

**RESIDENT, NON-RESIDENT
AND
PART-YEAR RESIDENT**



INCOME TAX INSTRUCTIONS

**INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX BUREAU
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WHAT'S NEW!

LEGISLATIVE CHANGES

The following is a brief description of selected legislative changes. A copy of all legislative bills is available at <http://billstatus.ls.state.ms.us/>.

House Bill 1139 (2021 Legislative Session) – Miss. Code Ann. §27-7-309

Amended Miss. Code Ann. §27-7-309 to remove the provision that requires employers with an average monthly withholding tax liability of at least \$50,000 for the preceding calendar year to pay, on or before June 25, at least 75% of their estimated June withholding tax liability for the current taxable year or at least 75% of their June withholding tax liability for the preceding taxable year.

House Bill 1296 (2021 Legislative Session) – Miss. Code Ann. §27-7-22.31

Amended Miss. Code Ann. §27-7-22.31 to remove the provision that excludes single-family dwellings from the definition of the term “eligible property”; to revise the provisions under which a taxpayer eligible for a tax credit may claim the tax credit in phases; to remove the option, in lieu of the ten-year carryforward, of a refund paid over a two-year period in the amount of 75% of the excess credit; to allow the option, in lieu of claiming the credit, of a rebate of 75% of the amount that would be eligible to claim as a credit; to provide that the rebate shall be subject to approval by the Department of Archives and History and shall be redeemed with the Department of Revenue for an immediate cash payment; to provide that the Department of Archives and History shall not issue certificates evidencing the eligible rebate or credit which will result in credits being awarded in excess of \$12,000,000 in any one state calendar year; to provide that a taxpayer claiming a credit instead of a rebate shall claim the credit on the income tax return for the tax year for which the credit is certified; to provide the order in which a rebate or credit shall be certified.

House Bill 1356 (2021 Legislative Session) – Miss. Code Ann. §27-7-17

Amended Miss. Code Ann. §27-7-17 to provide that for the state income tax deduction authorized for depreciation, in the case of new or used aircraft, equipment, engines, or other parts and tools used for aviation, the allowance for bonus depreciation conforms with the federal bonus depreciation rates and reasonable allowance for depreciation is no less than one hundred percent.

House Bill 1446 (2021 Legislative Session) – Miss. Code Ann. §57-121-7

Amended Miss. Code Ann. §57-121-7 to allow an income tax deduction for otherwise deductible expenses if the payment for such expenses is made with the grant or loan program of the Paycheck Protection Program as authorized under the Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security (CARES) Act and the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021, the COVID-19 Economic Injury Disaster Loan Program, the 2020 COVID-19 Mississippi Business Assistance Act and/or the Rental Assistance Grant Program, and such expenses are allowed as deductions for federal income tax purposes.

House Bill 597 (2020 Legislative Session) – Miss. Code Ann. §27-7-39

Amended Miss. Code Ann. §27-7-39, to require the

Department of Revenue to revise the individual income tax forms used for returns to allow an individual taxpayer to designate up to two bank accounts for direct deposit of the taxpayer's refund and the allocation of the taxpayer's refund amount between the designated bank accounts. Beginning with tax year 2021.

Senate Bill 2858 (2016 Legislative Session) - Miss. Code Ann. §27-7-5 and §27-7-18

Beginning with tax year 2018, the 3% income tax rate will be phased out over a five-year period. The tax rate reduction is as follows:

Tax Year 20

FILING REQUIREMENTS

DO I HAVE TO FILE?

You should file a Mississippi Income Tax Return if any of the following statements apply to you:

- You have Mississippi income tax withheld from your wages (other than Mississippi gambling income).
- You are a non-resident or part-year resident with income taxed by Mississippi (other than gambling income).
- Single resident taxpayers – you have gross income in excess of \$8,300 plus \$1,500 for each dependent.
- Married resident taxpayers – you and your spouse have gross income in excess of \$16,600 plus \$1,500 for each dependent.
- Minor resident taxpayers – you have gross income in excess of the personal exemption plus the standard deduction according to the filing status.
- Residents working outside of Mississippi – you must file a Mississippi return and report the **total** gross income **regardless of the source**.
- Residents working outside of the United States – you must file a return and report the **total** gross income if you are a Mississippi resident employed in a foreign country on a temporary or transitory basis. If you qualify to exclude foreign wages for federal purposes, enter the amount as a deduction on schedule N and attach the Federal Form 2555.
- Deceased taxpayer – if you are a survivor or representative of a deceased taxpayer, you must file a return for the taxpayer who died during the tax year on or before the 2021 return is due. For more information on the filing requirements of a deceased taxpayer, see the “Death of a Taxpayer” section of this booklet.

AM I A RESIDENT OR A NON-RESIDENT?

An individual who maintains a home, apartment, or other place of abode in Mississippi, or who exercises the rights of citizenship in Mississippi by meeting the requirements as a voter or who enjoys the benefits of homestead exemption, is a legal resident of the State of Mississippi and remains a resident although temporarily absent from the state for varying intervals of time. An individual remains a legal resident of Mississippi until citizenship rights are relinquished and a new legal residence is established. Changes in driver's license, vehicle tags, voter registration, and property taxes show intent to change legal residence.

What is my status if I moved into or out of Mississippi in 2021?

You are considered a part-year resident and must file the Non-Resident/Part-Year Resident Return, Form 80-205. You will be taxed only on income earned while a resident of Mississippi and you will prorate your deductions and exemptions.

WHEN AND WHERE SHOULD I FILE?

Calendar year returns must be filed no later than April 15th annually. Fiscal year returns must be filed no later than the 15th day of the 4th month following the end of the fiscal year.

Please write the fiscal year period and the words “**Fiscal Year Return**” in bold letters on the front of the return.

Need more time to file your return?

If you will receive a refund or will not owe any additional tax, Mississippi will allow you the same time to file your return as allowed by federal. However, if you owe additional taxes, you must remit the tax due with Form 80-106, on or before the due date of the return.

The authorized extension of time to file does not extend the time for payment of tax of due. Interest and penalty will apply on any underpayment of tax. See the “Interest and Penalty Provisions” section of this booklet for more information.

The return should be mailed to:

Returns Requesting a Refund:	All Other Returns (With Payments or No Tax Due):
Department of Revenue P.O. Box 23058 Jackson, MS 39225-3058	Department of Revenue P.O. Box 23050 Jackson, MS 39225-3050

LINE ITEM INSTRUCTIONS

FORMS 80-105 AND 80-205

The below instructions serve as a general guide for filing your 2021 Mississippi Resident Individual Income Tax Return (Form 80-105) or your 2021 Mississippi Non-Resident or Part-Year Resident Individual Income Tax Return (Form 80-205).

Line item instructions are generally the same for both Resident and Non-Resident returns; however, the line numbers differ in some cases and are noted where applicable. Specific instructions for the Non-Resident or Part-Year Resident returns are in the "Non-Resident and Part-Year Resident" section of this booklet.

