

# Credit for Taxes Paid to Other Jurisdictions (Wage Income)

Bulletin GIT-3W

## Contents

<b>Introduction</b> .....	1
<b>Purpose of the Credit</b> .....	2
<b>How to Claim the Credit</b> .....	2
<b>Proportional Credit Limitation Formula</b> ..	3
<b>Components of the Credit Calculation</b> .....	4
<i>Jurisdiction</i> .....	4
<i>Income actually taxed by another jurisdiction</i> .....	4
<i>Income properly taxed by another jurisdiction</i> .....	6
<i>Income actually taxed by both NJ and another jurisdiction</i> .....	6
<i>Income taxed by New Jersey</i> .....	7
<i>Actual tax paid to other jurisdiction</i> .....	7
<b>Part-Year Residents</b> .....	7
<b>Income From New York</b> .....	8
<b>Income From Pennsylvania</b> .....	8
<i>Pennsylvania municipalities</i> .....	9
<i>Wages from Philadelphia</i> .....	9
<b>Changes Due to Audit by Other Jurisdictions</b> .....	9
<b>Estimated Tax Payments</b> .....	9
<b>Avoiding Mistakes</b> .....	10
<b>List of Examples</b> .....	11

## Introduction

A resident taxpayer of New Jersey, which includes an individual, estate, or trust, who paid income tax both to New Jersey and to another jurisdiction outside of New Jersey on the same income for the same tax year, may be eligible for a credit against the income tax owed to New Jersey. See N.J.S.A. 54A: 4-1 and N.J.A.C. 18:35-4.1. This bulletin explains when a taxpayer is eligible to claim a credit for taxes paid to another jurisdiction and describes how to calculate the amount of the credit.

Throughout this bulletin are explanations of important concepts and terminology to help determine what income is includible in the credit calculation and how to properly calculate any credit(s) a resident is eligible for. The examples included in this publication focus primarily on how to calculate the credit for taxes paid to another jurisdiction on salary or wage income. Special attention has been given to computing the credit on wages from New York or Pennsylvania, as well as to situations where cities or towns tax the wages nonresidents earn within their jurisdiction (e.g., Philadelphia Wage Tax). The examples included illustrate how the tax credit is calculated in both simple and complex situations. See *List of Examples* on page 11.

A companion publication, Tax Topic Bulletin GIT-3B, *Credit for Taxes Paid to Other Jurisdictions (Business/Nonwage Income)*, considers

situations in which the tax credit is based on income other than wages (S corporation income, income from a partnership or sole proprietorship, capital gains/losses, etc.) and demonstrates how adjustments to income affect the credit calculation. GIT-3B also includes examples of how the credit is calculated by the fiduciary of an estate or trust.

All New Jersey tax calculations shown in the examples use figures from the tax table or tax rate schedules contained in the instruction booklet for the 2004 New Jersey resident return (Form NJ-1040). Additional explanations and instructions for completing Schedule A, Form NJ-1040, can also be found in the instruction booklet.

## Purpose of the Credit

The purpose of the credit is to minimize double taxation of income that is actually taxed by other jurisdictions. A credit reduces the taxpayer's New Jersey income tax; ***it does not necessarily entitle the taxpayer to a dollar-for-dollar credit for the total amount of taxes paid to the other jurisdiction.*** The credit represents the amount of New Jersey income tax that would have been imposed if the income earned in the other jurisdiction had been earned in New Jersey, *or* the amount of tax actually paid to the other jurisdiction, *whichever is less.*

While the purpose of the credit is to minimize double taxation of income that is actually taxed by other jurisdictions, there are statutory limitations:

1. The income must have been taxed, in the same tax year, by *both* New Jersey and another qualified jurisdiction (see *Jurisdiction* on page 4); *and*

2. The credit cannot exceed the proportional credit limitation. See *Proportional Credit Limitation Formula* on page 3.

## How to Claim the Credit

To claim credit for taxes paid to another jurisdiction the taxpayer must:

1. Complete New Jersey Schedule A in its entirety. **A separate Schedule A must be completed for each jurisdiction for which the taxpayer is claiming a credit\* and for each tax imposed by the same jurisdiction.** (The fiduciary of a resident estate or trust must complete Schedule E, Form NJ-1041 to claim the credit.)

**\*NOTE:** A city tax imposed in addition to the state tax requires a separate Schedule A if the city and the state taxed different amounts of income. See *Income Subject to Tax by More Than One Jurisdiction Within One State* on page 5.

2. If the taxpayer is eligible to receive a property tax deduction or credit, Worksheet F must be completed to determine whether a greater benefit is obtained from the property tax deduction or the property tax credit.
3. Enclose Schedule A(s) with the NJ-1040 income tax return.

## Returns of the Other Jurisdiction(s)

New Jersey no longer requires that a copy of the income tax return(s) filed with the other jurisdiction(s) be enclosed with Form NJ-1040 or Form NJ-1041. However, taxpayers should retain

complete copies of any returns filed with other jurisdiction(s). If a return is audited, the taxpayer will be asked to provide:

- a) A complete copy of the income tax return(s) filed with the other jurisdiction(s) — if one was filed or required to be filed. If the taxpayer filed electronically in the other jurisdiction, a copy of the Electronic Filing Income Tax Return *along with* schedules, worksheets, etc. which establish the nature and source of the income being taxed by the other jurisdiction must be submitted.
- b) If the taxpayer participated in a composite return filed in another jurisdiction, a statement, on the filing entity's letterhead, must be submitted that lists the jurisdiction, the taxpayer's share of the gross income taxed by the other jurisdiction, and the taxpayer's share of the tax paid.
- c) If the taxpayer was **not** required to file a return with the other jurisdiction, the following must be submitted as applicable:
  - W-2 which lists the wage taxes paid and the name of the taxing jurisdiction.
  - A statement from the business entity which filed a tax return based on income that lists the taxpayer's share of the gross income taxed by the other jurisdiction, the name of the tax, and the taxpayer's share of the tax paid (e.g., Philadelphia Net Profits Tax, New York City Unincorporated Business Tax).

## Proportional Credit Limitation Formula

The credit a taxpayer is allowed is limited to the *lesser* of the proportional credit limitation amount or the actual tax paid to the other jurisdiction. The "proportional credit limitation amount" represents the amount of New Jersey income tax that would have been imposed if the income earned in the other jurisdiction had been earned in New Jersey.

In general, if the other jurisdiction's effective tax rate is higher than New Jersey's, the credit will be limited to the proportional credit limitation amount. If the other jurisdiction's effective tax rate is lower than New Jersey's, the credit will be limited to the actual tax paid to the other jurisdiction.

The proportional credit limitation amount (PCL) is calculated by dividing the income actually taxed by both New Jersey and the other jurisdiction (a), by the income subject to tax by New Jersey (b), and applying the resulting percentage to the tax calculated on the total New Jersey taxable income (c). The formula is:

$$\frac{a}{b} \times c = \text{PCL}$$

The proportional credit limitation amount is then compared to the actual tax paid to the other jurisdiction. The credit allowed is the lesser of the two amounts. See examples 2 and 3.

In situations where a state and a city within that state both impose a tax on the same income that New Jersey taxes, one credit calculation is done. The tax paid to both jurisdictions is added together before the comparison with the proportional credit limitation amount is made. See example 4.

In situations where one jurisdiction (e.g., Philadelphia) taxes different types of income (e.g., wages and business income) at different tax rates, separate Schedule A credit calculations must be made for each type of income. For each calculation, the actual tax paid on that income is compared to the corresponding proportional credit limitation amount to determine the credit allowed. The total of the credits allowed is then claimed on the New Jersey return.

In situations where different jurisdictions tax different income (e.g., the taxpayer has wages from Delaware and wages from New York State or wages from Delaware and gain from the sale of land in Maryland), a separate Schedule A must be completed for each jurisdiction. See example 5.

## Components of the Credit Calculation

Before a credit for taxes paid to another jurisdiction(s) can be calculated, the taxpayer must understand the components of the credit calculation and how to determine each of those components for each jurisdiction and each tax for which a credit is being claimed. The taxpayer must determine:

- What constitutes a *jurisdiction*
- Income *actually taxed* by the other jurisdiction
- Income *properly taxed* by another jurisdiction
- Income actually taxed by both New Jersey and the other jurisdiction
- Income taxed by New Jersey
- *Actual tax paid* to the other jurisdiction

## Jurisdiction

For purposes of determining the credit, jurisdiction means any state of the United States other than New Jersey; a political subdivision of any state other than New Jersey, such as a city or a municipality; or the District of Columbia. A jurisdiction does *not* include the U.S. Government, Canada, Puerto Rico, or any foreign country or territory. Therefore, no credit is allowed for taxes paid to the U.S. Government, Canada, Puerto Rico, or to any other foreign country or territory.

For example, a taxpayer who lives in New Jersey and works in Delaware may be eligible to claim a credit on the New Jersey resident return for taxes paid to Delaware on the wages earned there because Delaware is considered “another jurisdiction.” However, a New Jersey resident who pays tax to Canada on income earned in that country is not eligible to claim a credit because a foreign country is not considered “another jurisdiction” for purposes of the credit.

## Income Actually Taxed by Another Jurisdiction

In general, the income actually taxed by another jurisdiction is the gross income sourced to the other jurisdiction, after adjustments allowed by the other jurisdiction have been made but before deducting personal exemptions and standard or itemized deductions.

## Income Sourced to Another Jurisdiction v. “Worldwide Income”

Some states require nonresidents to determine the actual amount of tax due by first calculating a *base tax* on the taxpayer’s total income from all sources (“worldwide income”) as if the taxpayer

were a resident of that state, and then multiplying the base tax by the percentage obtained from dividing the amount of income sourced to the other state by total (worldwide) income.

Although this method of tax calculation may result in a higher tax liability in the other jurisdiction for the nonresident, it does not increase the amount of income *subject to tax* by the other jurisdiction. Only the income sourced to that state, and not “worldwide income,” is actually taxed by the other jurisdiction. See example 6.

As the New Jersey Tax Court stated in *Chin v. Director*, 14 NJ Tax 304 (Tax Ct. 1994): “It is clear that the use of the plaintiff’s non-New York income in determining the tax rate to be imposed on his spouse’s New York source income did not constitute taxation of that non-New York income. Accordingly, the Director properly excluded the non-New York income from the numerator of the resident credit fraction because it was not subject to tax in New York....”

The worldwide income is used to determine the tax rate to be imposed on the income sourced to the state, but is not actually taxed. Thus, only income actually sourced to the other state may be included in the numerator. See *Chin v. Director*.

### **Income Allocations Allowed by the Other Jurisdiction**

A jurisdiction may allow income to be allocated when it is earned partly inside and partly outside the state. For example, wages and compensation may be allocated using a ratio of days worked in the state over days worked everywhere. Since the allocation of time worked in the state reduces the wage income taxed by the other jurisdiction, it

must be taken into consideration when determining the income actually taxed by the other jurisdiction. See example 7.

### **Adjustments (Deductions) Allowed by the Other Jurisdiction**

A jurisdiction may allow subtractions or deductions from income to determine the income actually taxed by that jurisdiction. For example, items such as IRA contributions, employee business expenses, and moving expenses may be allowed as deductions from wages. Because those deductions reduce the wage income taxed by the other jurisdiction, they must be taken into consideration when determining the income actually taxed by the other jurisdiction. See example 8.

