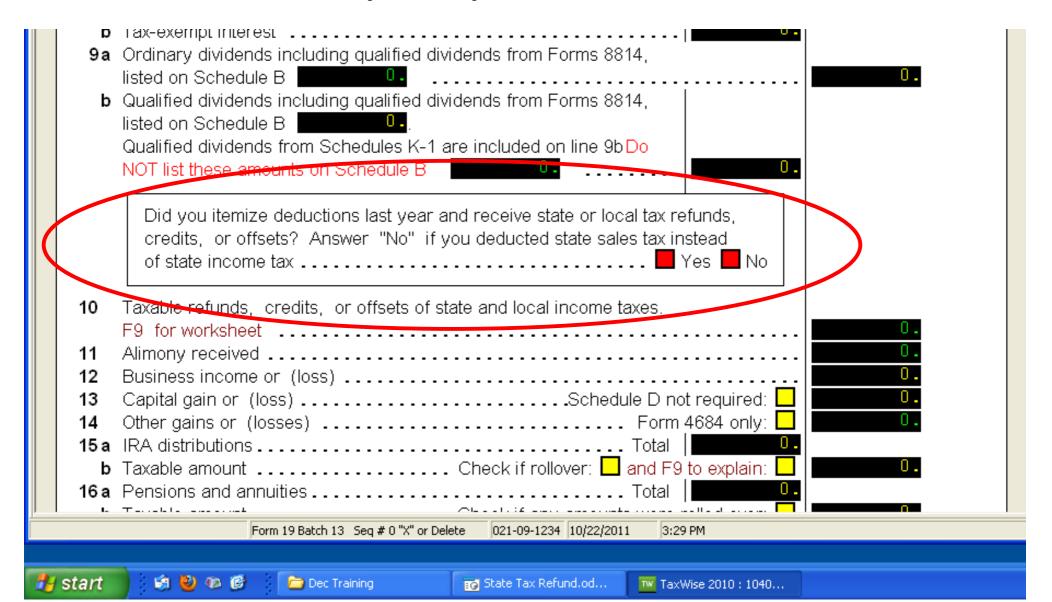
State Income Tax Refunds Line 10 of Form 1040

When are they taxable?

How much is taxable?

When are they taxable?

Generally, they are not taxable



Generally, they are not taxable

Did you itemize deductions last year and receive state or local tax refunds, credits, or offsets? Answer "No" if you deducted state sales tax instead of state income tax

Yes

Usually, you'll mark "NO" and be done with Line 10.

When are they taxable?

However,

- If an amount was deducted in earlier years (thereby reducing the taxable income)
- And then some or all of that amount was later recovered

Then the recovered amount needs to be added back as income.

How much is taxable?

But...only to the extent of prior tax benefit.

Pub. 17, Page 87 (2010 version) clarifies the rule of tax benefit.

Hore Information. For more information, see Life insurance Proceeds in Publication 525.

Endowment Contract Proceeds

An endowment contract is a policy under which you are paid a specified amount of money on certain date unless you die before that date, in which case, the money is paid to your designated beanstery. Endowment proceeds paid in a lump sum to you of maturity are taxable only if the proceeds are more than the cost of the policy. To determine your cost, subtract any amount that you previously received under the contract and excluded from your income from the total premiums (or other consideration) paid for the contract include the part of the lump sum payment that is more than your cost in your income.

Accelerated Death Benefits

Certain amounts paid as accelerated death benefits under a life insurance contract or visical settlement before the insured's death are excluded from income if the insured is terminally or choolically iii.

Matical settlement. This is the sale or assignment of any part of the death benefit under a fine insurance contract to a visited settlement provider. A visited settlement provider. A visited settlement provider as a person of the contract of the contract

Exclusion for terminal filness. Accelerated death benefits are tally accludable if the insured is a terminally if individual. This is a person who has been certified by a physician as having an filness or physical condition that can reasonably be expected to result in death within 24 months from the date of the certification.

Exclusion for chronic liness. If the insured is a chronically ill individual who is not terminally iii, accelerated death benefits paid on the basis of costs incurred for qualified long-term care services are fully excludable. Accelerated death benefits paid on a per dient or other periodic basis are excludable up to a limit. This limit applies to the total of the accelerated death benefits and any periodic payments received from long-term dare insurance contracts. For information on the limit and the definitions of chronically ill individual, qualified long-term care services, and long-term care insurance contracts, see Long-Term Care Insurance Contracts under Stokness and Injury Beneatts in Publication 525.

Exception. The exclusion does not apply to any amount paid to a person (other than the insured) who has an insurable interest in the life of the insured because the insured:

- is a director, officer, or employee of the person, or
- Has a financial interest in the person's business.

Form 8863. To claim an exclusion for accelerated death benefits made on a pendiamor other periodic bads, you must file Form 8853, Archer MSAs and Long-term Care Insurance Contracts, with your return. You do not have to file Form 8853 to exclude accelerated death benefits paid on the basis of actual expenses incurred.

Public Safety Officer Killed in the Line of Duty

If you are a survivor of a public safety officer who was killed in the line of duty, you may be able to exclude from income certain amounts you receive.

For this purpose, the term public safety officer includes law enforcement officer, firetighters, chaplains, and rescue equal and ambulance crew members. For more information, see Publication 559, Survivors, Executors, and Administrators.

Partnership Income

A partnership generally is not a taxable entity. The income, gains, losses, deductions, and credits of a partnership are passed through to the partners based on each partner's distributive share of these terms.

Schedule K.1 (Form 1065). Although a partnarship generally pays no tax, it must file an information return on Form 1065, U.S. Return of Partnership income, and send Schedule K.1 (Form 1065) to each partner. In addition, the partnership will send each partner a copy of the Partner's instructions for Schedule K.1 (Form 1065) to help each partner report his or har share of the partnership's income, deductions, credits, and lax preference items.



Keep Schedule K-1 (Form 1085) for your records. Do not attach it to your Form 1040.

For more information on partnerships, see Publication 541, Partnerships,

Qualified Joint venture. If you and your spouse each materially participate as the only members of a jointly owned and operated business, and you the a joint return for the tax year, you can make a joint election to be treated as a qualified joint venture instead of a partnership. To make this staction, you must divide all thems of income, gain, loss, deduction, and credit attributable to the business between you and your spouse in accordance with your respective interests in the venture. Each of you must file a separate Schadule C or Schadule C-8Z (Form 1040).

S Corporation Income

Ingeneral, an Scorporation does not paytax on its income. Instead, the income, losses, deductions, and credits of the corporation are passed through to the shareholders based on each shareholder's pro rate share.

Schadule K-1 (Form 11205). An S corporation must file a return on Form 11205, U.S. Income Tax Return for an S Corporation, and sand Schadule K-1 (Form 11205) to each sharsholder. In addition, the S corporation will send each sharsholder a copy of the Sharsholder's instructions for Schadule K-1 (Form 11205) to help each sharsholder report his or her share of the S corporation's income, losses, credits, and deductions.