TAXPAYER INFORMATION

Please make sure that you write in your name, address, and SSN. If you are married and filing a joint, combined, or separate return, write in the social security number for both you and your spouse. If a spouse died in the tax year, enter the surviving spouse as the first taxpayer. Enter the code corresponding to your resident county on page 1 of the return (see "Appendix" for a list of the codes).

FILING STATUS AND EXEMPTIONS

Mark an 'X' in the box applicable to your filing status on the last day of the tax year. After checking your filing status, enter the corresponding exemption dollar amount on page 1, line 11 (the dollar amount is shown next to the filing status you selected). The exemption and standard deduction for each filing status for 2021 are listed in the table below.

Filing Status	Exemption	Standard Deduction
Married – Filing Joint or Combined Return	\$12,000	\$4,600
Married – Spouse Died 2021	\$12,000	\$4,600
Married – Filing Separate Returns	\$6,000	\$2,300
Head of Family	\$8,000*	\$3,400
Single	\$6,000	\$2,300

***Note:** The additional \$1,500 will be allowed in the calculation of the dependent exemption amount entered on line 10.

Filing Status for Married Persons

Married persons may file tax returns in any of these three methods: 1) joint, 2) combined or 3) separate. Choose the method which results in the least amount of tax.

- 1) A joint return is usually completed when only one spouse has income. Place all income, deductions, exemptions, etc. in Column A (Taxpayer).
- 2) A combined return is completed when both spouses have income. Place one spouse's income in Column A (Taxpayer) and the other spouse's income in Column B

(Spouse). The exemptions and deductions may be divided in any manner you choose. If only one spouse has income, this income may not be split between husband and wife.

- 3) Separate returns (two returns) are filed when each spouse completes his/her own return. Each spouse reports his/her own income and deductions on a separate return. BOTH spouses must file returns even though one spouse may have little or no income. If one spouse elects to itemize deductions, both must itemize. Each spouse is entitled to only one-half of the total exemption authorized. Each spouse must list the other spouse on his/her return.

Standard Deductions & Exemptions for Married Persons

- Married - Filing Joint or Combined Return – The standard deduction (\$4,600) and the authorized exemption (\$12,000) may be divided between the spouses in any manner they choose when filing a combined return.
- Married - Filing Separate (Two Returns) – each individual must claim the authorized exemption (\$6,000) and may either claim the standard deduction (\$2,300) or their itemized deductions

returns, enter the spouse's name and spouse's SSN in the heading of the return.

If this computation produces an inequity, it is suggested that married individuals check the box on line 1 and file one combined return so that the filing status and additional exemptions may be divided between the spouses in any manner they choose. **If you elect to file jointly, enter the spouse's name and spouse's SSN in the heading of the return.**

Line 4: Head of Family

Enter \$8,000 on line 11

A Head of Family individual is a taxpayer who is single and who maintains a household which constitutes the principal place of abode for himself or herself **AND** one or more dependents. A married individual must live apart from his/her spouse for the entire year to qualify for Head of Family filing status. If the dependent does not live in the same home with the taxpayer, such taxpayer does not qualify as head of family even though the taxpayer may contribute to the support and maintenance of a separate household for the dependent.

You must have a dependent of yours living in the home with you for the entire year to file as head of family. By checking line 4 of the tax return to file as head of family, you are allowed \$8,000 on line 11 and \$1,500 for the required dependent listed on line 6 which totals \$9,500 for your head of family status exemption. If you have additional dependents, list them on the additional lines available on line 6.

Line 5: Single

Enter \$6,000 on line 11

A single taxpayer status is allowed for a person who is not married or who is married but legally separated from his/her spouse on the last day of the tax year.

Additional Exemptions

An additional exemption may be claimed for a taxpayer and/or spouse **ONLY** if blind or age 65 or over. The status on the last day of the tax year will determine the additional exemptions authorized except in the case of death of a spouse or dependent. See the following chart for a list of additional exemptions.

Additional Exemptions	
• Each dependent, other than yourself or spouse ...	\$1,500
• Age 65 or over, taxpayer or spouse only	\$1,500
• Blind, taxpayer or spouse only	\$1,500

Line 6: Dependents

Enter the dependent's name, the dependent's relationship to you, and the dependent's Social Security Number. A dependent is a relative or other person who qualifies for federal income tax purposes as a dependent of the taxpayer. **A dependency exemption is not authorized for yourself or your spouse.**

An additional exemption may be taken by the taxpayer for each authorized dependent claimed. You must enter the SSN and relationship for each dependent claimed on your tax return.

Line 7: Number of Dependents Claimed

Enter the number of dependents claimed on line 6. Additional dependents are listed on Form 80-491.

Line 8: Age and Blindness

If the taxpayer or spouse is age 65 or over, or blind, an additional exemption may be claimed. Mark an "X" in the applicable box (es) on line 8 and enter on line 9 the number of boxes checked. For tax purposes, a person is 65 years of age on the day before his 65th birthday. No additional exemption for age or blindness may be claimed for dependents.

DEDUCTIONS

You may choose to **either** itemize individual non-business deductions **or** claim the standard deduction for your filing status, whichever provides the greater tax benefit. In the case of married individuals filing separate returns, if one spouse itemizes then the other spouse must also itemize. **You cannot take the standard deduction if your spouse takes itemized deductions.**

- State income taxes, or any other taxes allowed for federal purposes in lieu of state income tax, including taxes withheld on Mississippi gaming winnings, are not deductible on your itemized deductions schedule. See the instructions for Schedule A, Itemized Deductions, on page 15.
- Losses incurred at Mississippi gaming establishments are not deductible on your Mississippi itemized deduction schedule.
- Married individuals having separate income and filing a combined return may divide their itemized deductions in any amount between them.

Line 14: Standard or Itemized Deductions (Line 17, Non-Resident Return)

Itemized Deductions

State income taxes or any other taxes allowed for federal purposes in lieu of state income tax are not deductible on your itemized deductions schedule. This also includes the non-refundable income tax withheld on gaming winnings. See instructions for Schedule A (Itemized Deductions). Married individuals having separate income and filing a combined return may divide their itemized deductions in any manner they choose for Column A and Column B. Mississippi gaming losses are not deductible as Mississippi itemized deductions.

Standard Deduction

In lieu of an allowance for itemized personal deductions, you may claim an allowance for the standard deduction. Refer to the table on page 4 for the amounts of standard deduction allowances. Married individuals having separate incomes and filing a combined return (one return) may divide the authorized standard deduction (\$4,600) between the spouses in any manner they choose for Column A and Column B. Married individuals filing separate returns (two returns) and electing to claim the standard deduction must EACH claim the amount specified. Any unused portion of the standard deduction by one spouse on his/her separate return may not be used by the other spouse on his/her separate return.

Enter the amount of your itemized or standard deduction on page 1, line 14. **If itemized, Form 80-108 must be attached.**

Line 15: Amount of Exemption (Line 18, Non-Resident Return)

Enter the amount from line 12. If Married-Filing Separate, divide this amount by 2.