### **Income Subject to Tax by More Than One Jurisdiction Within One State**

Income can be reported only once on Schedule A. When the same income is taxed by one or more jurisdictions within the same state and the amount of income taxed by each jurisdiction is the same, one credit calculation on Schedule A is done. See example 4.

When the same income is taxed by one or more jurisdictions within the same state and the amount of income taxed by each jurisdiction differs, separate Schedule A calculations must be made. One credit is based on the amount of income taxed by all the jurisdictions and the other credit is based on the difference (“excess income”) between the amounts taxed by each jurisdiction.

For example, gross wages after adjustments of \$9,000 were earned in and taxed by a state.

However, gross wages of \$15,000 were earned in and taxed by a city within that state. The amount of “excess income” is \$6,000. In such case two credit calculations must be made. The first calculation determines the credit allowed on the amount of income taxed by all the jurisdictions (\$9,000), the second calculation determines the credit allowed on the \$6,000 of “excess income” (the difference between the amounts taxed by the two jurisdictions.) See example 9.

### **Income Properly Taxed by Another Jurisdiction**

Only income properly taxed by another jurisdiction is includible in the credit calculation.

#### **Income Properly Taxed**

In general, another jurisdiction may *properly tax* a nonresident’s income from:

- Services rendered within that jurisdiction.
- Net profits from a business, trade, or profession carried on within that jurisdiction, including interest earned by the business, etc.
- A partnership or S corporation as allocated to that jurisdiction.
- Real or tangible personal property located in that jurisdiction.
- Gambling in that jurisdiction.
- Estate or trust distributions which were derived from any of the above types of income located, allocated, or rendered within that jurisdiction.

#### **Income Not Properly Taxed**

A nonresident’s income from interest, dividends, or gains from intangible personal property which was *not* derived from a business, trade, or profession carried on in the other jurisdiction is *not*

*properly taxable* by another jurisdiction. For example, interest on personal savings on deposit in a bank located in another jurisdiction is not properly taxable by the other jurisdiction. In addition, jurisdictions *cannot* tax a nonresident on most retirement benefits including distributions from deferred compensation plans (e.g., 401(k) plans, 457 plans) and individual retirement accounts. See example 10.

A taxpayer who inadvertently reported and paid tax to another jurisdiction on income *not* properly taxable by that jurisdiction is not eligible for a credit on the New Jersey resident return for the tax paid on that income. The taxpayer should follow the other jurisdiction’s procedures for requesting any refund due.

#### **Dual State Resident**

A taxpayer who is considered to be a tax resident of both New Jersey and another jurisdiction for the same period can claim a credit based on *all* income taxed on both the New Jersey and the other jurisdiction’s resident return, *except* for S corporation income allocated to New Jersey, which is specifically not allowed under New Jersey Law N.J.S.A. 54A:4-1(c).

The New Jersey credit may only be taken if a similar credit was not taken on the other state’s resident return.

### **Income Actually Taxed by Both NJ and Another Jurisdiction**

#### **Income Taxable in Another Jurisdiction Exempt From Tax in NJ**

Income must be taxed by *both* New Jersey and the other jurisdiction to be included in the credit calculation. For example, unemployment

compensation may be taxed by another jurisdiction but it is not taxable by New Jersey and cannot be included in the credit calculation.

### **Other Jurisdiction's Additions to Income**

The other jurisdiction may require additions to income which are not required by New Jersey and therefore are not reported on the New Jersey return. For example, a depreciation adjustment might be added to the business income taxed by the other jurisdiction but if the adjustment is not required or reported on the New Jersey return it cannot be included in the credit calculation. See *Adjustments (Deductions) Allowed by the Other Jurisdiction* on page 5.

### **Income Taxed by New Jersey**

Effective for tax year 2001, the amount to be used as the denominator of the credit calculation fraction at Schedule A, Line 3 is the income subject to tax by New Jersey, Line 2, Schedule A. A taxpayer enters on Line 2, Schedule A the amount reported on Line 29 (New Jersey Gross Income) of the New Jersey income tax resident return, Form NJ-1040. Line 29 is the total of all income reported on the New Jersey return less any New Jersey pension exclusion and other retirement income exclusion, but before exemptions and deductions. See example 1.

### **Actual Tax Paid to the Other Jurisdiction**

The actual tax paid to the other jurisdiction is the amount of tax that is due after deducting all tax credits allowed by that jurisdiction (e.g., Child and Dependent Care, New Job, Research and Development), but before the deduction of any

payments made by the taxpayer, whether made as withholdings, estimated payments, extension payments, or an overpayment from a prior year.

If the same income was taxed by both a state and a jurisdiction within that state, the actual tax paid is the total tax paid to the state plus the tax paid to the jurisdiction on that income.

### **Actual Tax Paid on Income Taxed by More Than One Jurisdiction in a State Outside NJ**

When calculating a credit in situations where a state and one or more jurisdictions within the same state tax differing amounts of income, a separate Schedule A must be completed for each jurisdiction. The actual tax paid to the other jurisdiction(s) to be reported on each Schedule A must be the amount of tax paid to the other jurisdiction(s) on the amount of income reported on Line 1 of that Schedule A only. To prorate the tax paid to the other jurisdiction, divide the amount of income on Line 1 by the total amount of income taxed by that jurisdiction and apply the resulting percentage to the total tax paid to the other jurisdiction. See example 9.

### **Part-Year Residents**

A part-year resident is anyone who meets the definition of New Jersey resident for only part of the tax year. (A part-year resident of New Jersey is also a part-year nonresident that year.) A part-year resident who is required to file a New Jersey resident income tax return must report on that return all the income received during the period of New Jersey residency, whether the income was from inside or outside New Jersey. (A part-year nonresident who received income from New Jersey sources during the period of nonresidency

may also be required to file a part-year nonresident income tax return with New Jersey.) For more information on the filing responsibilities of part-year residents and part-year nonresidents, refer to the instruction booklet for the New Jersey resident return (Form NJ-1040) and nonresident return (Form NJ-1040NR), or request Tax Topic Bulletin GIT-6, *Part-Year Residents*.

A part-year resident who paid income tax both to New Jersey and to another jurisdiction outside New Jersey on income that is reported on the part-year resident return may be eligible to claim a credit for the taxes paid to the other jurisdiction. In order to qualify for the credit, the income upon which the credit is based must have been derived from the other jurisdiction during the period of time the taxpayer was a New Jersey resident, and must be actually and properly subject to tax in both the other jurisdiction and New Jersey. Part-year residents use the same criteria and methodology as full-year residents to determine the components of the credit calculation and the amount of the credit. See examples 11 and 12.

## Income From New York

New Jersey residents who work in New York or earn other taxable income there are often taxed on an amount less than their actual New York source income as a result of the deductions allowed by New York. When calculating a credit for taxes paid to New York, only the income *actually taxed* by New York should be reflected in the computation. Because of New York's method of computing a nonresident taxpayer's tax, it is not possible to identify one particular

line on the New York tax return which represents the income subject to tax in New York. Under no circumstances is the "worldwide income" column to be used in the credit calculation. See *Income Sourced to Another Jurisdiction v. "Worldwide Income"* on page 4.

Be sure to follow the New York State Nonresident Return (Form IT-203) instructions carefully to ensure that the correct items and amounts of income are included in the New York State Amount column. If the New York IT-203 is completed correctly, the income (or loss) reported in the New York State Amount column will only include income earned from sources in that state and properly taxable to that state.

Items such as interest earned from a New York bank account or dividends paid by a New York corporation are not taxable in New York unless such income is from property employed in a trade, business, profession, or occupation carried on in that state.

## Income From Pennsylvania

As a result of the Reciprocal Personal Income Tax Agreement between the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey, *wages, salaries, and other compensation* paid to New Jersey residents employed in Pennsylvania are not subject to Pennsylvania income tax. Thus, a New Jersey resident may not claim a credit for taxes paid to Pennsylvania on employee compensation because the earnings are not subject to tax in Pennsylvania.

When Pennsylvania tax is withheld from a New Jersey resident's wages in error, a Pennsylvania nonresident return must be filed to obtain a

refund. To stop the withholding of Pennsylvania income tax, a New Jersey resident must complete a Pennsylvania Employee's Statement of Non-residence in Pennsylvania and Authorization to Withhold Other State's Income Tax (Pennsylvania Form REV-420) and give it to their employer. This form can be obtained from the Pennsylvania Department of Revenue.

The Reciprocal Agreement covers employee compensation (wages, tips, fees, commissions, etc.) *only*. A New Jersey resident who is self-employed or who receives income other than wages (e.g., gain from sale of property) which is taxable in both states, may claim a credit for the taxes paid to Pennsylvania on that income. In no case will a credit be allowed for taxes paid in error to Pennsylvania on employee compensation. See example 13.

### **Income From Pennsylvania Municipalities**

The New Jersey/Pennsylvania Reciprocal Agreement does not apply to the income or wage tax imposed and collected by the City of Philadelphia or any other municipality in Pennsylvania. Therefore, income subject to both New Jersey income tax and the wage or income tax imposed by a Pennsylvania municipality may be included in the credit calculation. A copy of the W-2 (or other jurisdiction's tax return) must be enclosed with the New Jersey return to substantiate the amount of municipal income tax paid.

### **Wages From Philadelphia**

To determine the proper amount of income to place on Line 1 of Schedule A, Form NJ-1040, a New Jersey resident earning wages in Philadelphia must divide the wage tax deducted (as

reported in the "Local income tax" box on the W-2) by the Philadelphia nonresident tax rate as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Philadelphia Wage Tax Paid}}{\text{Philadelphia Wage Tax Rate}} = \text{Line 1, Schedule A}$$

The amount reported at Line 1 cannot be more than the amount of Philadelphia wages included at Line 14, Form NJ-1040. Be sure to use the exact amount of Philadelphia wage tax reported on the W-2 when performing this calculation. Do not round the figure either up or down. See example 14.

### **Changes Due to Audit by Other Jurisdictions**

When an audit by another state or political subdivision changes the amount of previously reported tax paid, it will result in an adjustment to the credit claimed on the taxpayer's New Jersey return. The taxpayer is required to file an amended New Jersey return, Form NJ-1040X, for the year(s) affected by the audit and pay any amount due. The taxpayer may request a refund of any overpayment resulting from the change "regardless of any otherwise applicable statute of limitations." N.J.S.A. 54A:4-1(e).

### **Estimated Tax Payments**

Individuals and certain estates and trusts who expect their New Jersey gross income tax liability to be more than \$400 after taking into account all their exemptions, deductions, credits, including the credit for taxes paid to other jurisdictions, and payments for the tax year are required to make quarterly estimated tax payments. This requirement may affect taxpayers who do not have New

Jersey income tax withheld from their wages and/or pension; those who do not have enough tax withheld; those who are self-employed; or those whose income is from sources such as interest, dividends, or capital gains which are not covered by withholding tax. Use Form NJ-1040-ES to file estimated tax payments when due. For more information on estimated taxes, request Tax Topic Bulletin GIT-8, *Estimating Income Taxes*.

