

State and Local Income Tax Refund Worksheet—Line 10

Keep for Your Records



Before you begin: ✓ Be sure you have read the **Exception** in the instructions for this line to see if you can use this worksheet instead of Pub. 525 to figure if any of your refund is taxable.

1. Enter the income tax refund from **Form(s) 1099-G** (or similar statement). But **do not** enter more than the amount of your state and local income taxes shown on your 2014 Schedule A, line 5 1.

2. Enter your total itemized deductions from your 2014 Schedule A, line 29 2.

Note. If the filing status on your 2014 Form 1040 was married filing separately and your spouse itemized deductions in 2014, skip lines 3 through 5, enter the amount from line 2 on line 6, and go to line 7.

3. Enter the amount shown below for the filing status claimed on your **2014** Form 1040.

- Single or married filing separately—\$6,200
- Married filing jointly or qualifying widow(er)—\$12,400
- Head of household—\$9,100

} 3.

4. Did you fill in line 39a on your 2014 Form 1040?

No. Enter -0-.

Yes. Multiply the number in the box on line 39a of your 2014 Form 1040 by \$1,200 (\$1,550 if your 2014 filing status was single or head of household).

} 4.

5. Add lines 3 and 4 5.

6. Is the amount on line 5 less than the amount on line 2?

No. None of your refund is taxable.

Yes. Subtract line 5 from line 2 6.

7. **Taxable part of your refund.** Enter the **smaller** of line 1 or line 6 here and on Form 1040, line 10 7.

2015 of an amount deducted or credit claimed in an earlier year.

3. The amount on your 2014 Form 1040, line 42, was more than the amount on your 2014 Form 1040, line 41.

4. You had taxable income on your 2014 Form 1040, line 43, but no tax on your Form 1040, line 44, because of the 0% tax rate on net capital gain and qualified dividends in certain situations.

5. Your 2014 state and local income tax refund is more than your 2014 state and local income tax deduction minus the amount you could have deducted as your 2014 state and local general sales taxes.

6. You made your last payment of 2014 estimated state or local income tax in 2015.

7. You owed alternative minimum tax in 2014.

8. You couldn't use the full amount of credits you were entitled to in 2014 because the total credits were more than the amount shown on your 2014 Form 1040, line 47.

9. You could be claimed as a dependent by someone else in 2014.

10. You received a refund because of a jointly filed state or local income tax return, but you aren't filing a joint 2015 Form 1040 with the same person.

11. You had to use the Itemized Deductions Worksheet in the 2014 Instructions for Schedule A and both of the following apply.

a. You couldn't deduct all of the amount on the 2014 Itemized Deductions Worksheet, line 1.

b. The amount on line 8 of that 2014 worksheet would be more than the amount on line 4 of that worksheet if the amount on line 4 were reduced by 80% of the refund you received in 2015.

Line 11

Alimony Received

Enter amounts received as alimony or separate maintenance. You must let the person who made the payments know your social security number. If you do not, you may have to pay a penalty. For more details, see Pub. 504.

Line 12

Business Income or (Loss)

If you operated a business or practiced your profession as a sole proprietor, re-