TAX AND CREDITS

Line 16: Mississippi Taxable Income (Line 19, Non-Resident Return)

Subtract lines 14 and 15 from line 13 and enter the result on line 16. (Subtract lines 17 and 18 from line 16 on the Non-Resident Return). The amount of income tax due is calculated based on this amount. Use the Schedule of Tax Computation, on page 25 to compute the amount of income tax due.

Line 17: Total Income Tax Due (Line 20, Non-Resident Return)

Using the taxable income amount(s) from line 16 (line 19, Non-Resident Return); the Schedule of Tax Computation, on page 25 should be completed to determine the total Mississippi income tax liability.

If Married Filing Joint or Combined, or Married – Spouse Died in Tax Year filing status is selected, and the amounts in both Column A and Column B are positive amounts, use Column A (Taxpayer) and Column B (Spouse) of the Tax Computation Schedule to compute the tax liability on line 5 of the Schedule.

If Married Filing Joint or Combined, or Married - Spouse Died in Tax Year filing status is elected and the taxable income on

must be attached. Copies of withholding statements are not sufficient to establish the credit.

Miss. Code Ann. §27-7-77 provides for three (3) limitations, which are:

- 1) The credit may not exceed the amount of income tax due to the State of Mississippi indicated on line 17;
- 2) The credit may not exceed the amount of income tax actually paid to the other state (any income tax credits allowed by another state will not be treated as taxes actually paid); and
- 3) The credit may not exceed an amount computed by applying the highest applicable Mississippi rates to the net taxable income reported to the other state. Highest rates are meant to mean the highest rates at which the net taxable income reported to the other state is taxable by the State of Mississippi.

Line 19: Other Credit(s) (Line 21, Non-Resident Return)

All other allowable credits should be combined and the total entered on this line. For each type of credit taken, enter the applicable two-digit code on Form 80-401.

Line 21: Consumer Use Tax (Line 23, Non-Resident Return)

If during 2021 you made out-of-state purchases of goods or services that you used, stored, or consumed in Mississippi and did not pay sales taxes to any state, you are required to pay Mississippi Consumer Use Tax at a rate of 7% of the purchase price.

An example of such purchases includes books, clothing, computers, electronics, furniture, household items and downloads of digital products such as music, movies, e-books, and software.

Line 22: Catastrophe Savings Tax (Line 24, Non-Resident Return)

If during 2021 you received a non-qualified distribution from a catastrophe savings account, the amount of the non-qualified distribution should be reported as income on the Schedule N on Form 80-108.

Withdrawals from a Catastrophe Savings Account are taxed an additional 2.5% under Miss. Code Ann. § 27-7-5 unless: (1) the taxpayer no longer owns a legal residence in Mississippi that qualifies for homestead exemption, or (2) the distribution is made on or after the date on which the taxpayer attains the age of seventy (70) years old. Enter the additional tax on line 22 (line 24, Non-Resident Return).

PAYMENTS

Line 24: Mississippi Income Tax Withheld (Line 26, Non-Resident Return)

Add the amounts shown as "MS Income Tax"

withheld on your Form W-2 and Federal Forms 1099 and/or 1099-R. Enter the total amount withheld on line 24 (Line 26, Non-Resident Return). In order to receive credit for withholding taxes paid, you must complete Form 80-107, Income/Withholding Tax Schedule.

Include **legible** copies of your Form W-2 with your return. Copies of your Form W-2 are available only from your employer. Also attach any other forms (1099s, etc.) that have Mississippi withholding to the back of the return. The withholding credit may be disallowed if W-2s are not attached to the return. These items should be listed on Form 80-107, Income/Withholding Tax Schedule, which also must be filed with to your return. **Do not include W-2Gs with your tax return. Gaming withholding cannot be claimed as a deduction on your tax return.**

Line 25: Estimated 2021 Tax Payments, Extension and/or Amount Paid on Original Return (Line 27, Non-Resident Return)

Enter the total estimated tax payments you made before filing your 2021 Mississippi tax return plus any amount credited from your 2020 tax return. Any amount paid with a request for extension of time to

Farmers or Fishermen Exception

You will not be charged interest for underpayment of tax if your gross income from farming or fishing is at least two-thirds of total gross income and (a) 80% of estimated tax is paid by the 15th day of the first month after the close of the income year or (b) the income tax return is filed by the first day of the third month following the close of the income year and tax shown due is paid.

Line 30: Adjusted Overpayment (Line 32, Non-Resident Return)

Subtract line 29 (line 31, Non-Resident Return) from line 28 (line 30, Non-Resident Return) and enter the adjusted overpayment of tax on line 30 (line 32, Non-Resident Return).

Line 31: Credit to Estimated Tax (Line 33, Non-Resident Return)

Enter on line 31 (line 33, Non-Resident Return) the amount of your overpayment you are crediting to your 2021 estimated tax account. This amount will not be mailed to you.

Line 32: Voluntary Contribution Check-Offs (not applicable on the Non-Resident Return)

You may contribute all or part of your 2021 income tax refund to one or more of the six (6) funds approved by the Legislature. Contributions to a fund must be at least \$1.00. In order to contribute to one of the funds, you must complete and attach Form 80-108, Part III. The total from Form 80-108, Part III should be entered here.

Your contribution may be claimed as a tax deductible charitable contribution on your state and federal income tax returns. Once your return is filed, your contribution is final and cannot be refunded.

Contributions to the Military Family Relief Fund

This fund provides grants to families that experience a financial hardship as a result of a family member who is a Mississippi resident and who is a member of the Mississippi National Guard or the Reserves of the Armed Forces of the United States that was called to active duty as a result of the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks.

Contributions to Mississippi Commission for Volunteer Service Fund

These refund donations may be expended by the Mississippi Commission for Volunteer Services to advance community service and volunteer work among Mississippians.

Contributions to the Mississippi Wildlife Heritage Fund

These refund donations are used to study, protect, and manage non-game wildlife, endangered species, and special natural areas.

Tax refund contributions are used to:

(1) fund more than one hundred research projects which produced valuable information on rare plant and animal species; (2) reintroduce bald eagles to our state's barrier islands; (3) record and publish the songs and sounds of Mississippi's birds and frogs; and (4) help rehabilitate injured birds of prey.

If you are not due a refund but wish to contribute, make a check or money order payable to the Wildlife Heritage Fund and mail it to the Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries and Parks, P.O. Box 451, Jackson, MS 39205-0451.

Contributions to the Mississippi Educational Trust Fund

The principal of the trust fund shall remain inviolate and shall be invested as provided by general law. Interest and income derived from investment of the principal of the trust fund may be appropriated by a majority vote of the elected membership of each house of the legislature and expended exclusively for the education of the elementary and secondary school students and/or vocational and technical training in this state.

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Line 34: Balance Due (Line 35, Non-Resident Return)

If line 23 is more than line 27, subtract line 27 from line 23 and enter the balance due on this line. (**Non-Resident Return**, if the total payments on line 29 are less than the total tax due on line 25, subtract line 29 from line 25 and enter the balance due on line 35).

Line 35: Interest and Penalty (Line 36, Non-Resident Return)

- **Late Payment Interest and Penalty:** Enter the amount from Form 80-320, line 20. An extension of time only extends the time for filing a return, not payment of the tax. If the income tax is not paid by the original due date of the return, then interest is due at the rate of 1/2% per month.