Keep Schedule K-1 (Form 1120S) for your records. Do not attach it to your Form 1040.

For more information on Sicorporations and their shareholders, see instructions for Form 11208.

Recoveries

A recovery is a return of an amount you deducted or took a credit for in ameritar year. The most common recoveries are returneds, reimbursements, and rebates of deductions itemized on Schadule A (Form 1040). You also may have recoverise of non-termised deductions (such as payments on previously deducted bed debts) and recoveries of items for which you previously claimed a tax credit.

Tax benefit rule. You must include a recovery in your income in the year you received up to the amount by which the deduction or credit you took for the recovered amount reduced your took in the earlier year. For this purpose, any increase to an amount carried over to the current year that resulted from the deduction or credit is concidered to have reduced your tax in the eartier year. For more information, see Publication see.

Federal income tax refund. Refunds of tederal income taxes are not included in your income because they are never allowed as a deduction from income.

State tax refund. If you received a state or local income tax refund (or credit or offset) in 2010, you generally must include it in income if you deducted the tax in an earlier year. The payer should send form 1092-S, Certain Government Payments, to you by January 31, 2011. The IRS also will receive a copy of the Form 1092-S. If you file Form 1040, use the State and Local income Tax Refund worksheet in the 2010 Form 1040 instructions for line 10 to figure the amount (if any) to include in your income. See Publication 525 for when you must use another worksheet.

If you could choose to deduct for a tax year aither:

- · State and local income taxes, or
- State and local general sales taxes, then

the maximum refund that you may have to include in income is limited to the excess of the tax you chose to deduct for that year over the tax you did not choose to deduct for that year. For examples, see Publication 525.

Mortgage Interest refund. If you received a refund or credit in 2010 of mortgage interest paid in an earlier year, the amount should be shown

Chapter 12 Other Income Page 87

2010 Pub 17 Page 87

Tax Benefit Rule

You must include a recovery in your income in the year you receive it up to the amount by which the deduction or credit you took for the recovered amount reduced your tax in the earlier year.

John and Jane Doe filed their 2009 federal tax return in March of 2010.

They used Schedule A and deducted \$1,800 in State income tax withholding.

They then received a State income tax refund.

In January of 2011, they received a 1099-G that showed the refund.

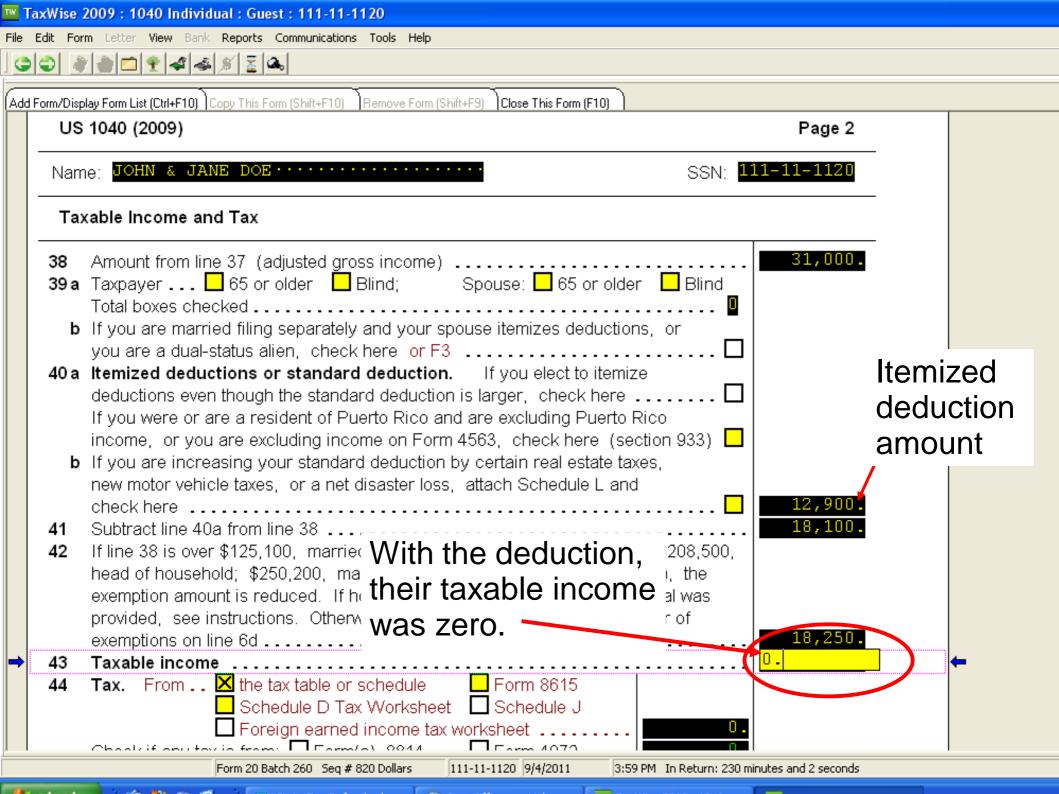
			0
VOID CO	RRECTED	OMB NO. 1575-0120	
COMBINED TAX STATEMEN	NT FOR YEAR 2010	2010	Certain
This is important tax information and is being furnished to the Internal Revenue Service. If you are required to file a return, a negligence penalty or other sanction may be imposed on you if this income is taxable and the IRS determines that it has not been reported.		2010	Government Payments
		Form 1099-G	Copy B
RECIPIENT'S Identification Number 111111120			l Identification Number 418478
RECIPIENT'S Name, Street Address (including apartment number), City, State and Zip code		PAYER'S Name, Address and Phone Number	
JOHN DOE JANE DOE 123 MAIN ST COEUR DALENE ID 83815		IDAHO STATE TAX COMMISSION PO BOX 36 BOISE ID 83722-0410 (208) 334-7660 Toll Free: 1-800-972-7660	
2 State Refunds \$ 1,794.00	3 Amount in box 2 is for tax year 2009	4 Federal Incom \$ 0.00	ne Tax Withheld