## Avoiding Mistakes

- Check arithmetic.
- Enter the name of the taxing jurisdiction in the space provided on Line 1 of Schedule A.
- Complete and enclose a separate Schedule A for each taxing jurisdiction.
- Retain a completed copy of the tax return (s) filed with the other jurisdiction (s). For electronic filers, retain a copy of the Electronic Filing Income Tax return along with schedules, worksheets, etc.
- If no tax return is required by the taxing jurisdiction, retain the following as applicable:
  1. A W-2 form which indicates the name of the taxing jurisdiction and the amount of tax withheld.
  2. A statement from the business entity which filed a tax return based on income listing the taxpayer's share of the gross income taxed by the other jurisdiction, the name of the tax, and the taxpayer's share of the tax paid.

## List of Examples

1. Determining the denominator of the credit calculation fraction.
2. Determining the credit when the amount of tax paid to the other jurisdiction exceeds the proportional credit limitation amount.
3. Determining the credit when the amount of tax paid to the other jurisdiction is less than the proportional credit limitation amount.
4. Determining the credit for income taxed both by another state and by a city within that state when the state and city are taxing the same amount of income.\*
5. Determining the credit when income is taxed by two different states outside of New Jersey.
6. Determining the numerator of the credit calculation fraction when the other jurisdiction uses income from all sources to determine the tax due.
7. Determining the numerator of the credit calculation fraction when the taxpayer allocates his income in the other jurisdiction.
8. Determining the numerator of the credit calculation fraction when the other jurisdiction allows an adjustment to (reduce) income which is not allowed by New Jersey.
9. Determining the credit for income taxed both by another state and by a city within that state when the city taxes more income than the state.
10. Determining the numerator of the credit calculation fraction when part of New Jersey income is taxed by the other jurisdiction.
11. Determining the credit when a part-year resident moves to New Jersey during the tax year and continues to work outside New Jersey.\*
12. Determining the credit when a part-year resident who lived and worked in another state moves to New Jersey and changes jobs to a New Jersey employer.
13. Determining the credit for income, other than wages, earned in Pennsylvania.\*
14. Determining the credit for wage income earned in Philadelphia.\*

\* Example includes the property tax deduction/credit calculation (Worksheet F).

**Example #1 - Determining the denominator of the credit calculation fraction.**

The denominator of the credit calculation fraction at Line 3, Schedule A is the amount from Line 2, Schedule A, which is taken directly from Line 29 of the New Jersey resident return (Form NJ-1040). This is the taxpayer's New Jersey gross income before personal exemptions and deductions. It includes the taxable portion of all pension or annuity payments, and/or IRA withdrawals, *after* any pension and/or other retirement income exclusions allowed by New Jersey have been subtracted.

	<b>Income Subject to Tax by New Jersey</b>	
	<u>Taxpayer A Without Pension</u>	<u>Taxpayer B With Pension Less Exclusion(s)</u>
Wages	70,000	0
Interest	250	4,000
Dividends	400	2,500
Gains	0	1,525
Pension/Annuity/IRA	0	30,000
Pension Exclusion	<u>0</u>	<u>(15,000)</u>
Taxable Pension	0	15,000
S Corporation Income	21,000	0
<b>Income Subject to Tax Before Exemptions and Deductions</b>	<b><u>91,650</u></b>	<b><u>23,025</u></b>

**NOTE:** Prior to tax year 2001 the denominator of the credit calculation fraction included the taxable portion of any pension/annuity/IRA income *before allowable exclusions*.

EXAMPLES

*Credit for Taxes Paid to Other Jurisdictions (Wage Income)*

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**Example #2 - Determining the credit when the amount of tax paid to the other jurisdiction exceeds the proportional credit limitation amount.**

Marty Abbott lives in New Jersey but works primarily in another state. His only income for the year consisted of \$115,000 in wages, \$105,000 of which was earned in, and taxed by, the other state. Marty's tax liability to the other state, \$4,900, exceeds the proportional credit limitation amount from Line 8, Schedule A. Therefore, Marty's credit for taxes paid to the other jurisdiction is \$4,689, the proportional credit limitation amount.

	<b>Income Subject to Tax</b>		
	<u>New Jersey</u>	<u>Other Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Both</u>
Wages	115,000	105,000	105,000
Income Subject to Tax Before Exemptions and Deductions	115,000	105,000	105,000
Less Exemptions	<u>(1,000)</u>		
New Jersey Taxable Income (From Line 35, Form NJ-1040)	114,000		
Tax	5,136	4,900	
<b>Numerator of the credit calculation</b>			<b>105,000</b>

EXAMPLES

**Example #2** - continued

Marty is not entitled to a property tax deduction/credit so he completes only Column B of New Jersey Schedule A as follows:

EXAMPLES

<b>Schedule A CREDIT FOR INCOME OR WAGE TAXES PAID TO OTHER JURISDICTION</b>		If you are claiming a credit for income taxes paid to more than one jurisdiction, a separate Schedule A must be enclosed for each.			
<b>A COPY OF OTHER STATE OR POLITICAL SUBDIVISION TAX RETURN MUST BE RETAINED WITH YOUR RECORDS</b>					
1.	Income actually taxed by other jurisdiction during tax year (indicate name <u>State X</u> ) (DO NOT combine the same income taxed by more than one jurisdiction) (The amount on Line 1 cannot exceed the amount shown on Line 2).....	1.	105,000		
2.	Income subject to tax by New Jersey (From Line 29, Form NJ-1040) .....	2.	115,000		
3.	Maximum Allowable Credit Percentage (Divide Line 2 into Line 1)	1	105,000		
		2	115,000	3.	91.3043%
<b>IF YOU ARE NOT ELIGIBLE FOR A PROPERTY TAX BENEFIT ONLY COMPLETE COLUMN B.</b>			<b>COLUMN A</b>		<b>COLUMN B</b>
4.	Taxable Income (after Exemptions and Deductions) from Line 35, Form NJ-1040	4.		4.	114,000
5.	Property Tax Deduction Enter property tax or 18% of rent due and paid in tax year. See instructions. Eligible amount (Box 5a, or \$10,000, whichever is less) See instructions.	5a.		5.	- 0 -
6.	New Jersey Taxable Income (Line 4 minus Line 5)	6.		6.	114,000
7.	Tax on Line 6 amount (From Tax Table or Tax Rate Schedules)	7.		7.	5,136
8.	Allowable Credit (Line 3 times Line 7)	8.		8.	4,689
9.	Credit for Taxes Paid to Other Jurisdiction Enter in Box 9a the income or wage tax paid to other jurisdiction during tax year on income shown on Line 1. See instructions. Credit allowed. (Enter lesser of Line 8 or Box 9a.) <b>(The credit may not exceed your New Jersey tax on Line 38).</b>	9a.	4,900	9.	4,689

- If you are not eligible for a property tax benefit, enter the amount from Line 9, Column B, on Line 39, Form NJ-1040. Make no entry on Lines 36 or 44, Form NJ-1040.
- If you are eligible for a property tax benefit, you must complete Worksheet F to determine whether you receive a greater benefit by claiming a property tax deduction or taking the property tax credit.

*Credit for Taxes Paid to Other Jurisdictions (Wage Income)*

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**Example #3 - Determining the credit when the amount of tax paid to the other jurisdiction is less than the proportional credit limitation amount.**

Alice Meyers lives in New Jersey but works primarily in another state. Her only income for the year consisted of \$115,000 in wages, \$105,000 of which was earned in, and taxed by, the other state. Alice's tax liability to the other state, \$4,631, is less than the proportional credit limitation amount from Line 8, Schedule A. Since the credit for taxes paid to another jurisdiction is the lesser of the actual tax paid to the other jurisdiction or the proportional credit limitation amount, Alice's credit will be \$4,631, the actual amount of tax paid to the other state on the income being taxed both by that state and by New Jersey.

	<b>Income Subject to Tax</b>		
	<u>New Jersey</u>	<u>Other Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Both</u>
Wages	115,000	105,000	105,000
Income Subject to Tax Before Exemptions and Deductions	115,000	105,000	105,000
Less Exemptions	<u>(1,000)</u>		
New Jersey Taxable Income (From Line 35, Form NJ-1040)	114,000		
Tax	5,136	4,631	
<b>Numerator of the credit calculation</b>			<b>105,000</b>

EXAMPLES

**Example #3** - continued

Alice is not entitled to a property tax deduction/credit so she completes only Column B of New Jersey Schedule A as follows:

EXAMPLES

<b>Schedule A</b>		<b>CREDIT FOR INCOME OR WAGE TAXES PAID TO OTHER JURISDICTION</b>	If you are claiming a credit for income taxes paid to more than one jurisdiction, a separate Schedule A must be enclosed for each.		
A COPY OF OTHER STATE OR POLITICAL SUBDIVISION TAX RETURN MUST BE RETAINED WITH YOUR RECORDS					
1.	Income actually taxed by other jurisdiction during tax year (indicate name <u>State X</u> ) (DO NOT combine the same income taxed by more than one jurisdiction) (The amount on Line 1 cannot exceed the amount shown on Line 2).....	1.	105,000		
2.	Income subject to tax by New Jersey (From Line 29, Form NJ-1040) .....	2.	115,000		
3.	Maximum Allowable Credit Percentage (Divide Line 2 into Line 1)	1	105,000	2	115,000
3.		3.	91.3043%		
IF YOU ARE NOT ELIGIBLE FOR A PROPERTY TAX BENEFIT ONLY COMPLETE COLUMN B.		COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
4.	Taxable Income (after Exemptions and Deductions) from Line 35, Form NJ-1040	4.		4.	114,000
5.	Property Tax Deduction Enter property tax or 18% of rent due and paid in tax year. See instructions. Eligible amount (Box 5a, or \$10,000, whichever is less) See instructions.	5a.		5.	- 0 -
6.	New Jersey Taxable Income (Line 4 minus Line 5)	6.		6.	114,000
7.	Tax on Line 6 amount (From Tax Table or Tax Rate Schedules)	7.		7.	5,136
8.	Allowable Credit (Line 3 times Line 7)	8.		8.	4,689
9.	Credit for Taxes Paid to Other Jurisdiction Enter in Box 9a the income or wage tax paid to other jurisdiction during tax year on income shown on Line 1. See instructions. Credit allowed. (Enter lesser of Line 8 or Box 9a.) <b>(The credit may not exceed your New Jersey tax on Line 38).</b>	9a.	4,631	9.	4,631
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If you are not eligible for a property tax benefit, enter the amount from Line 9, Column B, on Line 39, Form NJ-1040. Make no entry on Lines 36 or 44, Form NJ-1040.</li> <li>If you are eligible for a property tax benefit, you must complete Worksheet F to determine whether you receive a greater benefit by claiming a property tax deduction or taking the property tax credit.</li> </ul>					

*Credit for Taxes Paid to Other Jurisdictions (Wage Income)*

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**Example #4 - Determining the credit for income taxed both by another state and by a city within that state when the state and city are taxing the same amount of income.**

Jim and Diane Roth are married, file jointly, and are full-year New Jersey residents. Diane earned \$15,000 in New Jersey and Jim earned \$30,000 in a city located in another state. The income actually taxed on Jim's nonresident return for the other state was \$30,000 and the tax paid to the state on that income was \$1,600. His nonresident income actually taxed by the city was \$30,000 and he paid \$135 in city tax.