The penalty imposed for failure to pay the tax when due is 1/2% per month not to exceed 25% in the aggregate. The penalty is based on the balance due amount. Interest and penalty for late payment is not charged on interest and penalty on underestimated income tax payments.

- **Late Filing Penalty:** The penalty imposed for failure to file a return is 5% per month not to exceed 25% in the aggregate. The failure to file penalty is based on the amount of net tax due from Form 80-105, line 34 (Resident) or Form 80-205, line 35 (Non-Resident/Part-Year Resident). Such failure to file penalty shall not be less than \$100 and will be applied to all returns filed after the due date as well as any extensions.

Line 36: Total Due (Line 37, Non-Resident Return)

Add line 34 (line 35, Non-Resident Return) and line 35 (line 36, Non-Resident Return) and enter the amount on this line. This is the amount you owe. You must pay the FULL AMOUNT of your income tax due when you file your return (or before the due date of April 15th).

Payments can be made by check or money order payable to the Department of Revenue. Do not send cash by mail. **Be sure to enclose the Payment Voucher, Form 80-106, with your payment.** Payments can be made in person at any of the Department of Revenue District Service Offices or through Taxpayer Access Point (TAP) on our website. Balances due of less than \$1.00 do not need to be paid.

INCOME**Line 37: Wages, Salaries, Tips, Etc. (Line 38, Non-Resident Return)**

Show the total of all wages, salaries, fees, compensation, commissions, tips, bonuses, and other amounts your employers paid you before they deducted taxes, insurance, etc. Include in this total:

- The amount shown on your Wage and Tax Statement (Form W-2) in the box "State wages, tips, etc." (Enter on Form 80-107).

- All other wages, salaries, tips, etc. in which you do not have a Wage and Tax Statement. (Enter on Form 80-108, Part V, Schedule N).

- Tips you did not report to your employer.
- Fair market value of meals and living quarters if given by your employer as a matter of your choice and not for your employer's convenience.
- Strike and lockout benefits paid by a union from union dues, including both cash and the fair market value of goods received, unless the facts clearly show that such benefits were intended as a gift.

Include all W-2s with your return. Also, you must complete the Income/Withholding Tax Schedule (Form 80-107 and submit it with your return.

Line 39: Capital Gain or Loss (Line 40, Non-Resident Return)

Enter the amount of capital gain or loss. Mississippi generally follows IRS rules concerning computation of capital gains and losses. Capital loss deductions are subject to the same limitations as federal. However, Mississippi does not have different tax rates for capital gains. All income is taxed at the same rate. Gains from the sales of ownership interests must first be reduced by the amount of any losses determined from sales or transactions described in Miss. Code Ann. Section 27-7-9(f)(10). If the amount reported on this line is different than the amount reported for federal purposes, a reconciliation should be attached. If you enter the federal amount on this line, but there is a difference between Mississippi and federal amounts, enter the adjustment on Form 80-108, Schedule N. **If applicable, the Federal Schedule D must be attached to your return.**

Line 40: Rental Real Estates, Royalties, Partnerships, S Corporations, Trusts, Etc. (Line 41, Non-Resident Return)

Enter the income or loss from activities reported on Federal Schedule E on this line. If the amount reported is different than the amount reported for federal purposes then attach a reconciliation. If you enter the federal amount on this line, but there is a difference between Mississippi and federal amounts, enter the adjustment on Form 80-108, Schedule N. **The Federal Schedule E must be attached to your return.**

Line 41: Farm Income or Loss (Line 42, Non-Resident Return)

Enter the net farm income or loss on this line. If you are a farmer or rent your farm on shares, **attach Federal Schedule F to your tax return.**

If the amount reported is different than the amount reported for federal purposes then attach a reconciliation. If you enter the federal amount on this line but there is a difference between Mississippi and federal amounts, enter the adjustment on Form 80-108, Schedule N.

Farm losses claimed by persons who do not devote full time to farming will not be allowed unless such person can clearly establish the fact that he is in the business of farming for gain or profit.

Line 42: Interest Income (Line 43, Non-Resident Return)

Complete Form 80-108, page 1, Schedule B, lines 1 through 3. Enter interest received or credited to your account during the tax year on bank deposits, notes, mortgages, and corporation bonds. Interest on bonds is considered income when received or credited. Interest income from obligations of the U.S. Government, the State of Mississippi and subdivisions thereof is exempt. Interest on obligations of other countries, states, cities, or political subdivisions outside of Mississippi is taxable.

Line 43: Dividend Income (Line 44, Non-Resident Return)

Complete Form 80-108, page 1, Schedule B, lines 4 through 6. Report the amount of all dividends received during the tax year. Dividends include distributions of money as well as property.

Line 44: Alimony Received (Line 45, Non-Resident Return)

Enter the amount received as alimony and separate maintenance payments. The recipient of alimony must include the amount received in gross income. For Alimony Paid, see the instructions for line 52 (line 53, Non-Resident Return).

Note: Per the Tax Cut and Jobs Act, alimony and separate maintenance payments received are no longer included in taxable income for any divorce or separation agreements executed or modified after December 31, 2018.

Line 45: Total Pensions and Annuities (Line 46, Non-Resident Return)

Enter the total amount of taxable pensions and annuities received on this line. Pensions and annuities that are taxable as early or excess distributions under the Federal Internal Revenue Code (see Federal Form 5329) do not qualify for exemption from Mississippi income tax. Such income should be reported on this line as taxable income. Separation pay is not retirement income and does not qualify for exemption. Deferred

ADJUSTMENTS

Non-Resident Return: On Form 80-205, married individuals with separate incomes electing to file a combined return (both spouses having earned income) must combine their adjustments beginning with line 50 and continue throughout the schedule to determine "Total Income from All Sources" and "Incomes Earned in Mississippi Only".

If the adjustment to income is not listed in lines 50 through 64, then the adjustment must be reported on Form 80-108, Schedule N. An adjustment in this section requires attachment of a schedule or other detailed explanation. You must give a description of the adjustment and enter the figure as a negative amount on Schedule N. Our system will not read amounts from attached statements.

Prorate: On Form 80-205, non-resident or part-year residents not reporting total income to Mississippi are entitled to claim that portion of certain adjustments in the ratio that income from sources within Mississippi (Line 49, Mississippi Only Income) bears to the total income from all sources (line 49, Total Income From All Sources). The ratio determined cannot exceed 100%. Adjustments that must be prorated are noted in the applicable summaries on lines 50 through 63.

Example: John and Mary Johnson moved from Arkansas to Mississippi on military orders in October of 2021. Together they had \$2,000 of qualified unreimbursed moving expenses. In completing the return, John and Mary had total income of \$50,000 (line 49, left column) and total Mississippi income of \$20,000 (line 49, right column). On line 54, moving expense, the \$2,000 of qualified unreimbursed moving expenses is entered in the left column. On line 54, moving expense, \$800 ($\$2,000 \times (20,000/50,000)$) is entered in the right column (Mississippi column).