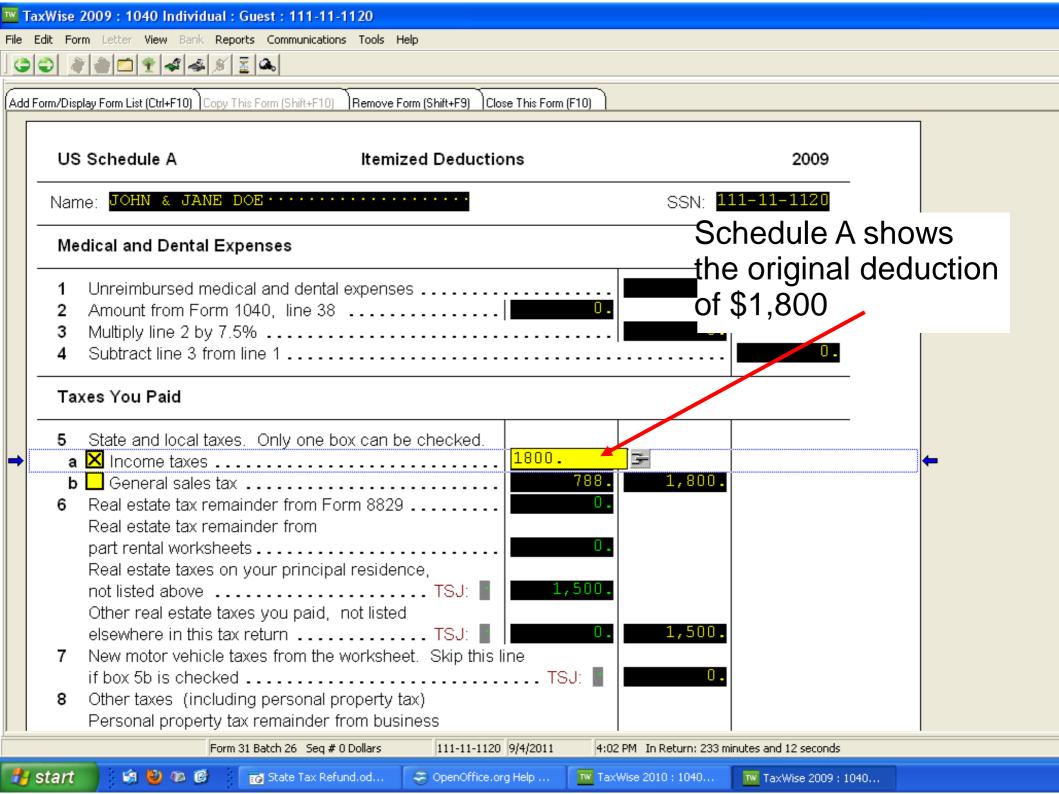
Later, we'll talk about why this number is different from the refund that shows on the tax return.

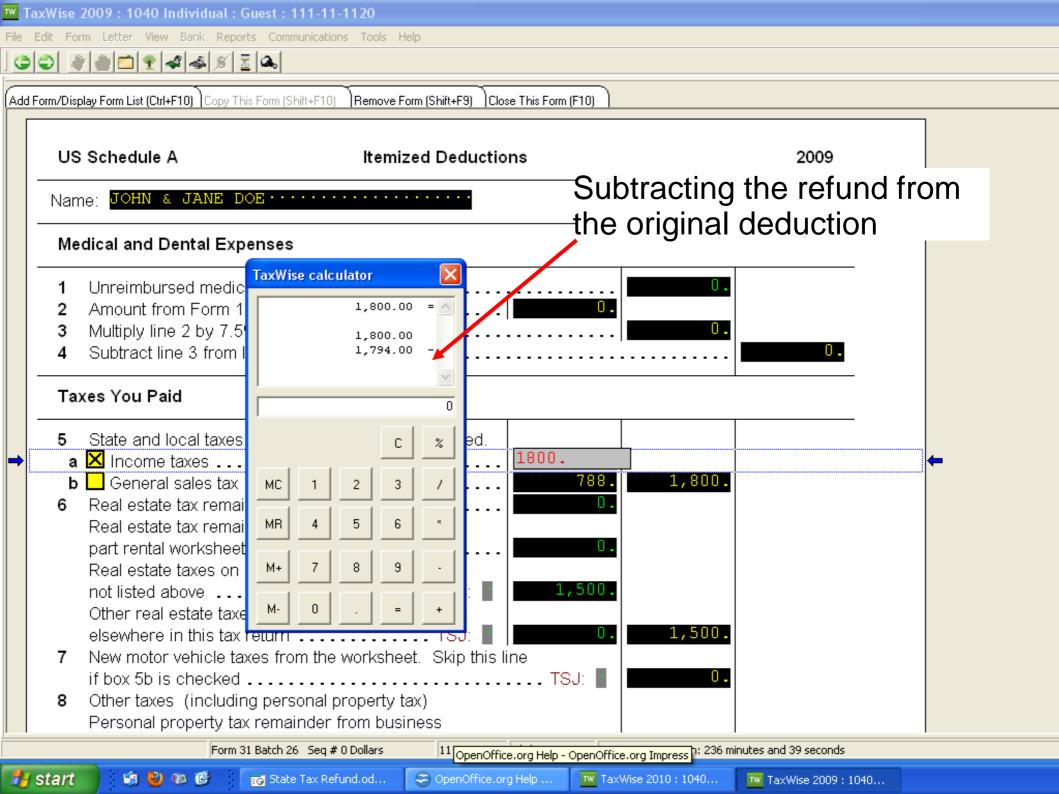
If we open the original 2009 tax return and reduce the State income tax amount by the amount of the refund, we should be able to determine the tax benefit of the extra deduction.

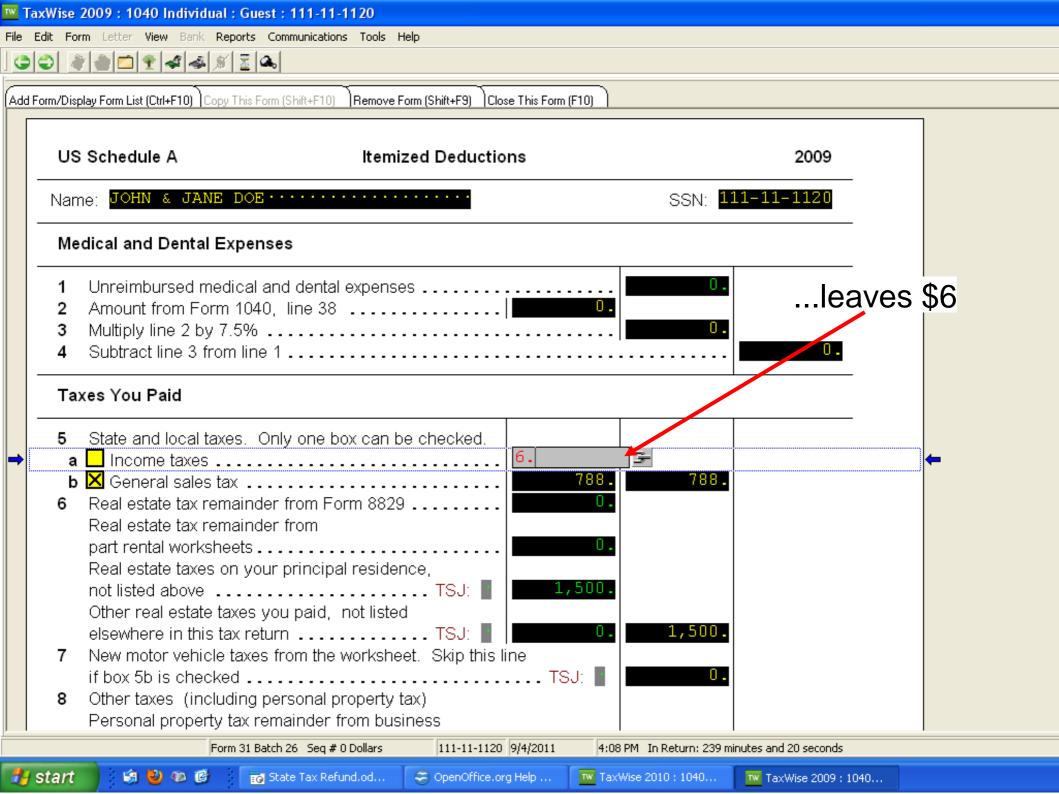
You have a copy of the Does' 2009 return and their 2010 1099-G.