Income can only be reported once on Line 1, Schedule A. Even though Jim paid tax to two jurisdictions, the Roths complete only one Schedule A to calculate their credit. The total tax paid to both the state and the city, \$1,735, is compared to the proportional credit limitation amount (Line 8, Schedule A) to determine the credit.

The Roths are eligible for either a property tax deduction or credit so they complete both Columns A and B of Schedule A as well as Worksheet F.

	<b>Income Subject to Tax</b>		
	New Jersey	Other State	Other City
Wages	45,000	30,000	30,000
Income Subject to Tax Before Exemptions and Deductions	45,000	30,000	30,000
Less Exemptions	(2,000)		
New Jersey Taxable Income (From Line 35, Form NJ-1040)	43,000		
Tax	683	1,600	135
<b>Numerator of the credit calculation</b>			<b>30,000</b>

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**Example #4** - continued

The Roths paid \$1,950 in property taxes on their home in New Jersey. They complete New Jersey Schedule A and Worksheet F as follows to determine the amount of their credit for taxes paid to the other jurisdictions and whether they receive a greater benefit from the property tax deduction or the property tax credit.

EXAMPLES

<b>Schedule A CREDIT FOR INCOME OR WAGE TAXES PAID TO OTHER JURISDICTION</b>		If you are claiming a credit for income taxes paid to more than one jurisdiction, a separate Schedule A must be enclosed for each.			
A COPY OF OTHER STATE OR POLITICAL SUBDIVISION TAX RETURN MUST BE RETAINED WITH YOUR RECORDS					
1.	Income actually taxed by other jurisdiction during tax year (indicate name <u>State X and City Y</u> ) (DO NOT combine the same income taxed by more than one jurisdiction) (The amount on Line 1 cannot exceed the amount shown on Line 2).....	1.	30,000		
2.	Income subject to tax by New Jersey (From Line 29, Form NJ-1040) .....	2.	45,000		
3.	Maximum Allowable Credit Percentage (Divide Line 2 into Line 1)	1	30,000	2	45,000
3.		3.	66.6667%		
IF YOU ARE NOT ELIGIBLE FOR A PROPERTY TAX BENEFIT ONLY COMPLETE COLUMN B.			COLUMN A	COLUMN B	
4.	Taxable Income (after Exemptions and Deductions) from Line 35, Form NJ-1040	4.	43,000	4.	43,000
5.	Property Tax Deduction Enter property tax or 18% of rent due and paid in tax year. See instructions. Eligible amount (Box 5a, or \$10,000, whichever is less) See instructions.	5a.	1,950	5.	- 0 -
5.		5.	1,950	5.	- 0 -
6.	New Jersey Taxable Income (Line 4 minus Line 5)	6.	41,050	6.	43,000
7.	Tax on Line 6 amount (From Tax Table or Tax Rate Schedules)	7.	649	7.	683
8.	Allowable Credit (Line 3 times Line 7)	8.	433	8.	455
9.	Credit for Taxes Paid to Other Jurisdiction Enter in Box 9a the income or wage tax paid to other jurisdiction during tax year on income shown on Line 1. See instructions. Credit allowed. (Enter lesser of Line 8 or Box 9a.) (The credit may not exceed your New Jersey tax on Line 38).	9a.	1,735	9.	433
9.		9.	433	9.	455

- If you are not eligible for a property tax benefit, enter the amount from Line 9, Column B, on Line 39, Form NJ-1040. Make no entry on Lines 36 or 44, Form NJ-1040.
- If you are eligible for a property tax benefit, you must complete Worksheet F to determine whether you receive a greater benefit by claiming a property tax deduction or taking the property tax credit.

*Credit for Taxes Paid to Other Jurisdictions (Wage Income)*

**Example #4 - continued**

The Roths receive a greater benefit from the property tax credit. They enter the amounts from Lines 6 and 7, Column B, Schedule A on Lines 37 and 38, Form NJ-1040. Their credit for taxes paid to the other jurisdictions is \$455, the amount on Line 2, Column B, Worksheet F. Their property tax credit on Line 44, Form NJ-1040 is \$50.

<b>Worksheet F</b>					
<b>Which Property Tax Benefit to Use</b>					
COLUMN A			COLUMN B		
1.	Tax. Enter amounts from Line 7, Schedule A, Columns A and B here .....	1.	649		1. 683
2.	Credit for Taxes Paid to Other Jurisdictions. Enter amounts from Line 9, Schedule A, Columns A and B here. If you completed more than one Schedule A, enter the total of all Line 9 amounts (Columns A and B) in the corresponding column .....	2.	433		2. 455
3.	Balance of Tax Due. Subtract line 2 from line 1 in each column .....	3.	216		3. 228
4.	Subtract line 3, Column A from line 3, Column B and enter result here .....	4.			12

**5. Is the line 4 amount \$50 or more (\$25 if filing status is married, filing separate return and you maintain the same residence as your spouse)?**

Yes. You receive a greater tax benefit by taking the Property Tax Deduction. Make the following entries on Form NJ-1040:

<i>Form NJ-1040</i>	<i>Enter amount from:</i>
Line 36	Line 5, Column A, Schedule A
Line 37	Line 6, Column A, Schedule A
Line 38	Line 7, Column A, Schedule A
Line 39	Line 2, Column A, Worksheet F
Line 44	Make no entry

No. You receive a greater tax benefit from the Property Tax Credit. (**Part-year residents**, see instructions before answering "No"). Make the following entries on Form NJ-1040:

<i>Form NJ-1040</i>	<i>Enter amount from:</i>
Line 36	Make no entry
Line 37	Line 6, Column B, Schedule A
Line 38	Line 7, Column B, Schedule A
Line 39	Line 2, Column B, Worksheet F
Line 44	\$50 (\$25 if filing status is married, filing separate return and you maintain the same residence as your spouse). <b>Part-year residents</b> , see instructions.

EXAMPLES

**Example #5 - Determining the credit when income is taxed by two different states outside of New Jersey.**

George and Francine Grey are married, file jointly and are full-year New Jersey residents. George’s wages of \$12,000 were earned in New York State. Their New York income subject to tax (from non-resident return Form IT-203) was \$10,500 and the tax paid to New York was \$600. Francine worked in Delaware where she earned wages of \$8,000 and paid \$130 in Delaware income tax. The couple are not entitled to a property tax deduction/credit.

Since they are claiming a credit for taxes paid to more than one jurisdiction, the Greys must complete two separate Schedule As: one for New York State and one for Delaware. They will complete Column B (only) of each schedule as if no other state were involved. To determine the total credit for taxes paid to other jurisdictions for Line 39, Form NJ-1040, they add the amounts from Line 9, Column B of each Schedule A.

EXAMPLES

	<b>Income Subject to Tax</b>		
	<u>New Jersey</u>	<u>New York</u>	<u>Delaware</u>
Wages	20,000	12,000	8,000
Interest	1,000		
Dividends	2,000		
New York Adjustments		(1,500)	
<b>Income Subject to Tax Before Exemptions and Deductions</b>	<b>23,000</b>	<b>10,500</b>	<b>8,000</b>
Less Exemptions	<u>(2,000)</u>		
<b>New Jersey Taxable Income</b> (From Line 35, Form NJ-1040)	<b>21,000</b>		
Tax	298	600	130
<b>Numerator of the credit calculation</b>		<b>(a) 10,500</b>	<b>(b) 8,000</b>
(a) Schedule A income taxed by New York (b) Schedule A income taxed by Delaware			

*Credit for Taxes Paid to Other Jurisdictions (Wage Income)*

**Example #5 - continued**

**(a) Credit for taxes paid to New York on income taxed by that state.**

<b>Schedule A</b>		<b>CREDIT FOR INCOME OR WAGE TAXES PAID TO OTHER JURISDICTION</b>		If you are claiming a credit for income taxes paid to more than one jurisdiction, a separate Schedule A must be enclosed for each.			
A COPY OF OTHER STATE OR POLITICAL SUBDIVISION TAX RETURN MUST BE RETAINED WITH YOUR RECORDS							
1.	Income actually taxed by other jurisdiction during tax year (indicate name <u>New York State</u> ) (DO NOT combine the same income taxed by more than one jurisdiction) (The amount on Line 1 cannot exceed the amount shown on Line 2).....			1.	10,500		
2.	Income subject to tax by New Jersey (From Line 29, Form NJ-1040) .....			2.	23,000		
3.	Maximum Allowable Credit Percentage (Divide Line 2 into Line 1)		1    10,500 2    23,000	3.	45.6522%		
IF YOU ARE NOT ELIGIBLE FOR A PROPERTY TAX BENEFIT ONLY COMPLETE COLUMN B.				COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
4.	Taxable Income (after Exemptions and Deductions) from Line 35, Form NJ-1040			4.		21,000	
5.	Property Tax Deduction	Enter property tax or 18% of rent due and paid in tax year. See instructions.	5a.	5.		- 0 -	
		Eligible amount (Box 5a, or \$10,000, whichever is less) See instructions.		5.		- 0 -	
6.	New Jersey Taxable Income (Line 4 minus Line 5)			6.		21,000	
7.	Tax on Line 6 amount (From Tax Table or Tax Rate Schedules)			7.		298	
8.	Allowable Credit (Line 3 times Line 7)			8.		136	
9.	Credit for Taxes Paid to Other Jurisdiction	Enter in Box 9a the income or wage tax paid to other jurisdiction during tax year on income shown on Line 1. See instructions.	9a.	9.		136	
		Credit allowed. (Enter lesser of Line 8 or Box 9a.) <b>(The credit may not exceed your New Jersey tax on Line 38).</b>		9.		136	

- If you are not eligible for a property tax benefit, enter the amount from Line 9, Column B, on Line 39, Form NJ-1040. Make no entry on Lines 36 or 44, Form NJ-1040.
- If you are eligible for a property tax benefit, you must complete Worksheet F to determine whether you receive a greater benefit by claiming a property tax deduction or taking the property tax credit.

EXAMPLES

**Example #5 - continued**

**(b) Credit for taxes paid to Delaware on income taxed by that state.**

EXAMPLES

<b>Schedule A CREDIT FOR INCOME OR WAGE TAXES PAID TO OTHER JURISDICTION</b>		If you are claiming a credit for income taxes paid to more than one jurisdiction, a separate Schedule A must be enclosed for each.			
<b>A COPY OF OTHER STATE OR POLITICAL SUBDIVISION TAX RETURN MUST BE RETAINED WITH YOUR RECORDS</b>					
1.	Income actually taxed by other jurisdiction during tax year (indicate name <u>Delaware</u> ) (DO NOT combine the same income taxed by more than one jurisdiction) (The amount on Line 1 cannot exceed the amount shown on Line 2).....	1.	8,000		
2.	Income subject to tax by New Jersey (From Line 29, Form NJ-1040) .....	2.	23,000		
3.	Maximum Allowable Credit Percentage (Divide Line 2 into Line 1)	1	8,000	2	23,000
		3.	34.7826%		
IF YOU ARE NOT ELIGIBLE FOR A PROPERTY TAX BENEFIT ONLY COMPLETE COLUMN B.		COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
4.	Taxable Income (after Exemptions and Deductions) from Line 35, Form NJ-1040	4.		4.	21,000
5.	Property Tax Deduction Enter property tax or 18% of rent due and paid in tax year. See instructions. Eligible amount (Box 5a, or \$10,000, whichever is less) See instructions.	5a.		5.	- 0 -
6.	New Jersey Taxable Income (Line 4 minus Line 5)	6.		6.	21,000
7.	Tax on Line 6 amount (From Tax Table or Tax Rate Schedules)	7.		7.	298
8.	Allowable Credit (Line 3 times Line 7)	8.		8.	104
9.	Credit for Taxes Paid to Other Jurisdiction Enter in Box 9a the income or wage tax paid to other jurisdiction during tax year on income shown on Line 1. See instructions. Credit allowed. (Enter lesser of Line 8 or Box 9a.) <b>(The credit may not exceed your New Jersey tax on Line 38).</b>	9a.	130	9.	104

- If you are not eligible for a property tax benefit, enter the amount from Line 9, Column B, on Line 39, Form NJ-1040. Make no entry on Lines 36 or 44, Form NJ-1040.
- If you are eligible for a property tax benefit, you must complete Worksheet F to determine whether you receive a greater benefit by claiming a property tax deduction or taking the property tax credit.