Line 49: Payments to an IRA (Line 50, Non-Resident Return)

You may deduct payments to an IRA to the extent that such payments are deductible for federal income tax purposes. Use the worksheet in your federal income tax instructions to figure your deduction for payments to an IRA.

Non-Resident Return: See note above concerning proration.

Line 50: Payments to Self-Employed SEP, SIMPLE, and Qualified Plans (Line 51, Non-Resident Return)

You may deduct contributions to Self-Employed Retirement Plans to the extent that such contributions are deductible for federal income tax purposes. If the contributions or any parts thereof are not deductible for federal income tax purposes, they are not deductible for Mississippi income tax purposes.

Non-Resident Return: See note above concerning proration.

Line 51: Interest Penalty on Early Withdrawal of Savings (Line 52, Non-Resident Return)

Federal Form 1099-INT given to you by your bank or savings and loan association will show the amount

of any interest penalty you were charged because you withdrew funds from your timesavings deposit before its maturity. The amount of such penalty is deductible.

Line 52: Alimony and Separate Maintenance Paid (Line 53, Non-Resident Return)

Alimony payments you made are deductible to the extent allowable for federal income tax purposes. Include the name, social security number, state of residency of the individual to whom the alimony was paid and date of divorce. If you paid more than one individuals alimony payments, attach a supplemental schedule and enter the total on this line.

Note: Per the Tax Cut and Jobs Act, alimony and separate maintenance payments are no longer deductible for any agreement executed or modified after December 31, 2018.

Line 58: Health Savings Account Deductions (Line 59, Non-Resident Return)

Enter the amount deposited into a health savings account plus any accrued interest as defined in the Health Savings Account Act. Any amounts withdrawn other than for the purpose of paying qualified medical expenses or to procure health coverage shall be included in gross income.

Non-Resident Return: See note above concerning proration.

Line 59: Catastrophe Savings Account Deductions (Line 60, Non-Resident Return)

Enter the amount deposited into a catastrophe savings account plus any accrued interest as defined in the Catastrophe Savings Account Act. A taxpayer can have a Catastrophe Savings Account established to (1) help pay the insurance deductible under an insurance policy for the taxpayer's legal residence that covers hurricane, flood, windstorm, or other catastrophic event damage, (2) to help pay expenses not covered by the insurance policy after the deductible is paid, and (3) to help pay self-insured losses for the taxpayer's legal residence.

The amount of contributions allowed as a deduction is subject to the following limitations:

- If insurance deductible is less than or equal to \$1,000, the contribution is limited to \$2,000
- If the insurance deductible is greater than \$1,000, the contribution is limited to the lesser of \$15,000 or twice the amount of the deductible
- For self-insured individuals who choose not to obtain insurance, the contribution is limited to \$350,000 but may not exceed the value of the legal residence.

Any amount withdrawn that paid for unqualified expenses should be reported on Form 80-108, Part V, Line 3 (Schedule N).

Non-Resident Return: See note above concerning proration.

Line 60: Self-Employment Tax Deduction (Line 61, Non-Resident Return)

You may deduct from gross income an amount equal to fifty percent (50%) of the federal self-employment taxes imposed. Enter the amount of the self-employment tax deduction calculated based on what you claimed on your federal income tax return. **If applicable, the Federal Schedule SE must be attached to your return.**

Non-Resident Return: See note above concerning proration.

Line 61: First-Time Home Buyer Savings Account (Line 62, Non-Resident Return)

Enter the amount deposited into a first-time home buyer savings account plus any accrued interest.

Any amount withdrawn that went to pay unqualified expenses should be reported on Form 80-108, Part V, Line 2 (Schedule N).

Non-Resident Return: See note above concerning proration.

Line 62: Agricultural Disaster Program Compensation (Line 63, Non-Resident Return)

Enter the amount of compensation received from an agricultural disaster program.

Non-Resident Return: See note above concerning proration.

Line 63: Mississippi Achieving a Better Life Experience (ABLE) Act Deduction (Line 64, Non-Resident Return)

Enter the amount deposited into an ABLE savings account. Any amounts withdrawn other than for the purpose of paying qualified disability-related expenses shall be included in gross income in the year of withdrawal. Additional information regarding ABLE accounts may be obtained by visiting the Mississippi Department of Rehabilitation website at www.mdrs.ms.gov/Pages/able-act.aspx.

Non-Res

NON-RESIDENTS AND PART-YEAR RESIDENTS

Unless otherwise stated, the line item instructions provided below are generally the same for both the Resident and the Non-Resident returns; however, lines 13 through 15 differ on the Non-Resident Return from the Resident Return. The following instructions are specific for Form 80-205 only.

Lines 13 through 15

In order to complete lines 13 through 15 of Form 80-205, the Exemption and Deduction (Standard or Itemized) must be prorated according to the ratio of Mississippi income to total income of taxpayer and spouse from all sources. Complete page 2 in order to complete lines 13 through 15.

Non-Resident individuals are allowed the same personal and additional exemptions authorized for resident individuals. However, the full amount of the exemptions is intended for individuals (residents) reporting total income to Mississippi, regardless of the source.

Mississippi law provides that non-resident individuals not reporting total income are entitled to a deduction of that portion of the personal and additional exemptions in the ratio that income from sources within Mississippi bears to the total net income from all sources. **The ratio determined cannot exceed 100%.**

If the total income of the taxpayers, including husband and wife, is not reportable to Mississippi, the personal exemptions must be reduced on an income ratio. Only the Mississippi income is taxable for Mississippi income tax purposes, but total income must be declared for the proration of exemptions and deductions.

If married, with one spouse a resident and the other a non-resident, the personal exemption of the resident individual shall be prorated on the same basis as if both husband and wife were non-residents having net income from within and without the State of Mississippi.

Part-Year Residents: An individual who is a resident of Mississippi for only a part of the tax year by reason of either moving into the state or moving from the state shall be allowed the same personal and additional exemptions as authorized for resident individuals. However, the part-year resident shall likewise prorate his, her, or their personal and additional exemptions on the same basis as provided above for a non-resident having net income from within and without the state.

Standard Deduction: Proration of the standard deduction is required of non-residents and part-year residents for the same reasons and subject to the same limitations as described above. If you elect to claim the standard deduction, in lieu of itemizing personal deductions (Schedule A), and your total income is not taxable for Mississippi income tax purposes, it is necessary to prorate the deduction.

Itemized Deductions: Proration of the itemized deductions is required of non-residents and part-year residents for the same reasons and subject to the same limitations as described above. If you elect to claim itemized personal deductions (Schedule A) in lieu of claiming the standard deduction, and your total income is not taxable for Mississippi income tax purposes, it is necessary to prorate the deduction. Mississippi part-year residents are authorized to claim only the itemized deduction expenses incurred while a Mississippi resident. **Mississippi taxes and gaming losses must be subtracted from Mississippi itemized deductions.**

Line 13a: Mississippi Adjusted Gross Income

Complete the Schedule of Income on page 2 of your return to compute your total Mississippi income. Enter the amount from the "Mississippi Income Only" column on page 2, line 66.