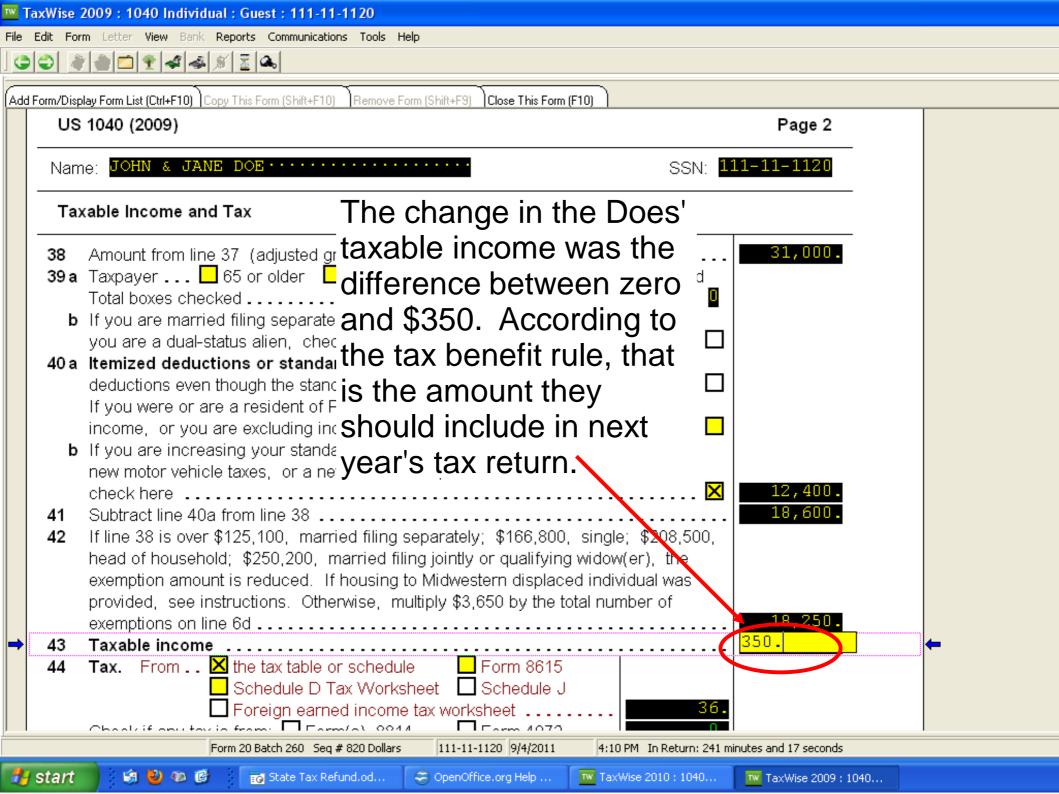
I'll open their 2009 return and see how much they benefited from the State income tax deduction.