The total credit for taxes paid to both jurisdictions is \$240 (\$136 from Line 9 of the first Schedule A plus \$104 from Line 9 of the second Schedule A).

**Example #6 - Determining the numerator of the credit calculation fraction when the other jurisdiction uses income from all sources to determine the tax due.**

Tom and Betty Stone are New Jersey residents. Tom works in New York, his salary is \$65,000. Betty teaches at a school in New Jersey, her salary is \$35,000. The couple also have income from interest, dividends, and capital gains. Although only Tom's salary is subject to tax by New York, the Stones' New York tax liability is determined by first calculating the tax on the couple's total income from all sources (Federal Amount), as if they were New York residents, and then multiplying the resulting "base tax" by the proportion that total New York source income (Tom's salary) bears to total income from all sources. Determining the tax liability of a nonresident in this manner may result in an increase in the average *rate* at which the income derived from the other jurisdiction is taxed but it does not affect the *amount* of income actually being taxed by the other jurisdiction.

	<b>Income Subject to Tax</b>		
	<u>New Jersey</u>	<u>Federal Amount</u>	<u>New York</u>
Wages	100,000	100,000	65,000
Interest	100	100	0
Dividends	50	50	0
Gains	340	340	0
Income Subject to Tax Before Exemptions and Deductions	100,490	100,490	65,000
Less Exemptions	<u>(2,000)</u>		
New Jersey Taxable Income (From Line 35, Form NJ-1040)	98,490		
Tax	2,666		3,900
<b>Numerator of the credit calculation</b>			<b>65,000</b>

**Example #6** - continued

The Stones are not entitled to a property tax deduction/credit so they complete Schedule A, Form NJ-1040 as shown below to determine the amount of their credit for taxes paid to New York.

EXAMPLES

<b>Schedule A CREDIT FOR INCOME OR WAGE TAXES PAID TO OTHER JURISDICTION</b>		If you are claiming a credit for income taxes paid to more than one jurisdiction, a separate Schedule A must be enclosed for each.			
A COPY OF OTHER STATE OR POLITICAL SUBDIVISION TAX RETURN MUST BE RETAINED WITH YOUR RECORDS					
1.	Income actually taxed by other jurisdiction during tax year (indicate name <u>New York State</u> ) (DO NOT combine the same income taxed by more than one jurisdiction) (The amount on Line 1 cannot exceed the amount shown on Line 2).....	1.			65,000
2.	Income subject to tax by New Jersey (From Line 29, Form NJ-1040) .....	2.			100,490
3.	Maximum Allowable Credit Percentage (Divide Line 2 into Line 1)	1	65,000	2	100,490
3.		3.			64.6831%
IF YOU ARE NOT ELIGIBLE FOR A PROPERTY TAX BENEFIT ONLY COMPLETE COLUMN B.		COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
4.	Taxable Income (after Exemptions and Deductions) from Line 35, Form NJ-1040	4.		4.	98,490
5.	Property Tax Deduction Enter property tax or 18% of rent due and paid in tax year. See instructions. Eligible amount (Box 5a, or \$10,000, whichever is less) See instructions.	5a.		5.	- 0 -
6.	New Jersey Taxable Income (Line 4 minus Line 5)	6.		6.	98,490
7.	Tax on Line 6 amount (From Tax Table or Tax Rate Schedules)	7.		7.	2,666
8.	Allowable Credit (Line 3 times Line 7)	8.		8.	1,724
9.	Credit for Taxes Paid to Other Jurisdiction Enter in Box 9a the income or wage tax paid to other jurisdiction during tax year on income shown on Line 1. See instructions. Credit allowed. (Enter lesser of Line 8 or Box 9a.) <b>(The credit may not exceed your New Jersey tax on Line 38).</b>	9a.	3,900	9.	1,724
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If you are not eligible for a property tax benefit, enter the amount from Line 9, Column B, on Line 39, Form NJ-1040. Make no entry on Lines 36 or 44, Form NJ-1040.</li> <li>If you are eligible for a property tax benefit, you must complete Worksheet F to determine whether you receive a greater benefit by claiming a property tax deduction or taking the property tax credit.</li> </ul>					

*Credit for Taxes Paid to Other Jurisdictions (Wage Income)*

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**Example #7 - Determining the numerator of the credit calculation fraction when the taxpayer allocates his income in the other jurisdiction.**

Marty Sands is a single, full-year New Jersey resident who works in another state. However, Marty is required to work one day each week in New Jersey. His total wages for the year were \$125,000. His W-2 showed all his income as earned in the other state; it did not reflect the days worked in New Jersey. Marty must allocate his total wages between the other jurisdiction and New Jersey based on the percentage of time worked in each locality. The numerator of the credit calculation is limited to income actually taxed by both jurisdictions, \$100,000.

	<b>Income Subject to Tax</b>		
	<u>New Jersey</u>	<u>Other Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Both</u>
Wages	125,000	100,000	100,000
Income Subject to Tax Before Exemptions and Deductions	125,000	100,000	100,000
Less Exemptions	<u>(1,000)</u>		
New Jersey Taxable Income (From Line 35, Form NJ-1040)	124,000		
Tax	5,773	4,800	
<b>Numerator of the credit calculation</b>			<b>100,000</b>

EXAMPLES

**Example #7** - continued

Marty is not eligible for a property tax deduction/credit so he completes Schedule A, Form NJ-1040 as shown below.

EXAMPLES

<b>Schedule A CREDIT FOR INCOME OR WAGE TAXES PAID TO OTHER JURISDICTION</b>		If you are claiming a credit for income taxes paid to more than one jurisdiction, a separate Schedule A must be enclosed for each.			
<b>A COPY OF OTHER STATE OR POLITICAL SUBDIVISION TAX RETURN MUST BE RETAINED WITH YOUR RECORDS</b>					
1.	Income actually taxed by other jurisdiction during tax year (indicate name <u>State X</u> ) (DO NOT combine the same income taxed by more than one jurisdiction) (The amount on Line 1 cannot exceed the amount shown on Line 2).....	1.	100,000		
2.	Income subject to tax by New Jersey (From Line 29, Form NJ-1040) .....	2.	125,000		
3.	Maximum Allowable Credit Percentage (Divide Line 2 into Line 1)	1	100,000	2	125,000
		3.	80.0000%		
<b>IF YOU ARE NOT ELIGIBLE FOR A PROPERTY TAX BENEFIT ONLY COMPLETE COLUMN B.</b>		<b>COLUMN A</b>		<b>COLUMN B</b>	
4.	Taxable Income (after Exemptions and Deductions) from Line 35, Form NJ-1040	4.		4.	124,000
5.	Property Tax Deduction Enter property tax or 18% of rent due and paid in tax year. See instructions. Eligible amount (Box 5a, or \$10,000, whichever is less) See instructions.	5a.		5.	- 0 -
6.	New Jersey Taxable Income (Line 4 minus Line 5)	6.		6.	124,000
7.	Tax on Line 6 amount (From Tax Table or Tax Rate Schedules)	7.		7.	5,773
8.	Allowable Credit (Line 3 times Line 7)	8.		8.	4,618
9.	Credit for Taxes Paid to Other Jurisdiction Enter in Box 9a the income or wage tax paid to other jurisdiction during tax year on income shown on Line 1. See instructions. Credit allowed. (Enter lesser of Line 8 or Box 9a.) <b>(The credit may not exceed your New Jersey tax on Line 38).</b>	9a.	4,800	9.	4,618

- If you are not eligible for a property tax benefit, enter the amount from Line 9, Column B, on Line 39, Form NJ-1040. Make no entry on Lines 36 or 44, Form NJ-1040.
- If you are eligible for a property tax benefit, you must complete Worksheet F to determine whether you receive a greater benefit by claiming a property tax deduction or taking the property tax credit.

**Example #8 - Determining the numerator of the credit calculation fraction when the other jurisdiction allows an adjustment to (reduce) income which is not allowed by New Jersey.**

Jim Yeager, a New Jersey resident, works in New York where he earned wages of \$115,000. Jim paid alimony of \$20,000. In New York, the alimony payment is an adjustment to income that reduces the numerator of the credit calculation fraction whereas in New Jersey, the alimony is a deduction and does **not** reduce the denominator of the credit calculation fraction. (The denominator of the credit calculation fraction includes New Jersey gross income from all sources after subtracting any applicable pension and/or other retirement income exclusion allowed by New Jersey but before subtracting any personal exemptions or deductions such as alimony payments.) The schedule below shows how to determine the amount of income subject to tax in both jurisdictions when there is an adjustment to income allowed by the other jurisdiction.

	<b>Income Subject to Tax</b>	
	<u>New Jersey</u>	<u>New York</u>
Wages	115,000	115,000
New York Adjustments (Alimony)		(20,000)
Income Subject to Tax Before Exemptions and Deductions	115,000	95,000
Less Exemptions	(1,000)	
Deductions (Alimony)	(20,000)	
New Jersey Taxable Income (From Line 35, Form NJ-1040)	94,000	
Tax	3,863	3,736
<b>Numerator of the credit calculation</b>		<b>95,000</b>

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**Example #8** - continued

Jim is not eligible for a property tax deduction/credit. His New Jersey Schedule A will look like this:

EXAMPLES

<b>Schedule A CREDIT FOR INCOME OR WAGE TAXES PAID TO OTHER JURISDICTION</b>		If you are claiming a credit for income taxes paid to more than one jurisdiction, a separate Schedule A must be enclosed for each.			
<b>A COPY OF OTHER STATE OR POLITICAL SUBDIVISION TAX RETURN MUST BE RETAINED WITH YOUR RECORDS</b>					
1.	Income actually taxed by other jurisdiction during tax year (indicate name <u>New York State</u> ) (DO NOT combine the same income taxed by more than one jurisdiction) (The amount on Line 1 cannot exceed the amount shown on Line 2).....	1.	95,000		
2.	Income subject to tax by New Jersey (From Line 29, Form NJ-1040) .....	2.	115,000		
3.	Maximum Allowable Credit Percentage (Divide Line 2 into Line 1)	1	95,000	2	115,000
		3.	82.6087%		
<b>IF YOU ARE NOT ELIGIBLE FOR A PROPERTY TAX BENEFIT ONLY COMPLETE COLUMN B.</b>			<b>COLUMN A</b>		<b>COLUMN B</b>
4.	Taxable Income (after Exemptions and Deductions) from Line 35, Form NJ-1040	4.		4.	94,000
5.	Property Tax Deduction Enter property tax or 18% of rent due and paid in tax year. See instructions. Eligible amount (Box 5a, or \$10,000, whichever is less) See instructions.	5a.		5.	- 0 -
6.	New Jersey Taxable Income (Line 4 minus Line 5)	6.		6.	94,000
7.	Tax on Line 6 amount (From Tax Table or Tax Rate Schedules)	7.		7.	3,863
8.	Allowable Credit (Line 3 times Line 7)	8.		8.	3,191
9.	Credit for Taxes Paid to Other Jurisdiction Enter in Box 9a the income or wage tax paid to other jurisdiction during tax year on income shown on Line 1. See instructions. Credit allowed. (Enter lesser of Line 8 or Box 9a.) <b>(The credit may not exceed your New Jersey tax on Line 38).</b>	9a.	3,736	9.	3,191

- If you are not eligible for a property tax benefit, enter the amount from Line 9, Column B, on Line 39, Form NJ-1040. Make no entry on Lines 36 or 44, Form NJ-1040.
- If you are eligible for a property tax benefit, you must complete Worksheet F to determine whether you receive a greater benefit by claiming a property tax deduction or taking the property tax credit.