Line 13b: Total Adjusted Gross Income

Enter the amount for the adjusted "Total Income From All Sources" on page 2, line 66. An adjustment claimed on this line requires an attachment of a schedule or other detailed explanation of the adjustment.

Line 13c: Ratio

Divide the amount on line 13a by the amount on line 13b and enter the result here. **The ratio or percentage cannot exceed 100%.** This is the percentage or ratio you will use to prorate the allowable deductions (line 14) and exemptions (line 15).

Note: Gambling winnings reported on a W-2G, 1099, or other informational return from Mississippi casinos are subject to a three percent (3%) **non-refundable** income tax. The casinos withhold the tax at the time of payout.

The amount withheld is non-refundable to the taxpayer. Section 27-7-901 of the Mississippi Code provides that the amount of winnings reported on the W-2G, 1099 or other informational return from Mississippi casinos are not included in Mississippi income and no income tax credit is allowed for the amount of withholding.

A non-resident taxpayer with only Mississippi gambling winnings and/or losses should not file a Mississippi tax return. The document provided by the casino is considered the income tax return for this type of Mississippi income and therefore is proof that the tax was paid to Mississippi.

FORM 80-108

Information for completing Schedule A is transferred from Federal Form 1040 Schedule A. If you filed your federal return using the standard deduction and wish to itemize deductions for Mississippi purposes, please use the Federal Form 1040 Schedule A as a worksheet and transfer the information from the specific lines indicated to the Mississippi Schedule A.

SCHEDULE A – ITEMIZED DEDUCTIONS

Individual taxpayers may elect to either itemize their individual nonbusiness deductions or claim a standard deduction. If your itemized personal deductions are greater than the standard deduction for your filing status (see instructions for line 14), it will be to your advantage to complete and file Schedule A. If the standard deduction for your filing status is greater than the amount of itemized deductions you can substantiate, it is to your advantage to claim a standard deduction.

Line 1: Federal Adjusted Gross Income

Enter the amount reported on Federal Form 1040, line 11.

Lines 2a through 2c: Medical and Dental Expenses

The instructions included with your federal return should be used in determining your medical deduction. You should base your 7.5% limitation, line 2b, on your federal adjusted gross income from your federal income tax return. Enter the amounts from Federal Form 1040, Schedule A. Subtract 7.5% of Federal AGI on line 2b.

If line 2b is more than line 2a, enter zero on line 2c.

Lines 3a through 3c: Taxes Paid

State income taxes paid or any other taxes allowed in lieu of federal purposes including withholding taxes on Mississippi gaming winnings, are not deductible as an itemized deduction. These amounts should be subtracted on line 3b. Also, you cannot deduct federal income tax or Social Security tax. Enter the amounts from Federal Form 1040, Schedule A (Section 27-7-17(3)(a)(i)).

Note: Per the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, there is a \$10,000 limitation (\$5,000 if married filing separately) on this deduction.

Line 4: Interest Paid

Federal income tax limitations with regard to interest expense apply fully to Mississippi income tax. Enter only interest expense deductible for federal income tax purposes. Enter the amount from Federal Form 1040, Schedule A.

Line 5: Charitable Contributions

You can deduct contributions to organizations that are religious, charitable, educational, scientific, or literary in purpose. The amounts you deduct are subject to the federal limitations. Enter the amount from Federal Form 1040, Schedule A.

Line 6: Casualty and Theft Losses

Line 3: Total Mississippi Interest

Subtract line 2 from line 1. Enter the total here and on Form 80-105, line 42 or Form 80-205, line 43.

Dividend Income

Report all dividend income received regardless of the amount. Include cash and the value of stock, property or merchandise you received as a dividend. The payer should send you a Form 1099-DIV.

Dividends Include:

- Ordinary dividends - See Form 1099-DIV, Box 1a.
- Qualified dividends – See Form 1099-DIV, Box 1b.
- Nontaxable distributions – Some distributions are nontaxable because they are a return of your cost. They will not be taxed until you recover your cost. You must reduce your cost by these distributions. After you recover your cost, you must report these dividends as capital gains.

Note: For capital gain distributions reported on Form 1099-DIV, if you have other capital gains or losses, enter your capital gain distributions on Federal Schedule D. If you do not need Federal Schedule D to report any other gains or losses, report capital gain distributions on line 39 of Form 80-105 or line 40 of Form 80-205.

Line 4: Total Dividend Income

Enter the total amount of dividend income received.

Line 5: Amount of Nontaxable Distributions

Enter the amount of distributions included in line 4 above which would not be taxable for Mississippi purposes (for example, interest on federal obligations included with dividends reported).

Line 6: Dividends for Mississippi

Subtract line 5 from line 4. Enter the result on Form 80-105, lines 42 and 43 or Form 80-205, lines 43 and 44.

SCHEDULE N – OTHER INCOME (LOSS) AND SUPPLEMENTAL INCOME

Schedule N is used to report income or loss not reflected elsewhere on this return such as Non-Mississippi gambling winnings, prizes and awards, net operating loss carry forwards, etc. Explain the nature and source of each income or loss item. If the adjustment to income is not listed in lines 49 through 63 (lines 50 through 64, Non-Resident Return), then the adjustment must be reported on Schedule N. You must give a description of the adjustment and enter the figure as a negative amount. The system will not read amounts from attached statements.

Attach an explanation of your entries for this line. Additional items that may also be reported here on Schedule N are:

- Any amount withdrawn from a first-time home buyer savings account that was for unqualified expenses (enter on line 2).
- Any amount withdrawn from a Catastrophe Savings Account that was for unqualified expenses (enter on

line 3).

- Any differences between federal and state taxable income such as when the net profit or loss from a business (Schedule C) is different due to bonus depreciation adjustments. Attach a copy of Form 80-108 to your return.

ALL INDIVIDUALS FILING FEDERAL SCHEDULES C, C-EZ, E, AND/OR F MUST INCLUDE A COPY OF EACH SCHEDULE AND MUST COMPLETE THIS SCHEDULE.

INCOME TAX CREDITS

Reforestation Tax Credit

The reforestation tax credit is based on the costs incurred for certain approved reforestation practices and is equal to the lesser of fifty percent (50%) of the actual cost of approved practices, or fifty percent (50%) of the average cost of approved practices as established by the Mississippi Forestry Commission. The maximum amount of credit that may be utilized in any one (1) taxable year shall not exceed the lesser of \$10,000.00 or the amount of income tax imposed upon the eligible owner for the taxable year reduced by the sum of all other credits allowable to the eligible owner (except for withholding credits, estimated tax payments, and/or credit for tax paid to another state). The maximum dollar amount of credit that may be utilized by an eligible owner during his lifetime is \$75,000.00 in the aggregate. Any unused portion of the credit may be carried forward to succeeding tax years until the maximum lifetime limit of \$75,000.00 has been reached.

Generally, reforested acreage on which the eligible owner receives any state or federal cost share assistance funds to defray the cost of an approved reforestation practice is not eligible for the credit, unless the eligible owner's adjusted gross income is less than the federal earned income credit level. Any expenses on which the credit is calculated must be added back to taxable income.