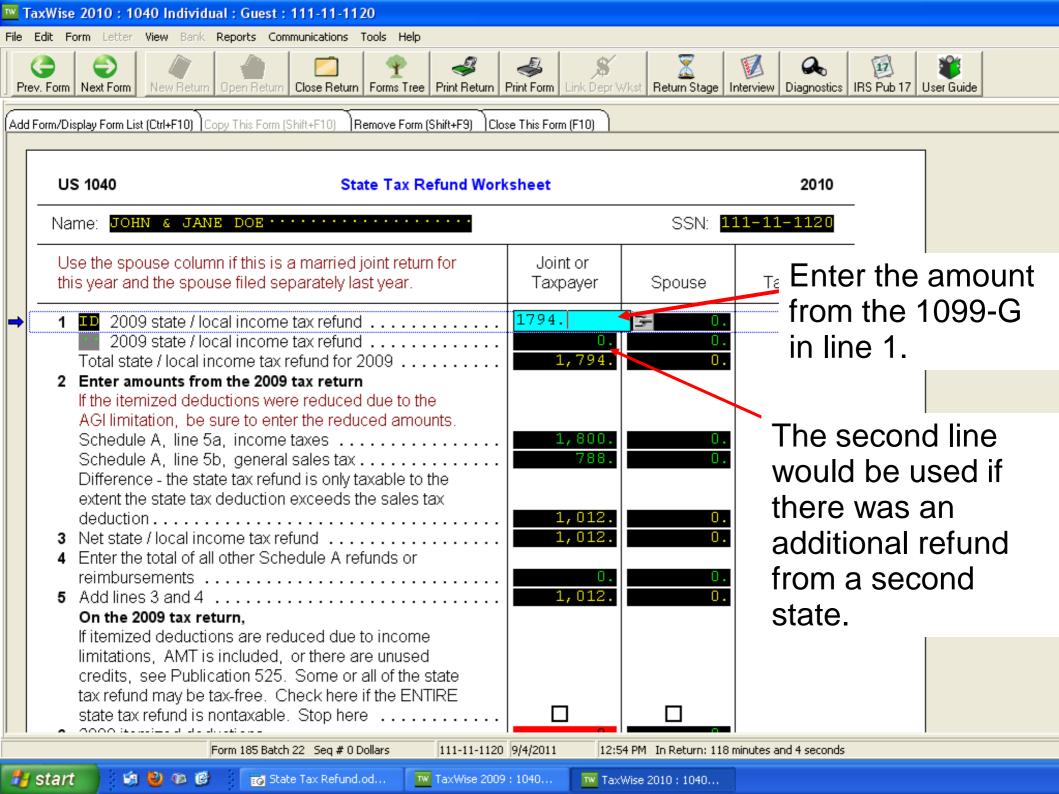


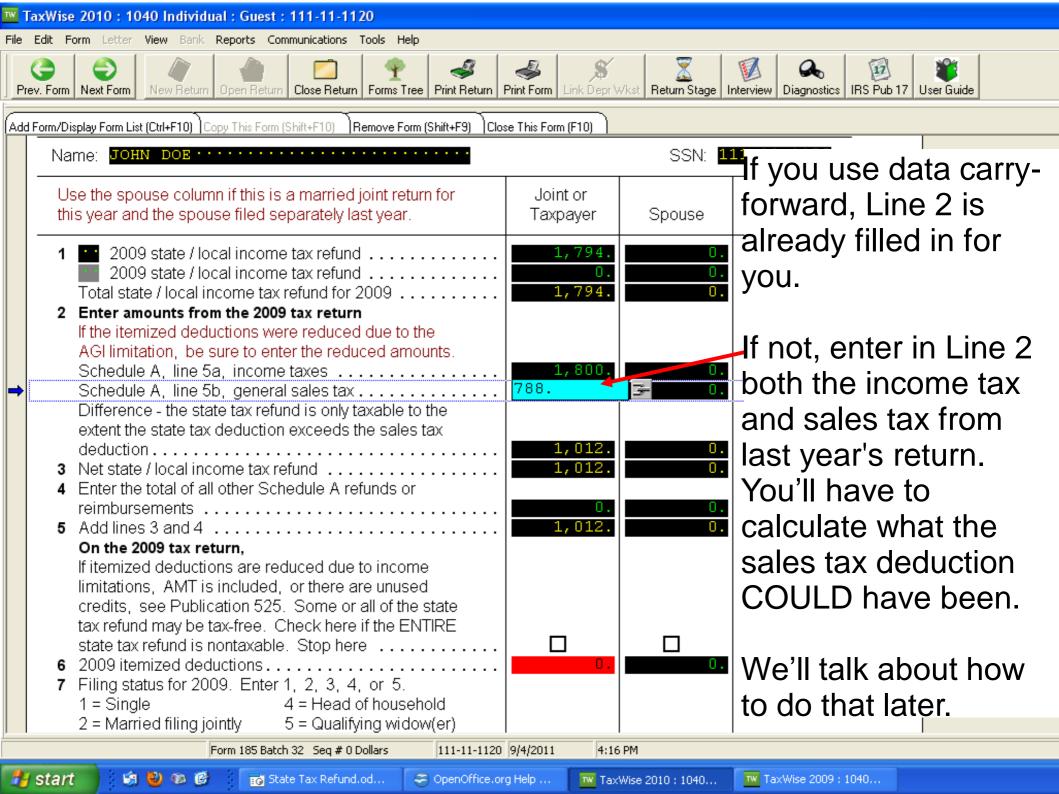


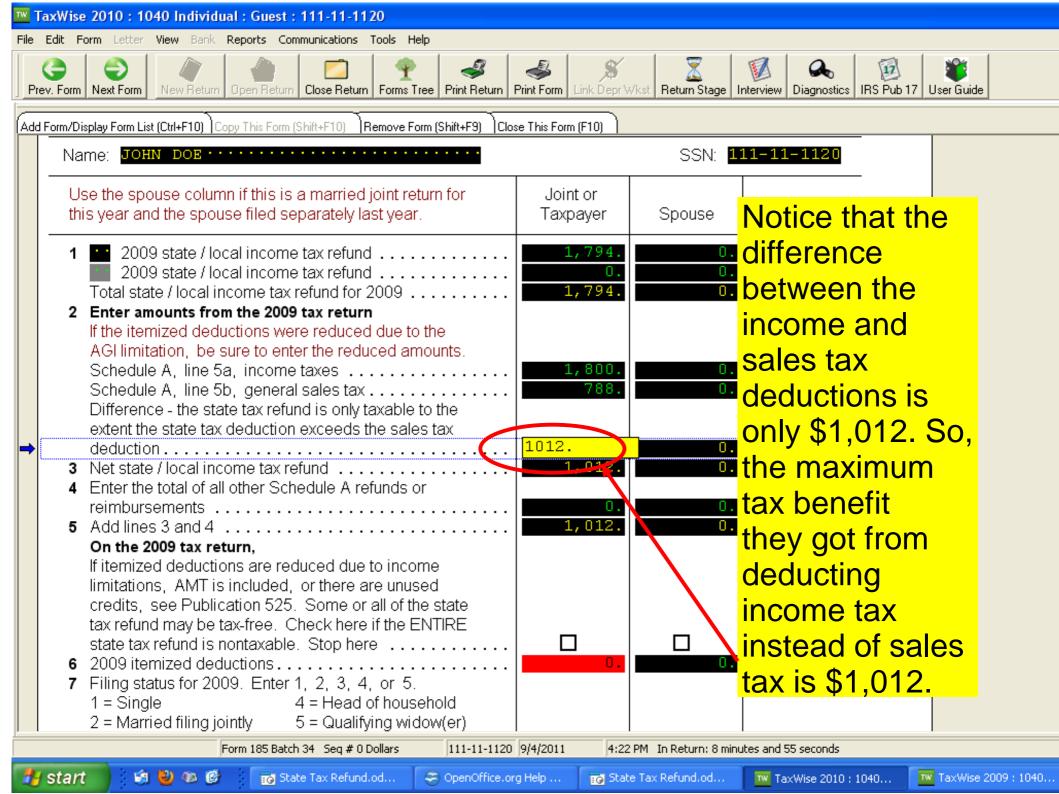