*Credit for Taxes Paid to Other Jurisdictions (Wage Income)*

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**Example #9 - Determining the credit for income taxed both by another state and by a city within that state when the city taxes more income than the state.**

John and Mary Brown are married, file jointly, and are full-year New Jersey residents. Mary earned wages of \$15,000 in New Jersey. John worked in a city located in another state where he earned wages of \$30,000. The income actually taxed on John's nonresident return for the other state was \$20,000 and the tax paid to the state was \$1,600. His nonresident income actually taxed by the city was \$30,000 and he paid \$135 in city tax. The Browns must complete two separate Schedule As, one for the amount of income that was taxed by both the other state and city, and one for the amount of income taxed only by the city ("excess income"). The total credit allowed is the sum of the two separate Schedule A calculations.

The Browns are not entitled to a property tax deduction or credit and complete only Column B of each Schedule A.

	<b>Income Subject to Tax</b>		
	<u>New Jersey</u>	<u>Other State</u>	<u>Other City</u>
Wages	45,000	20,000	30,000
Income Subject to Tax Before Exemptions and Deductions	45,000	20,000	30,000
Less Exemptions	<u>(2,000)</u>		
New Jersey Taxable Income (From Line 35, Form NJ-1040)	43,000		
Tax	683	1,600	135
<b>Numerator of the credit calculation</b>		<b>(a) 20,000</b>	<b>(b) 10,000</b>

(a) Schedule A for income taxed by both jurisdictions  
 (b) Schedule A for income taxed only by the city

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**Example #9 - continued**

**(a) Credit for taxes paid on the amount of income taxed by both the state and city.**

The Browns enter \$20,000 on Line 1 of the first Schedule A. This is the amount of income taxed by both jurisdictions. The entry on Line 9 of this schedule is the lesser of the amount on Line 8 (the proportional credit limitation amount for \$20,000) or the amount from Box 9a (the total tax actually paid to both the state *and* the city on \$20,000). The tax actually paid to both the state and the city on \$20,000 is \$1,690 (\$1,600 paid to the State plus \$90 paid to the city). The tax paid to the city on \$20,000 is calculated as follows:  $\$135 \times (\$20,000 \div \$30,000) = \$90$ .

EXAMPLES

<b>Schedule A CREDIT FOR INCOME OR WAGE TAXES PAID TO OTHER JURISDICTION</b>		If you are claiming a credit for income taxes paid to more than one jurisdiction, a separate Schedule A must be enclosed for each.			
<b>A COPY OF OTHER STATE OR POLITICAL SUBDIVISION TAX RETURN MUST BE RETAINED WITH YOUR RECORDS</b>					
1.	Income actually taxed by other jurisdiction during tax year (indicate name <u>State X and City Y</u> ) (DO NOT combine the same income taxed by more than one jurisdiction) (The amount on Line 1 cannot exceed the amount shown on Line 2).....	1.	20,000		
2.	Income subject to tax by New Jersey (From Line 29, Form NJ-1040) .....	2.	45,000		
3.	Maximum Allowable Credit Percentage (Divide Line 2 into Line 1)	1	20,000		
		2	45,000	3.	44.4444%
<b>IF YOU ARE NOT ELIGIBLE FOR A PROPERTY TAX BENEFIT ONLY COMPLETE COLUMN B.</b>			<b>COLUMN A</b>		<b>COLUMN B</b>
4.	Taxable Income (after Exemptions and Deductions) from Line 35, Form NJ-1040	4.		4.	43,000
5.	Property Tax Deduction Enter property tax or 18% of rent due and paid in tax year. See instructions. Eligible amount (Box 5a, or \$10,000, whichever is less) See instructions.	5a.		5.	- 0 -
6.	New Jersey Taxable Income (Line 4 minus Line 5)	6.		6.	43,000
7.	Tax on Line 6 amount (From Tax Table or Tax Rate Schedules)	7.		7.	683
8.	Allowable Credit (Line 3 times Line 7)	8.		8.	304
9.	Credit for Taxes Paid to Other Jurisdiction Enter in Box 9a the income or wage tax paid to other jurisdiction during tax year on income shown on Line 1. See instructions. Credit allowed. (Enter lesser of Line 8 or Box 9a.) <b>(The credit may not exceed your New Jersey tax on Line 38).</b>	9a.	1,690	9.	304

- If you are not eligible for a property tax benefit, enter the amount from Line 9, Column B, on Line 39, Form NJ-1040. Make no entry on Lines 36 or 44, Form NJ-1040.
- If you are eligible for a property tax benefit, you must complete Worksheet F to determine whether you receive a greater benefit by claiming a property tax deduction or taking the property tax credit.

*Credit for Taxes Paid to Other Jurisdictions (Wage Income)*

**Example #9** - *continued*

**(b) Credit for taxes paid to the city on “excess income” (i.e., income taxed by the city but not by the state).**

The Browns enter \$10,000 on Line 1 of the second Schedule A. This is the “excess income” taxed only by the city. The entry on Line 9 of this schedule is the lesser of the amount on Line 8 (the proportional credit limitation amount for \$10,000) or the amount from Box 9a (the tax actually paid to the city on \$10,000). The tax paid to the city on \$10,000 is calculated as follows:  
 $\$135 \times (\$10,000 \div \$30,000) = \$45$ .

<b>Schedule A CREDIT FOR INCOME OR WAGE TAXES PAID TO OTHER JURISDICTION</b>		If you are claiming a credit for income taxes paid to more than one jurisdiction, a separate Schedule A must be enclosed for each.			
A COPY OF OTHER STATE OR POLITICAL SUBDIVISION TAX RETURN MUST BE RETAINED WITH YOUR RECORDS					
1.	Income actually taxed by other jurisdiction during tax year (indicate name <u>City Y</u> ) (DO NOT combine the same income taxed by more than one jurisdiction) (The amount on Line 1 cannot exceed the amount shown on Line 2).....	1.	10,000		
2.	Income subject to tax by New Jersey (From Line 29, Form NJ-1040) .....	2.	45,000		
3.	Maximum Allowable Credit Percentage (Divide Line 2 into Line 1)	1	10,000	2	45,000
3.		3.	22.2222%		
IF YOU ARE NOT ELIGIBLE FOR A PROPERTY TAX BENEFIT ONLY COMPLETE COLUMN B.		COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
4.	Taxable Income (after Exemptions and Deductions) from Line 35, Form NJ-1040	4.		4.	43,000
5.	Property Tax Deduction Enter property tax or 18% of rent due and paid in tax year. See instructions. Eligible amount (Box 5a, or \$10,000, whichever is less) See instructions.	5a.		5.	- 0 -
6.	New Jersey Taxable Income (Line 4 minus Line 5)	6.		6.	43,000
7.	Tax on Line 6 amount (From Tax Table or Tax Rate Schedules)	7.		7.	683
8.	Allowable Credit (Line 3 times Line 7)	8.		8.	152
9.	Credit for Taxes Paid to Other Jurisdiction Enter in Box 9a the income or wage tax paid to other jurisdiction during tax year on income shown on Line 1. See instructions. Credit allowed. (Enter lesser of Line 8 or Box 9a.) <b>(The credit may not exceed your New Jersey tax on Line 38).</b>	9a.	45	9.	45

- If you are not eligible for a property tax benefit, enter the amount from Line 9, Column B, on Line 39, Form NJ-1040. Make no entry on Lines 36 or 44, Form NJ-1040.
- If you are eligible for a property tax benefit, you must complete Worksheet F to determine whether you receive a greater benefit by claiming a property tax deduction or taking the property tax credit.

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The total credit for taxes paid to both jurisdictions for Line 39, Form NJ-1040 is \$349 (\$304 from Line 9 of the first Schedule A plus \$45 from Line 9 of the second Schedule A).

**Example #10 - Determining the numerator of the credit calculation fraction when part of New Jersey income is taxed by the other jurisdiction.**

Jack Jones is single and a full-year New Jersey resident. Jack claims one dependent child beside himself and his filing status is head of household. The amount of wages taxed by the other jurisdiction is \$12,500 and the income tax paid to the other jurisdiction is \$400. Jack also reported \$2,000 in interest, \$3,000 in dividends, and \$21,000 in capital gains on his New Jersey return. Since the interest, dividends, and capital gains were not derived from a business, trade, or profession carried on in the other jurisdiction, they are not reportable to the other jurisdiction and are not includible in the numerator of the credit calculation fraction.

The credit for taxes paid to the other jurisdiction can never exceed the proportion that the out-of-State income bears to the total New Jersey taxable income multiplied by the New Jersey tax. In this example, only 32.4675% of Jack's income was subject to the other jurisdiction's tax.

EXAMPLES

	<b>Income Subject to Tax</b>		
	<u>New Jersey</u>	<u>Other Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Both</u>
Wages	12,500	12,500	12,500
Interest	2,000		
Dividends	3,000		
Capital Gains	21,000		
Income Subject to Tax Before Exemptions and Deductions	38,500	12,500	12,500
Less Exemptions	(2,500)		
New Jersey Taxable Income (From Line 35, Form NJ-1040)	36,000		
Tax	560	400	
<b>Numerator of the credit calculation</b>			<b>12,500</b>

*Credit for Taxes Paid to Other Jurisdictions (Wage Income)*

**Example #10** - *continued*

Jack is not eligible for a property tax deduction/credit so he completes Schedule A, Form NJ-1040 as shown below.

