593	15,600	15,650	797	19,600	19,650	1,001	23,600	23,650	1,205
3,650	3,700	187	7,650	7,700	391	11,650	11,700	595	15,650	15,700	799	19,650	19,700	1,003	23,650	23,700	1,207
3,700	3,750	190	7,700	7,750	394	11,700	11,750	598	15,700	15,750	802	19,700	19,750	1,006	23,700	23,750	1,210
3,750	3,800	193	7,750	7,800	397	11,750	11,800	601	15,750	15,800	805	19,750	19,800	1,009	23,750	23,800	1,213
3,800	3,850	195	7,800	7,850	399	11,800	11,850	603	15,800	15,850	807	19,800	19,850	1,011	23,800	23,850	1,215
3,850	3,900	198	7,850	7,900	402	11,850	11,900	606	15,850	15,900	810	19,850	19,900	1,014	23,850	23,900	1,218
3,900	3,950	200	7,900	7,950	404	11,900	11,950	608	15,900	15,950	812	19,900	19,950	1,016	23,900	23,950	1,220
3,950	4,000	203	7,950	8,000	407	11,950	12,000	611	15,950	16,000	815	19,950	20,000	1,019	23,950	24,000	1,223

If your 5.1% income for the tax table is less than $10, your tax is "0."

Department of Revenue Resources

DOR Locations in Massachusetts

Boston
100 Cambridge St.
Boston, MA 02114
(617) 887-6367

Fall River
218 South Main St.
Fall River, MA 02721
(508) 678-2844

Hyannis
60 Perseverance Way
Hyannis, MA 02601
(508) 771-2414

Pittsfield
333 East St.
Pittsfield, MA 01201
(413) 499-2206

Springfield
436 Dwight St.
Springfield, MA 01103
(413) 784-1000

Worcester
67 Millbrook St.
Worcester, MA 01606
(508) 792-7300

What kind of help is available

DOR's website at mass.gov/dor is a valuable resource for tax information 24 hours a day. Thousands of taxpayers use DOR's website to e-mail and receive prompt answers to their general tax inquiries. Taxpayers can also check the status of their refunds, make estimated tax payments and review their estimated tax payment histories through the MassTaxConnect section of our website.

Public libraries and DOR district offices (listed on this page) also offer access to DOR's website for those taxpayers who don't otherwise have computer access.

Where to get forms and publications

Most Massachusetts tax forms and publications are available via the DOR website. The address for the Department's website is mass.gov/dor.

To obtain Massachusetts forms and publications by phone, call the Department's main information lines at 617-887-6367 or toll-free in Massachusetts at 1-800-392-6089.

During the income tax filing season, you can pick up Massachusetts personal income tax forms at most local libraries or IRS district offices.

Note: To obtain federal tax information and forms via the Internet, go to irs.gov or call the IRS toll-free at 1-800-829-3676.

For help in one of the following specific areas

- Certificates of Good Standing 617-887-6367
- Teletype (TTY) 617-887-6140
- Installment Sales 617-887-6950
- Small Business Workshop 617-887-5660
- Vision-impaired taxpayers can contact DOR by calling one of the phone numbers listed above to receive assistance.
- Upon request, this publication is available in an alternative format. Please send your request to: Office of Diversity and Equal Opportunity, PO Box 9557, Boston, MA 02114-9557.

To report allegations of suspected misconduct or impropriety involving Department of Revenue employees, call the Inspectional Services Division's Integrity Hot Line at 1-800-568-0085 or write to PO Box 9568, Boston, MA 02114-9568.

Massachusetts
Department of
Revenue
PO Box 7011
Boston, MA 02204

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MASSACHUSETTS

A Special Message from Revenue Commissioner Christopher Harding

I hope you find this Form 1 booklet helpful in preparing your taxes. When you are ready to file, please consider electronic filing rather than using the paper form.

There are many benefits to e-filing your tax return. Let me share just a few of the reasons why most Massachusetts taxpayers choose to file electronically:

- Processing is much faster
- Refunds can be issued three times faster than filing on paper
- Automatic corrections help you file a more accurate return
- Security features are in place to protect electronically-filed tax returns
- If you need to make a payment, you can set up an electronic payment and choose the date. You save time and a trip to the post office.

There are free filing options available for qualifying taxpayers. Please take a look at the opportunities at mass.gov/MAFreeFile. Most Massachusetts taxpayers qualify for free filing.

This tax season consider all your choices, including the services of a tax preparer or filing on your own with approved tax preparation software, rather than using the paper form. Once you review the options, I hope that e-filing will be your first choice.

Sincerely,

Commissioner Christopher C. Harding

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