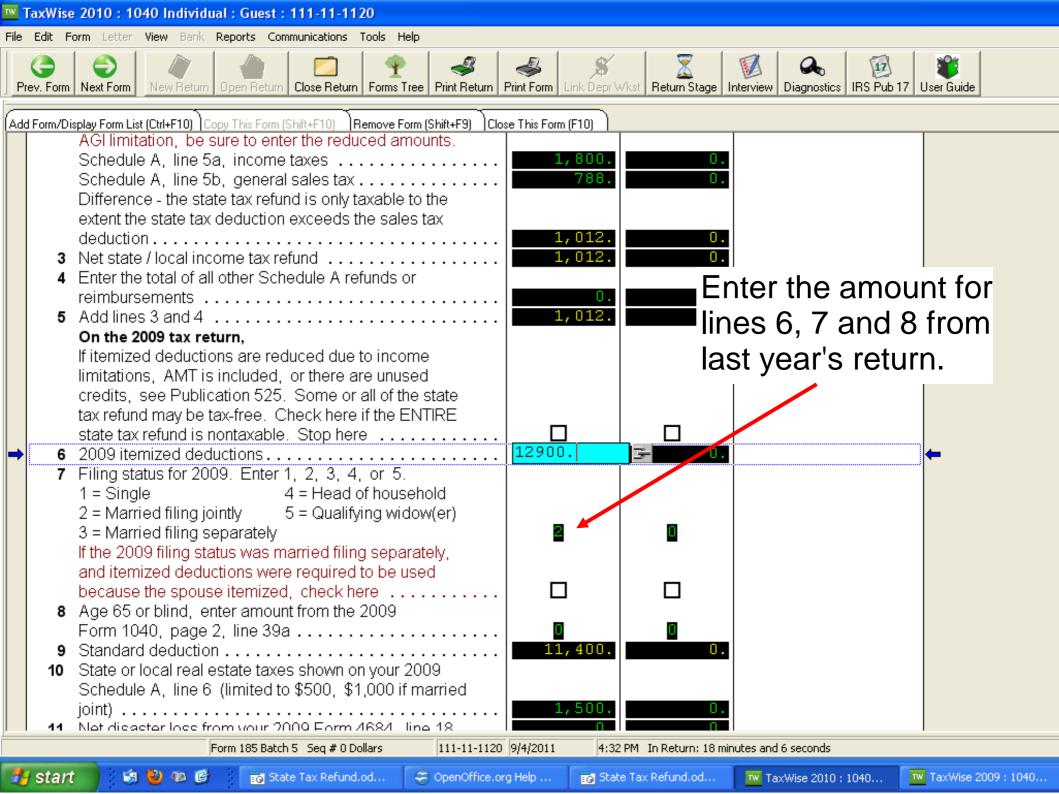


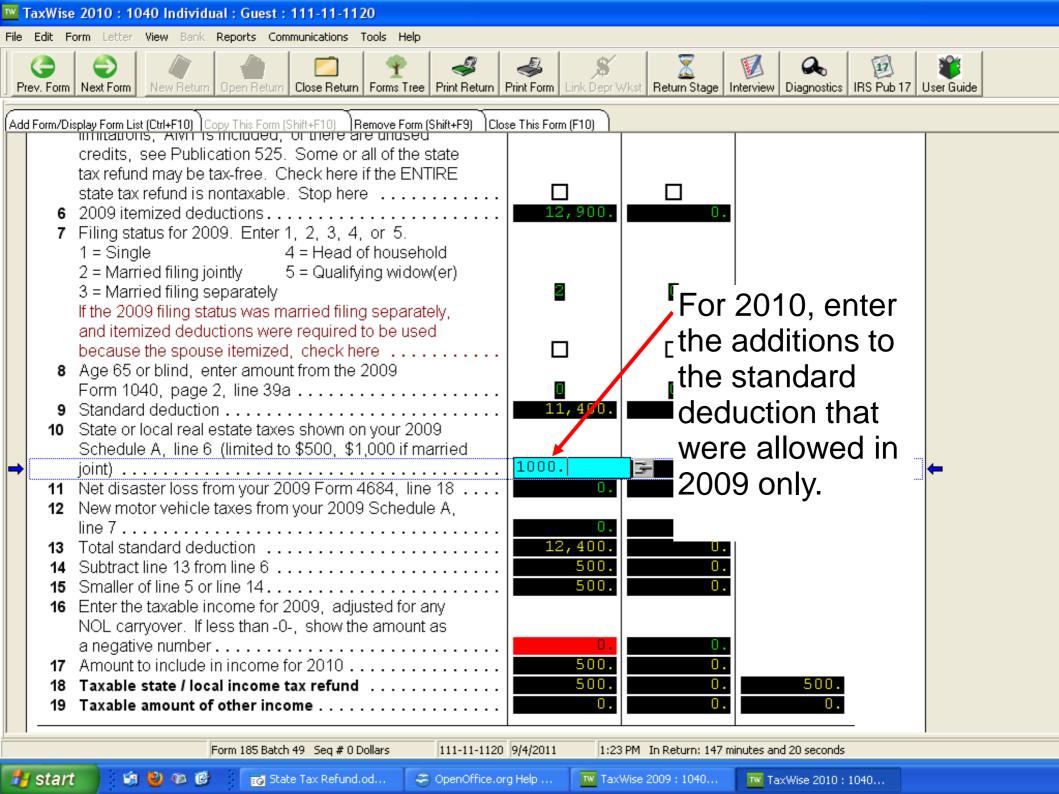
Let's use the worksheet for Line 10 in 2010 Taxwise to calculate the \$350.