<b>Schedule A CREDIT FOR INCOME OR WAGE TAXES PAID TO OTHER JURISDICTION</b>		If you are claiming a credit for income taxes paid to more than one jurisdiction, a separate Schedule A must be enclosed for each.			
A COPY OF OTHER STATE OR POLITICAL SUBDIVISION TAX RETURN MUST BE RETAINED WITH YOUR RECORDS					
1.	Income actually taxed by other jurisdiction during tax year (indicate name <u>Name of Jurisdiction</u> ) (DO NOT combine the same income taxed by more than one jurisdiction) (The amount on Line 1 cannot exceed the amount shown on Line 2).....	1.			12,500
2.	Income subject to tax by New Jersey (From Line 29, Form NJ-1040) .....	2.			38,500
3.	Maximum Allowable Credit Percentage (Divide Line 2 into Line 1)	1	12,500	2	38,500
3.		3.			32.4675%
IF YOU ARE NOT ELIGIBLE FOR A PROPERTY TAX BENEFIT ONLY COMPLETE COLUMN B.		COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
4.	Taxable Income (after Exemptions and Deductions) from Line 35, Form NJ-1040	4.		4.	36,000
5.	Property Tax Deduction Enter property tax or 18% of rent due and paid in tax year. See instructions. Eligible amount (Box 5a, or \$10,000, whichever is less) See instructions.	5a.		5.	- 0 -
6.	New Jersey Taxable Income (Line 4 minus Line 5)	6.		6.	36,000
7.	Tax on Line 6 amount (From Tax Table or Tax Rate Schedules)	7.		7.	560
8.	Allowable Credit (Line 3 times Line 7)	8.		8.	182
9.	Credit for Taxes Paid to Other Jurisdiction Enter in Box 9a the income or wage tax paid to other jurisdiction during tax year on income shown on Line 1. See instructions. Credit allowed. (Enter lesser of Line 8 or Box 9a.) <b>(The credit may not exceed your New Jersey tax on Line 38).</b>	9a.	400	9.	182
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If you are not eligible for a property tax benefit, enter the amount from Line 9, Column B, on Line 39, Form NJ-1040. Make no entry on Lines 36 or 44, Form NJ-1040.</li> <li>If you are eligible for a property tax benefit, you must complete Worksheet F to determine whether you receive a greater benefit by claiming a property tax deduction or taking the property tax credit.</li> </ul>					

EXAMPLES

**Example #11 - Determining the credit when a part-year resident moves to New Jersey during the tax year and continues to work outside New Jersey.**

Karen Simon lived in Baltimore County, Maryland, from January 1 through March 31, then moved to New Jersey on April 1. She worked in Baltimore County for the entire year where she earned wages of \$100,000. Karen must file two returns with Maryland: a resident return for the period from January 1 through March 31, and a nonresident return for the period April 1 to December 31. She must also file a part-year resident return in New Jersey and report her income between April 1 and December 31. Since the income taxed by New Jersey was earned in, and taxed by, Maryland, Karen is entitled to a credit for taxes paid to another jurisdiction.

	<b>Income Subject to Tax</b>		
	New Jersey Resident Return	Maryland Resident Return	Maryland Nonresident Return
Wages	100,000	100,000	100,000
Subtractions:			
Income as a nonresident	(25,000)	(75,000)	
Income as a resident			(25,000)
<b>Income Subject to Tax Before Exemptions and Deductions</b>	<b>75,000</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>75,000</b>
Less Standard Deduction (Maryland only):			
Resident $2,000 \times (25,000 \div 100,000)$		(500)	
Nonresident $2,000 \times (75,000 \div 100,000)$			(1,500)
Less Exemptions:			
Maryland			
Resident $2,100 \times (25,000 \div 100,000)$		(525)	
Nonresident $2,100 \times (75,000 \div 100,000)$			(1,575)
New Jersey $1,000 \times (9 \div 12)$	(750)		
<b>Taxable Income</b> (For New Jersey, from Line 35, Form NJ-1040)	<b>74,250</b>	<b>23,975</b>	<b>71,925</b>
State Tax	2,611	1,107	3,433
Local Tax (Baltimore County - 2.76%)	0	662	0
<b>Total Tax</b>	<b>2,611</b>	<b>1,769</b>	<b>3,433</b>
<b>Numerator of the credit calculation</b>			<b>75,000</b>

EXAMPLES

*Credit for Taxes Paid to Other Jurisdictions (Wage Income)*

**Example #11** - *continued*

Karen Simon's principal residence in New Jersey is a condominium on which she paid \$3,600 in property taxes during the nine months she lived here. Karen completes both Columns A and B of New Jersey Schedule A as well as Worksheet F to determine whether she will receive a greater benefit from taking the property tax deduction or by claiming the property tax credit.

<b>Schedule A</b>		<b>CREDIT FOR INCOME OR WAGE TAXES PAID TO OTHER JURISDICTION</b>	If you are claiming a credit for income taxes paid to more than one jurisdiction, a separate Schedule A must be enclosed for each.				
A COPY OF OTHER STATE OR POLITICAL SUBDIVISION TAX RETURN MUST BE RETAINED WITH YOUR RECORDS							
1.	Income actually taxed by other jurisdiction during tax year (indicate name <u>Maryland</u> ) (DO NOT combine the same income taxed by more than one jurisdiction) (The amount on Line 1 cannot exceed the amount shown on Line 2).....	1.	75,000				
2.	Income subject to tax by New Jersey (From Line 29, Form NJ-1040) .....	2.	75,000				
3.	Maximum Allowable Credit Percentage (Divide Line 2 into Line 1)	1	75,000	2	75,000	3.	100%
IF YOU ARE NOT ELIGIBLE FOR A PROPERTY TAX BENEFIT ONLY COMPLETE COLUMN B.			COLUMN A		COLUMN B		
4.	Taxable Income (after Exemptions and Deductions) from Line 35, Form NJ-1040	4.	74,250	4.	74,250		
5.	Property Tax Deduction Enter property tax or 18% of rent due and paid in tax year. See instructions. Eligible amount (Box 5a, or \$10,000, whichever is less) See instructions.	5a.	3,600	5.	3,600	5.	- 0 -
6.	New Jersey Taxable Income (Line 4 minus Line 5)	6.	70,650	6.	74,250		
7.	Tax on Line 6 amount (From Tax Table or Tax Rate Schedules)	7.	2,412	7.	2,611		
8.	Allowable Credit (Line 3 times Line 7)	8.	2,412	8.	2,611		
9.	Credit for Taxes Paid to Other Jurisdiction Enter in Box 9a the income or wage tax paid to other jurisdiction during tax year on income shown on Line 1. See instructions. Credit allowed. (Enter lesser of Line 8 or Box 9a.) <b>(The credit may not exceed your New Jersey tax on Line 38).</b>	9a.	3,433	9.	2,412	9.	2,611
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If you are not eligible for a property tax benefit, enter the amount from Line 9, Column B, on Line 39, Form NJ-1040. Make no entry on Lines 36 or 44, Form NJ-1040.</li> <li>If you are eligible for a property tax benefit, you must complete Worksheet F to determine whether you receive a greater benefit by claiming a property tax deduction or taking the property tax credit.</li> </ul>							

EXAMPLES

**Example #11 - continued**

Karen claims the refundable property tax credit of \$37.50 (\$50 maximum credit, prorated for the period of residency—in Karen’s case, 9 out of 12 months or 75% of the year).

EXAMPLES

**Worksheet F**  
**Which Property Tax Benefit to Use**

		COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
1.	Tax. Enter amounts from Line 7, Schedule A, Columns A and B here .....	2,412		2,611	
2.	Credit for Taxes Paid to Other Jurisdictions. Enter amounts from Line 9, Schedule A, Columns A and B here. If you completed more than one Schedule A, enter the total of all Line 9 amounts (Columns A and B) in the corresponding column .....	2,412		2,611	
3.	Balance of Tax Due. Subtract line 2 from line 1 in each column .....	-0-		-0-	
4.	Subtract line 3, Column A from line 3, Column B and enter result here .....			-0-	

**5. Is the line 4 amount \$50 or more (\$25 if filing status is married, filing separate return and you maintain the same residence as your spouse)?**

Yes. You receive a greater tax benefit by taking the Property Tax Deduction. Make the following entries on Form NJ-1040:

<i>Form NJ-1040</i>	<i>Enter amount from:</i>
Line 36	Line 5, Column A, Schedule A
Line 37	Line 6, Column A, Schedule A
Line 38	Line 7, Column A, Schedule A
Line 39	Line 2, Column A, Worksheet F
Line 44	Make no entry

No. You receive a greater tax benefit from the Property Tax Credit. (**Part-year residents**, see instructions before answering “No”). Make the following entries on Form NJ-1040:

<i>Form NJ-1040</i>	<i>Enter amount from:</i>
Line 36	Make no entry
Line 37	Line 6, Column B, Schedule A
Line 38	Line 7, Column B, Schedule A
Line 39	Line 2, Column B, Worksheet F
Line 44	\$50 (\$25 if filing status is married, filing separate return and you maintain the same residence as your spouse). <b>Part-year residents</b> , see instructions.

*Credit for Taxes Paid to Other Jurisdictions (Wage Income)*

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**Example #12 - Determining the credit when a part-year resident who lived and worked in another state moves to New Jersey and changes jobs to a New Jersey employer.**

Harry Hammer lived and worked in Baltimore County, Maryland, from January 1 to March 31. His wages while a Maryland resident were \$25,000. Harry moved to New Jersey on April 1 and began a new job here, earning \$75,000 for the rest of the year. Harry files a New Jersey resident return for the nine-month period of residency here, reporting only the income earned from April 1 to December 31. Since the income earned while a Maryland resident is not subject to tax in New Jersey and the income earned while a New Jersey resident is not subject to tax in Maryland, the same income is not being taxed by both jurisdictions. Therefore, there is no credit for taxes paid to other jurisdictions.

	<b>Income Subject to Tax</b>	
	New Jersey Resident Return	Maryland Resident Return
Wages	75,000	25,000
Income Subject to Tax Before Exemptions and Deductions	75,000	25,000
Less Standard Deduction		
Maryland: $2,000 \times (25,000 \div 100,000)$		(500)
Less Exemptions		
Maryland: $2,100 \times (25,000 \div 100,000)$		(525)
New Jersey: $1,000 \times (9 \div 12)$	(750)	
Taxable Income	74,250	23,975
(For New Jersey, from Line 35, Form NJ-1040)		
State Tax	2,611	1,107
Local Tax (Baltimore County - 2.76%)	662	662
Total Tax	2,611	1,769
<b>Numerator of the credit calculation</b>		<b>0.00</b>

**Example #13 - Determining the credit for income, other than wages, earned in Pennsylvania.**

Molly Thatcher is a 66-year-old New Jersey resident who earned \$50,000 in wages from her Pennsylvania employer. Molly is also a member of a Pennsylvania partnership. Her share of the partnership's income for the tax year is \$30,000. Molly paid \$5,150 in property taxes for the year on the residence she owns in New Jersey and is therefore eligible for a property tax deduction or credit.

Molly's partnership income is subject to tax by both New Jersey and Pennsylvania; therefore, a credit may be claimed on her New Jersey resident return for any income tax paid to Pennsylvania on this income. However, under the provisions of the New Jersey/Pennsylvania Reciprocal Personal Income Tax Agreement, Molly's wages are not subject to tax in Pennsylvania and may not be included in the numerator of the credit calculation fraction.