Child Adoption Credit

An income tax credit is available up to \$5,000.00 for qualified adoption expenses paid or incurred during the tax year for each child legally adopted by a taxpayer. The credit may be claimed for the tax year in which the adoption becomes final and any unused credit may be carried forward for three (3) years.

Historic Structure Rehabilitation Credit

An income tax credit is available in an amount equal to twenty-five (25%) of the total costs and expenses in rehabilitating eligible property certified as a historic structure or structure in a certified historic district. The taxpayer may elect to claim a rebate of seventy-five (75%) of the amount that would be eligible to claim in lieu of claiming the credit. The rebate shall be subject to approval by the Department of Archives and History and shall be redeemed with the Department of Revenue for an immediate cash payment. A taxpayer claiming a credit instead of a rebate shall claim the credit on the income tax return for the tax year for which the credit is certified. Not-for profit entities are not eligible for this credit. The Mississippi Department of Archives and History is responsible for certifying the amount of the eligible costs and expenses and whether the rehabilitation is consistent with set standards. Once you have received certification of eligibility from MDAH, the certification should be attached to the income tax return on which the credit is claimed. Effective July 1, 2020, House Bill 1729 extended the date of credit to December 31, 2030.

Long Term Care Credit

A credit is available against individual income taxes for premiums paid during the taxable year for certain qualified long-term care insurance policies as defined in Section 7702B of the Internal Revenue Code. The credit available is twenty-five percent (25%) of premiums paid during the taxable year not to exceed \$500.00 or the taxpayer's income tax liability, whichever is less for each individual qualified long-term care insurance policy. No carry forward is allowed for any unused portion. If more than one person is carried on the same policy, credit is only available for that one policy.

Biomass Energy Investment Credit

A credit is allowed for eligible facilities equal to five (5%) of investments made in the initial establishment of the facility. An eligible facility is a new facility that creates at least twenty (20) full time jobs with a minimum investment from private sources of \$50,000,000.00 and produces electric energy from biomass. The credit shall commence within two (2) years from the date the facility becomes operational and may be carried forward for five (5) consecutive years. The credit is limited to fifty percent (50%) of the total state income tax liability.

Wildlife Land Use Credit

A state income tax credit is allowed that provides a \$5.50 per acre tax credit for certain taxpayers that allow land to be used as a natural area preserve, wildlife refuge, wildlife management area or public outdoor recreation area. Land must first be approved to be suitable for the uses listed above by the Mississippi Commission on Wildlife, Fisheries and Parks. Any unused credit amount may be carried forward for five (5) years

each may claim only one-half (1/2) of the tax credit that would have been allowed for a joint return. Any unused credit amount may be carried forward for five (5) consecutive taxable years. This credit is in lieu of the charitable contribution deduction claimed on Form 80-108 (Federal Schedule A). The total amount of tax credits that may be allowed in any calendar for this credit and the Foster Care Charitable Credit shall not exceed three million dollars (\$3,000,000.00). To find out how to claim the credit, visit <https://www.dor.ms.gov/individual/qualifying-charitable-organizations>

qualified contribution shall be two hundred thousand dollars (\$200,000.00). The total qualified contributions from any qualified taxpayer eligible for the tax credit shall be two hundred thousand dollars (\$200,000.00) per year. The aggregate amount of tax credits shall not exceed five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000.00) in any one (1) calendar year.

You may visit our web site at www.dor.ms.gov for more information on other credits and their limitations.

Qualifying Foster Care Charitable Credit Approved by DOR

Effective January 1, 2019, a credit is available for donations made to a qualifying foster care charitable organization which is defined as an organization that each operating year provides services to at least one hundred (100) qualified individuals in this state and spends at least fifty percent (50%) of its budget on services to qualified individuals in this state. The organization must be exempt under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

The credit is the lesser of (1) five hundred dollars (\$500.00) or the amount of the contribution in any taxable year for a single individual or (2) the lesser of one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) or the amount of the contribution in any taxable year for a married couple filing a joint return. If a married couple chooses to file separate returns for a taxable year, each may claim only one-half (1/2) of the tax credit that would have been allowed for a joint return. Any unused credit amount may be carried forward for five (5) consecutive taxable years.

This credit is in lieu of the charitable contribution deduction claimed on Form 80-108 (Federal Schedule A). A copy of the letter issued by the charitable organization must be attached to the return. The total amount of tax credits that may be allowed in any calendar year for this credit and the Charitable Contribution Credit shall not exceed three million dollars (\$3,000,000.00).

Effective January 1, 2020, House Bill 1729 reduced the aggregate amount of credits allowed for calendar year 2021 and each calendar year thereafter to one million dollars (\$1,000,000.00). To find out how to claim the credit please visit <https://www.dor.ms.gov/individual/qualifying-charitable-organizations>

Endowment Fund Charitable Credit

Effective January 1, 2019, a credit is available for charitable gifts made by taxpayers to endowed funds held by community foundations in Mississippi; which is defined as an entity that is exempt from federal income taxation under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code that is recognized by the Mississippi Association of Grantmakers as meeting certain requirements. "Endowed fund" is defined as a fund held in a qualified community foundation that provides benefit to charitable causes in Mississippi that is intended to exist in perpetuity. An endowed fund may include, but is not limited to, donor-advised funds, community foundation affiliate funds, field-of-interest funds, agency funds and designated organizational funds. A credit is allowed in an amount equal to twenty-five percent (25%) of a qualified contribution to an endowed fund at a qualified community foundation, subject to the following (as defined in §27-7-207):

The minimum amount of a qualified contribution shall be one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00). The maximum amount of a

GENERAL INFORMATION

ELECTRONIC FILING

The Department of Revenue offers several electronic filing methods to make filing returns easier. The advantages of filing electronically are:

1. Faster
2. Convenient
3. Easier
4. More accurate
5. Some are even **FREE!!!**

Federal/State Electronic Filing Program: Your professional tax practitioner can file both your federal and state returns by using the E-File program. Returns are more accurate and refunds are much faster when you file electronically. An approved transmitter must sign Form 80-115 (MS8453), Mississippi State Declaration for Electronic Filing. **Ask your tax preparer about electronic filing!**

Federal/State On-Line Filing Program: You can file your tax return from the convenience of your home computer by purchasing a computer program from a store or the internet. Visit our website at www.dor.ms.gov for additional information on how to file Mississippi returns on-line and how to access approved on-line software providers.

Updates to the Electronic Filing Program and other updated filing information can be accessed through our website at www.dor.ms.gov. The Department of Revenue notifies your transmitter that your return has been received and accepted.

Direct Deposit: Have your tax refund deposited directly into your checking or savings account. This is available for Individual Income Tax Returns that are filed using the E-File Program. Returns must be filed electronically through an approved tax preparer or through an on-line service provider. Ask your tax preparer about direct deposit or visit our website at www.dor.ms.gov for more information.

If you electronically file a complete and accurate return, your refund may be issued in 7 to 10 business days.

Taxpayer Access Point (TAP): TAP provides online access to your tax account information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. TAP is free and convenient!