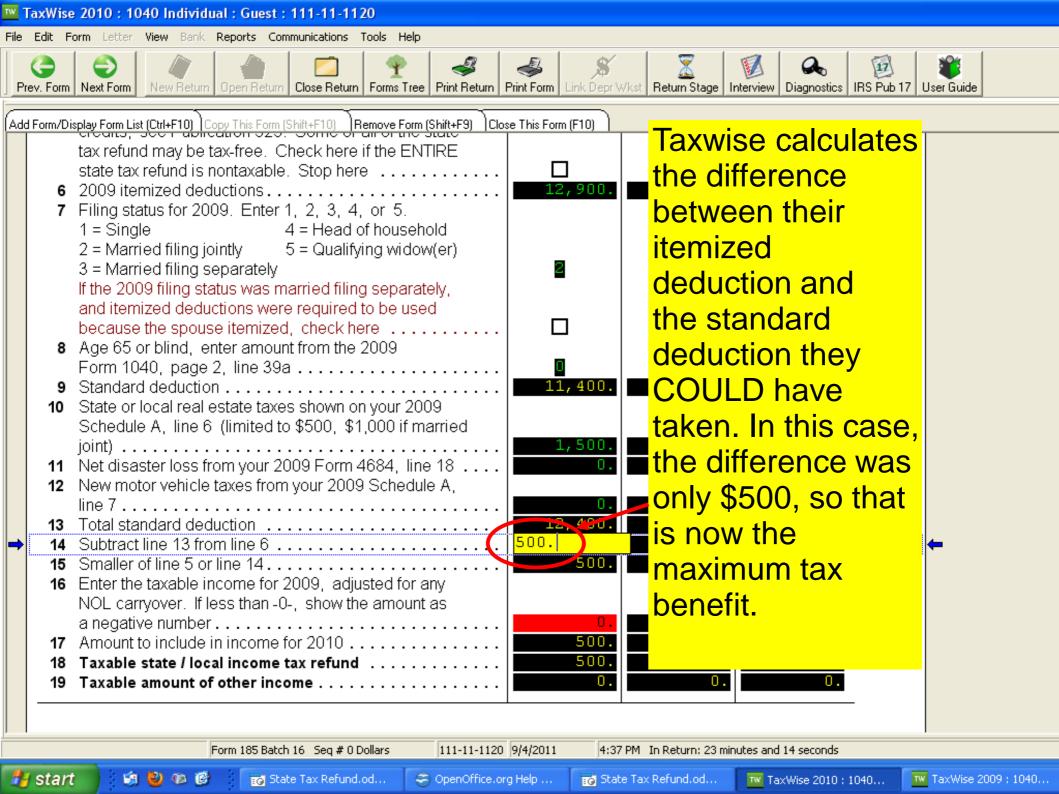


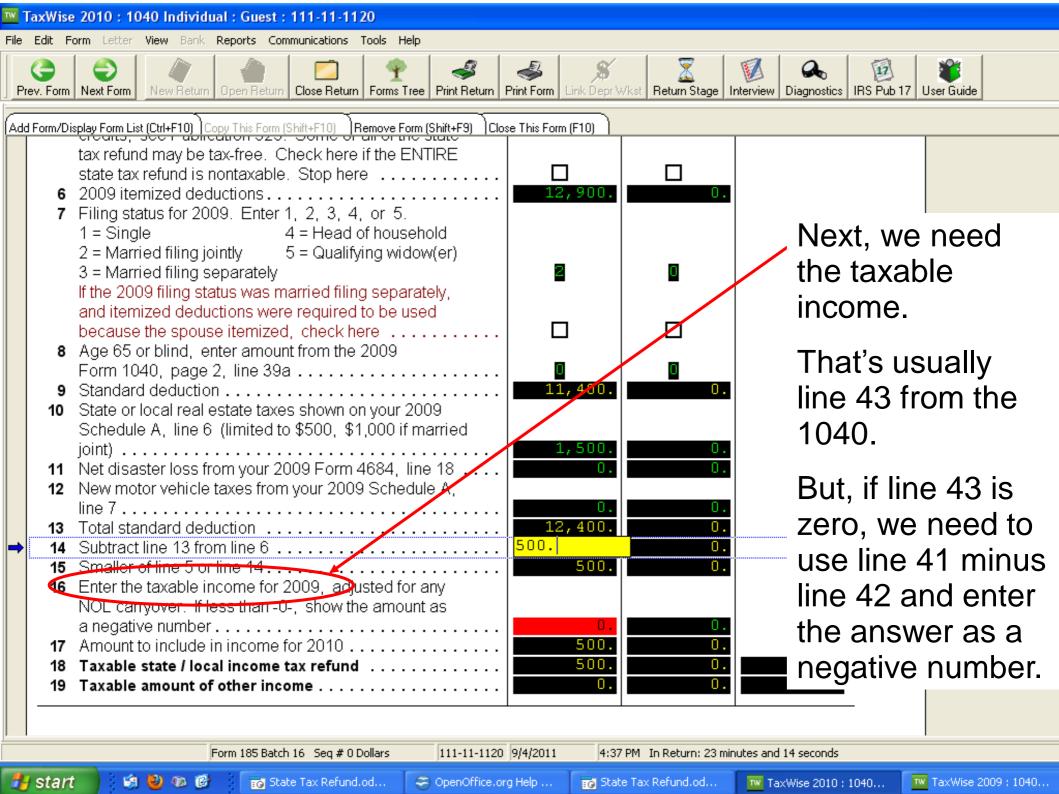


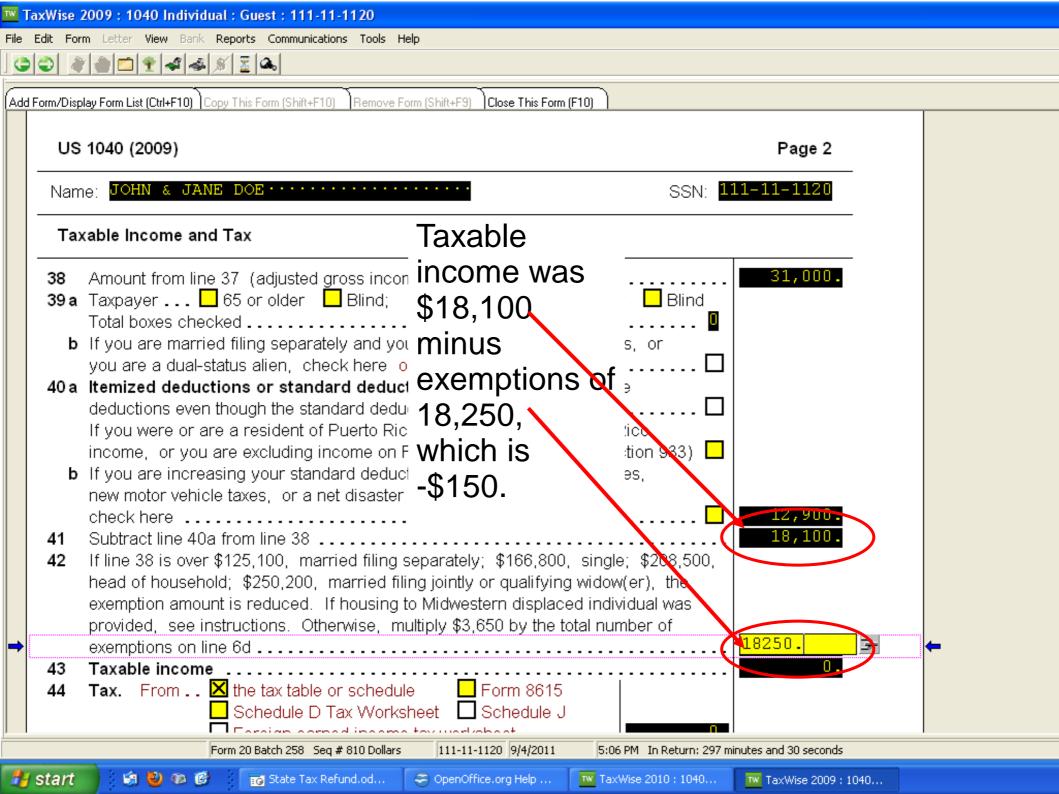


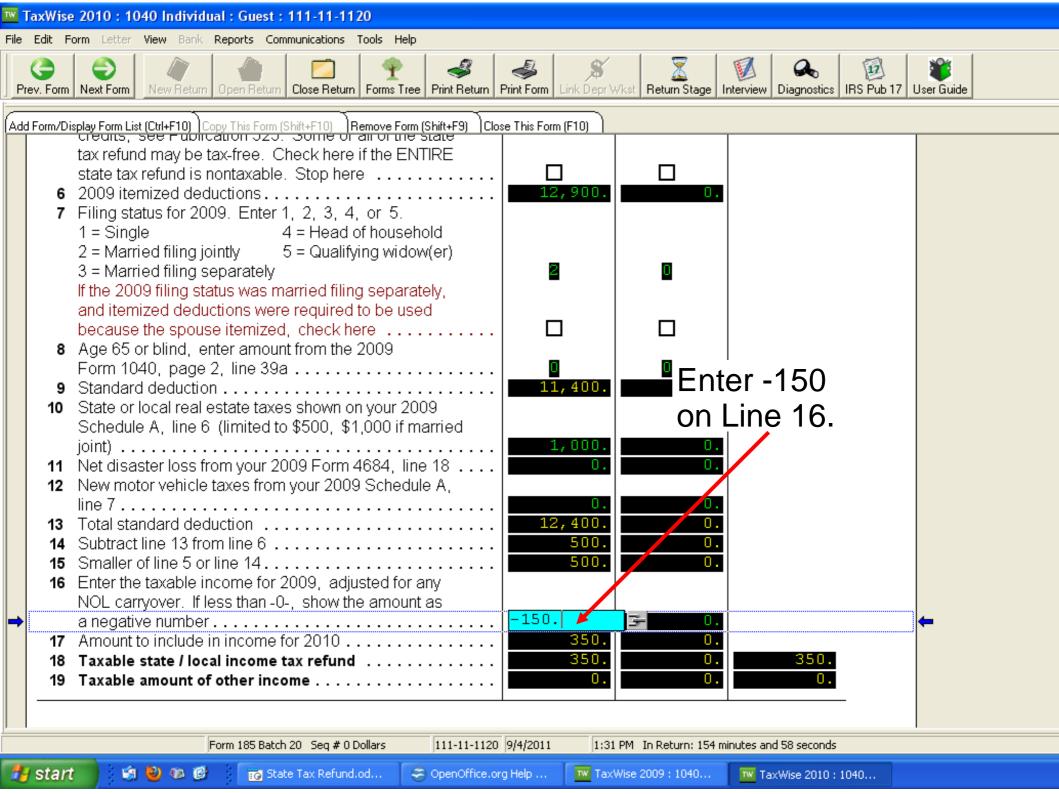


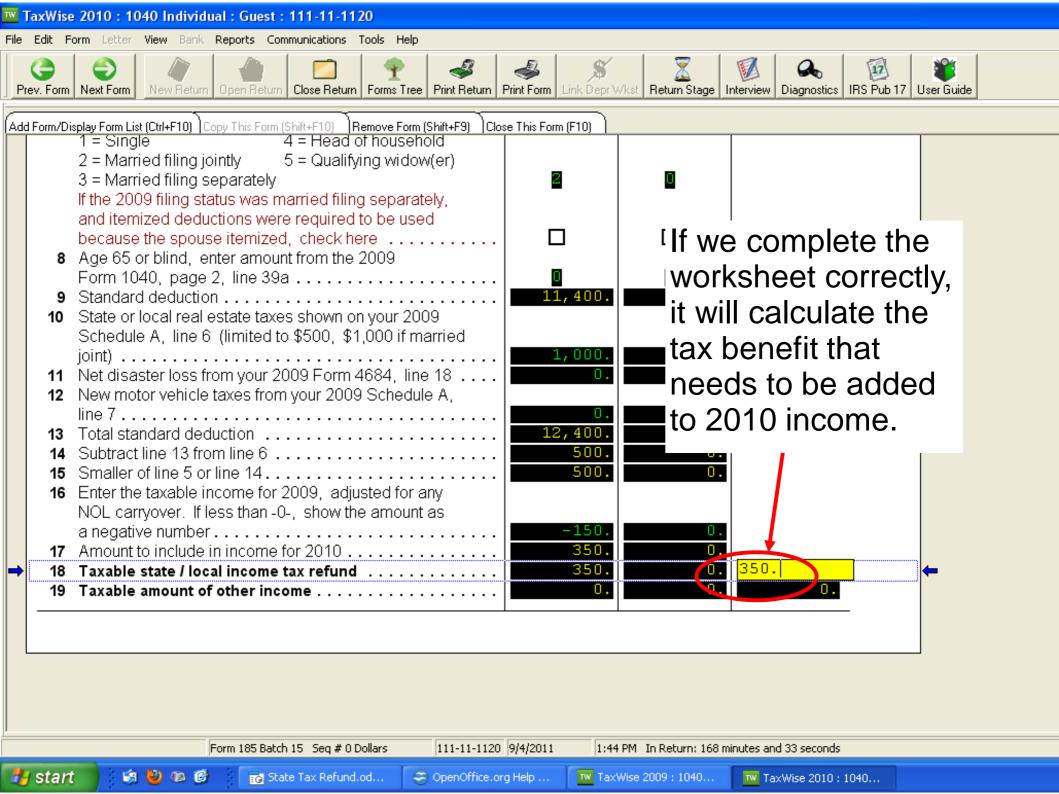












Before you leave the prior year return:

- Check carefully for unused credits.
- If there were unused credits that would off-set the additional tax on the recovery, there is no taxable recovery.

To Calculate Last Year's Sales Tax

- 1. Add up **ALL** income (taxable and non-taxable)
- Determine number of persons covered by return
- 3. Look up sales tax amount in table in Appendix A of the 1040 Instructions.
- 4. Add sales tax on special items (motor vehicles, home bldg mat'ls etc.)

Refunds for More than One Year

- Complete the Line 10 Worksheet for last year and print it.
- Use the extra columns to calculate the taxable refund for prior years.
- Include taxable refunds for the years before last year on Line 21.

A side note:

- The Idaho tax refund often includes amounts that are technically not income tax:
 - Permanent building fund
 - Grocery tax credits
 - Sales tax on out-of-State purchases
- These amounts are not included on the 1099-G, nor should they be included in Line 10 calculations.

Use the spouse column if this is a married joint return for			
this year and the spouse filed separately last year.	Joint or Tsupayer	Spouse	Taxable
1 ID 2009 state/local income tax refund	1,879.		
2009 state/local income tax refund			-
Total state/local income tax refund for 2009			-
	 		-
2 Enter the amounts from the 2009 tax return	1 1		
If the itemized deductions were reduced due to the AGI	1 1		
limitation, be sure to enter the reduced amounts	1 1		
Schedule A, line 5a, income taxes	2,000.		
Schedule A, line Sb, general sales tax			-
Difference - the state tax refund is only taxable to the			-
extent the state tax deduction exceeds the sales tax	1 1		