	<b>Income Subject to Tax</b>		
	<u>New Jersey</u>	<u>Pennsylvania</u>	<u>Both</u>
Wages	50,000		
Partnership Income (PA)	30,000	30,000	30,000
Income Subject to Tax Before Exemptions and Deductions	80,000	30,000	30,000
Less Exemptions	<u>(2,000)</u>		
New Jersey Taxable Income (From Line 35, Form NJ-1040)	78,000		
Tax	2,844	840	
<b>Numerator of the credit calculation</b>			<b>30,000</b>

EXAMPLES

*Credit for Taxes Paid to Other Jurisdictions (Wage Income)*

**Example #13** - *continued*

Molly Thatcher completes her Schedule A and Worksheet F as follows.

<b>Schedule A</b>		<b>CREDIT FOR INCOME OR WAGE TAXES PAID TO OTHER JURISDICTION</b>	If you are claiming a credit for income taxes paid to more than one jurisdiction, a separate Schedule A must be enclosed for each.			
A COPY OF OTHER STATE OR POLITICAL SUBDIVISION TAX RETURN MUST BE RETAINED WITH YOUR RECORDS						
1.	Income actually taxed by other jurisdiction during tax year (indicate name <u>Pennsylvania</u> ) (DO NOT combine the same income taxed by more than one jurisdiction) (The amount on Line 1 cannot exceed the amount shown on Line 2).....	1.	30,000		1.	30,000
2.	Income subject to tax by New Jersey (From Line 29, Form NJ-1040) .....	2.	80,000		2.	80,000
3.	Maximum Allowable Credit Percentage (Divide Line 2 into Line 1)	1	30,000		3.	37.5000%
		2	80,000			
IF YOU ARE NOT ELIGIBLE FOR A PROPERTY TAX BENEFIT ONLY COMPLETE COLUMN B.			COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
4.	Taxable Income (after Exemptions and Deductions) from Line 35, Form NJ-1040	4.	78,000		4.	78,000
5.	Property Tax Deduction Enter property tax or 18% of rent due and paid in tax year. See instructions. Eligible amount (Box 5a, or \$10,000, whichever is less) See instructions.	5a.	5,150		5.	- 0 -
6.	New Jersey Taxable Income (Line 4 minus Line 5)	6.	72,850		6.	78,000
7.	Tax on Line 6 amount (From Tax Table or Tax Rate Schedules)	7.	2,534		7.	2,844
8.	Allowable Credit (Line 3 times Line 7)	8.	950		8.	1,067
9.	Credit for Taxes Paid to Other Jurisdiction Enter in Box 9a the income or wage tax paid to other jurisdiction during tax year on income shown on Line 1. See instructions. Credit allowed. (Enter lesser of Line 8 or Box 9a.) <b>(The credit may not exceed your New Jersey tax on Line 38).</b>	9a.	840		9.	840
		9.	840		9.	840

- If you are not eligible for a property tax benefit, enter the amount from Line 9, Column B, on Line 39, Form NJ-1040. Make no entry on Lines 36 or 44, Form NJ-1040.
- If you are eligible for a property tax benefit, you must complete Worksheet F to determine whether you receive a greater benefit by claiming a property tax deduction or taking the property tax credit.

EXAMPLES

**Example #13 - continued**

Molly receives a greater benefit from the property tax deduction. She enters the amounts from Lines 5, 6, and 7, Column A, Schedule A on Lines 36, 37, and 38, Form NJ-1040. Her credit for taxes paid to other jurisdictions for Line 39, Form NJ-1040 is \$840, the amount on Line 2, Column A, Worksheet F. Her property tax deduction on Line 36, Form NJ-1040 is \$5,150. Molly’s Worksheet F looks like this:

EXAMPLES

<b>Worksheet F</b>				
<b>Which Property Tax Benefit to Use</b>				
COLUMN A			COLUMN B	
1. Tax. Enter amounts from Line 7, Schedule A, Columns A and B here .....	1.	2,534	1.	2,844
2. Credit for Taxes Paid to Other Jurisdictions. Enter amounts from Line 9, Schedule A, Columns A and B here. If you completed more than one Schedule A, enter the total of all Line 9 amounts (Columns A and B) in the corresponding column .....	2.	840	2.	840
3. Balance of Tax Due. Subtract line 2 from line 1 in each column .....	3.	1,694	3.	2,004
4. Subtract line 3, Column A from line 3, Column B and enter result here .....	4.		4.	310

**5. Is the line 4 amount \$50 or more (\$25 if filing status is married, filing separate return and you maintain the same residence as your spouse)?**

**Yes.** You receive a greater tax benefit by taking the Property Tax Deduction. Make the following entries on Form NJ-1040:

<i>Form NJ-1040</i>	<i>Enter amount from:</i>
Line 36	Line 5, Column A, Schedule A
Line 37	Line 6, Column A, Schedule A
Line 38	Line 7, Column A, Schedule A
Line 39	Line 2, Column A, Worksheet F
Line 44	Make no entry

**No.** You receive a greater tax benefit from the Property Tax Credit. (**Part-year residents**, see instructions before answering “No”). Make the following entries on Form NJ-1040:

<i>Form NJ-1040</i>	<i>Enter amount from:</i>
Line 36	Make no entry
Line 37	Line 6, Column B, Schedule A
Line 38	Line 7, Column B, Schedule A
Line 39	Line 2, Column B, Worksheet F
Line 44	\$50 (\$25 if filing status is married, filing separate return and you maintain the same residence as your spouse). <b>Part-year residents</b> , see instructions.

*Credit for Taxes Paid to Other Jurisdictions (Wage Income)*

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**Example #14 - Determining the credit for wage income earned in Philadelphia.**

Don Jackson is a single, full-year New Jersey resident who earned wages of \$44,000 in Philadelphia and contributed \$4,400 to his 401(k) plan. He determines the amount of income subject to tax by Philadelphia for Line 1, Schedule A as follows:

**January 1, 2004–December 31, 2004**

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Philadelphia Wage Tax} \quad \$1,707.24 \\ \hline \text{Philadelphia Wage Tax Rate} \quad .038801 \end{array} = \$44,000$$

**Income Taxed by Philadelphia**                      **\$44,000**

	<b>Income Subject to Tax</b>		
	New Jersey	Phila.	Both
Wages	44,000	44,000	
Less 401(k) contributions	<u>(4,400)</u>		39,600
Interest	1,500		
Dividends	450		
Income Subject to Tax Before Exemptions and Deductions	41,550	44,000	39,600
Less Exemptions	<u>(1,000)</u>		
New Jersey Taxable Income (From Line 35, Form NJ-1040)	40,550		
Tax	749	1,707	
<b>Numerator of the credit calculation</b>			<b>39,600</b>

EXAMPLES

**Example #14** - continued

The entry in Box 9a is the tax paid to Philadelphia on \$39,600, which is calculated as follows:  
 $\$1,707 \times (\$39,600 \div \$44,000) = \$1,536$ .

Don paid \$7,200 in rent for the year on his apartment in New Jersey and is eligible for a property tax deduction or credit. He completes both Columns A and B of Schedule A and Worksheet F.

EXAMPLES

<b>Schedule A</b>		<b>CREDIT FOR INCOME OR WAGE TAXES PAID TO OTHER JURISDICTION</b>		If you are claiming a credit for income taxes paid to more than one jurisdiction, a separate Schedule A must be enclosed for each.	
<b>A COPY OF OTHER STATE OR POLITICAL SUBDIVISION TAX RETURN MUST BE RETAINED WITH YOUR RECORDS</b>					
1.	Income actually taxed by other jurisdiction during tax year (indicate name <u>City of Philadelphia</u> ) (DO NOT combine the same income taxed by more than one jurisdiction) (The amount on Line 1 cannot exceed the amount shown on Line 2).....	1.	39,600		
2.	Income subject to tax by New Jersey (From Line 29, Form NJ-1040) .....	2.	41,550		
3.	Maximum Allowable Credit Percentage (Divide Line 2 into Line 1)	1	39,600		
		2	41,550	3.	95.3069%
<b>IF YOU ARE NOT ELIGIBLE FOR A PROPERTY TAX BENEFIT ONLY COMPLETE COLUMN B.</b>			<b>COLUMN A</b>		<b>COLUMN B</b>
4.	Taxable Income (after Exemptions and Deductions) from Line 35, Form NJ-1040	4.	40,550	4.	40,550
5.	Property Tax Deduction Enter property tax or 18% of rent due and paid in tax year. See instructions. Eligible amount (Box 5a, or \$10,000, whichever is less) See instructions.	5a.	1,296	5.	- 0 -
6.	New Jersey Taxable Income (Line 4 minus Line 5)	6.	39,254	6.	40,550
7.	Tax on Line 6 amount (From Tax Table or Tax Rate Schedules)	7.	692	7.	749
8.	Allowable Credit (Line 3 times Line 7)	8.	660	8.	714
9.	Credit for Taxes Paid to Other Jurisdiction Enter in Box 9a the income or wage tax paid to other jurisdiction during tax year on income shown on Line 1. See instructions. Credit allowed. (Enter lesser of Line 8 or Box 9a.) <b>(The credit may not exceed your New Jersey tax on Line 38).</b>	9a.	1,536	9.	660
				9.	714

- If you are not eligible for a property tax benefit, enter the amount from Line 9, Column B, on Line 39, Form NJ-1040. Make no entry on Lines 36 or 44, Form NJ-1040.
- If you are eligible for a property tax benefit, you must complete Worksheet F to determine whether you receive a greater benefit by claiming a property tax deduction or taking the property tax credit.

*Credit for Taxes Paid to Other Jurisdictions (Wage Income)*

**Example #14 - continued**

Since Don's balance of tax after taking credit for the taxes he paid to Philadelphia is only \$3 less when taking the property tax deduction than it would be without the deduction, he is better off claiming the \$50 property tax credit.

<b>Worksheet F</b>					
<b>Which Property Tax Benefit to Use</b>					
COLUMN A			COLUMN B		
1.	Tax. Enter amounts from Line 7, Schedule A, Columns A and B here .....	692		1.	749
2.	Credit for Taxes Paid to Other Jurisdictions. Enter amounts from Line 9, Schedule A, Columns A and B here. If you completed more than one Schedule A, enter the total of all Line 9 amounts (Columns A and B) in the corresponding column .....	660		2.	714
3.	Balance of Tax Due. Subtract line 2 from line 1 in each column .....	32		3.	35
4.	Subtract line 3, Column A from line 3, Column B and enter result here .....			4.	3

**5. Is the line 4 amount \$50 or more (\$25 if filing status is married, filing separate return and you maintain the same residence as your spouse)?**

**Yes.** You receive a greater tax benefit by taking the Property Tax Deduction. Make the following entries on Form NJ-1040:

<i>Form NJ-1040</i>	<i>Enter amount from:</i>
Line 36	Line 5, Column A, Schedule A
Line 37	Line 6, Column A, Schedule A
Line 38	Line 7, Column A, Schedule A
Line 39	Line 2, Column A, Worksheet F
Line 44	Make no entry

**No.** You receive a greater tax benefit from the Property Tax Credit. (**Part-year residents**, see instructions before answering "No"). Make the following entries on Form NJ-1040:

<i>Form NJ-1040</i>	<i>Enter amount from:</i>
Line 36	Make no entry
Line 37	Line 6, Column B, Schedule A
Line 38	Line 7, Column B, Schedule A
Line 39	Line 2, Column B, Worksheet F
Line 44	\$50 (\$25 if filing status is married, filing separate return and you maintain the same residence as your spouse). <b>Part-year residents</b> , see instructions.

EXAMPLES