deduction	1,357.		
			-
3 Net state/local income tax refund	1,357.		
			-
4 Enter the total of all other Schedule A refunds or			
reimbursements.			
			-
5 Add lines 3 and 4	1,357.		
On the 2009 tax return.	····		-
If itemized deductions are reduced due to income	1 1		
limitations, AMT is included, or there are unused	1 1		
credits, see Publication 525. Some or all of the state	1 1		
tax refund may be tax-free. Check here if the ENTIRE	1 1		
state tax refund is nontaxable. Stop here	l 🛮 🗎 📗		
saw at reducts in instance. dog less			
6 2009 itemized deductions	8,000.		
- 2000 100 200 00000000			-
7 Filing status for 2009. Enter 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5.	1 1		
1 = Single 4 = Head of household	1 1		
2 = Married filing jointly 5 = Qualifying widow(er)	1 1		
3 = Married filing separately	🛭 🖺	П	
If the 2009 filing status was married filing separately,	···· -		
and itemized deductions were required to be used	1 1		
because the spouse itemized, check here	п Т	П	
second tre species names, creek time 1111111111111			
8 Age 65 or blind, enter amount from the 2009 Form 1040,	1 1		
page 2. fine 39a	🛛 📗	П	
page a, the sea	#	н	
9 Standard deduction	7,100.		
- conservation			-
State or local real estate taxes shown on your 2009			
Schedule A, line 6 (limited to \$500, \$1,000 if married			
joing Onici	1,000.		
Net disaster loss from your 2009 Form 4684, line 18			-
2 New motor vehicle taxes from your 2009 Schedule A, line 7			-
3 Total standard deduction	7,600.		-
4 Subtract line 13 from line 6			-
5 Smaller of line 5 or line 14	400.		
6 Enter the taxable income for 2009, adjusted for any NOL.			-
carryover. If less than -0-, show the amount as a negative			
number	5,200.		
7 Amount to include in income for 2010	3,200.		-
			400
8 Taxable stateflocal income tax refund	300.		400
9 Taxable amount of other income			1