Users of TAP are able to:

- make electronic payments
- view recent account activity and history
- view tax correspondence
- make address changes

Your SSN/ITIN, Mississippi Adjusted Gross Income (AGI) from your latest filed return, and your email address will be needed to sign up for access to your account on-line.

Third Party Access for Tax Practitioners: Tax practitioners, you can have TAP access to account information for each of your clients from one login. First, create your own TAP account (only one per FEIN). Once you are registered on TAP, select "Add Access to Existing Account". Your client (taxpayer) must provide you the Letter ID and Account ID in order for you to have access to their accounts. All accounts you set up for

third party access are found under the "Other Taxpayers' Accounts" tab in TAP. For more information on TAP, visit our website at www.dor.ms.gov.

WHO MUST SIGN?

You must sign your tax return. The return is not considered legal until you sign and date it. If you and your spouse are filing a joint or combined return, both of you must sign even if only one had income. If your return was prepared by someone else, that person must sign the return as the preparer. No refunds will be made unless the return is properly signed.

TAX PAYMENTS

The total tax due on the return must be paid in full no later than the 15th day of the 4th

contact our office for the remaining balance on the account prior to the last payment to ensure the interest is paid correctly. If you have a pending bankruptcy case, you may be barred by federal law from participation in an installment agreement. Please contact our office for more details. Additionally, if you file bankruptcy during the installment period, you must notify our Bankruptcy Section immediately at (601) 923-7393. Due to the automatic stay provisions of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code, the installment agreement may be void at the time you file your bankruptcy case.

DECLARATION OF ESTIMATED TAX

Generally, you must file a Declaration of Estimated Tax, Form 80-106, for the income tax year if you do not have at least 80 percent (80%) of your annual Mississippi income tax liability prepaid through withholding and if your annual tax liability exceeds \$200.00.

Quarter	Due Date
First Quarter	April 15th
Second Quarter	June 15th
Third Quarter	September 15th
Fourth Quarter	January 15th

Estimate payments may be filed on-line through TAP. From the TAP home page, click on "Make an Estimated Payment". Your name, SSN/ITIN and contact information will be needed in order to make an estimated payment.

Underestimating the required amount of tax or failure to file estimated tax returns and pay the tax within the time prescribed will result in an assessment of interest at the rate of 1/2% per month on underpayment of tax from the date payment is due until paid (see exception below). Form 80-320, Interest and Penalty Worksheet should be used to determine the amount of underestimated interest due.

Exceptions: You will not have to pay the underestimated interest if either of the following applies:

- Gross income from farming or fishing is at least two-thirds of total gross income and (a) the estimate tax paid by the 15th day of the first month after the close of the income year or (b) the income tax return is filed by the first day of the third month following the close of the income year and tax shown as due is paid.
- Filing requirements met after the payment due date. Compute the interest in the applicable columns and provide the explanation on page 2 of Form 80-320.

INTEREST AND PENALTY PROVISIONS

- First-time Home Buyer Penalty:** The first-time home buyer penalty will be imposed if money is withdrawn from a savings account for any purpose other than payments of eligible cost. The penalty is 10% of the amount withdrawn for unqualified expenses (using the amount from Form 80-108, Part V, Schedule N, Line 2).
- Late Payment:** Interest and penalty are charged on taxes paid late even if an extension of time to file is granted. The interest is at the rate of 1/2% per month from the due date until paid. The penalty imposed for failure to pay the tax when due is 1/2% per month not to exceed 25% in the aggregate. Late payment interest and penalty apply to any unpaid tax after

April 15th.

- Failure to File:** The penalty for failure to file a return is imposed after October 15th. The penalty is 5% per month not to exceed 25% in the aggregate. The penalty is based on the balance due on the return. Such failure to file a return penalty shall not be less than \$100.00.

ROUND TO THE NEAREST DOLLAR

All dollar amounts should be rounded to the nearest whole dollar (no pennies). Round down to the next lower dollar amounts under \$.50 and round up to the next higher dollar amounts of \$.50 and over. For example, \$2.15 becomes \$2.00, \$4.75 becomes \$5.00, and \$3.50 becomes \$4.00.

return. If the amended return is filed within 30 days of the finalized IRS audit, penalties will not be assessed.

Amended Federal: To document adjustments made as a result of an amended federal return, a copy of the amended federal (Form 1040X) should be attached to the amended Mississippi return.

Any other documentation and forms supporting the adjustments made, such as wages and withholding (Form 80-107) and Schedule A itemized deductions (Form 80-108) must also be filed with the amended Mississippi return. A copy of the original return filed must also be attached to the amended return.

DEATH OF A TAXPAYER

If you are a survivor or representative of a deceased taxpayer, you must file a return for the taxpayer who died during the tax year or before the 2021 return is filed. A return for the deceased taxpayer should be filed on the form which would have been appropriate had he or she lived. Enter the word **"deceased"** and the **date of death** after the decedent's name on the return. Include the decedent's social security number in the space provided. If this is a Married Filing Joint return, the surviving spouse must file as the primary taxpayer.

If a refund of less than \$500.00 is requested on the decedent's return, a refund may be paid without the necessity of administration to the decedent's surviving spouse, or in the absence of a surviving spouse, to a survivor in the order listed in Miss. Code Ann. Section 27-73-9. In either case, the survivor must complete and attach to the refund check an affidavit attesting to the fact that he or she is the rightful heir to the decedent's refund of Mississippi income tax. A Statement of Heirship, Form 80-699, may be obtained from the Department of Revenue by contacting Customer Service at (601) 923-7700.

REFUND INFORMATION

Due to the increase in fraudulent activity, the Department has implemented additional procedures and safeguards into our return processes in an effort to mitigate potential fraud. These processes will validate income tax returns and credits reported prior to issuing requested refunds. As a result, these additional procedures may cause a delay in refund processing in order to ensure that the right refunds are being paid to the right taxpayers.

Information about your refund can be accessed by visiting www.dor.ms.gov and clicking on "Where's My Refund?" 24 hours a day. The following information is required to get information concerning your refund:

- The primary filer's social security number or ITIN
- The tax year for which the refund is requested
- Mississippi AGI from the most recent individual income tax return

Refund information is also available by phone 24 hours a day. You will need your Social Security Number to get information about your refund.

Refunds (601) 923-7801

CONTACT US

TELEPHONE ASSISTANCE

Taxpayer assistance is available between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday by calling the Department of Revenue or any of the District Offices. Please use the correct number listed for information. Collect calls are not accepted.

Taxpayer Assistance (601) 923-7700

During periods of peak demand for telephone assistance, you may encounter busy signals when trying to call.

We apologize for any inconvenience and ask for your patience.

DISTRICT SERVICES OFFICES

Gulf Coast District Service Office
1141 Bayview Ave., Ste. 400
Biloxi, MS 39530-1601
Phone: (

Hernando District Service Office
2631 McIngvale Road, Suite 116
Hernando, MS 38632
Phone: (662) 449-5150
Fax: (662) 449-5163

Jackson District Service Office
P.O. Box 1033, Jackson, MS 39215-1033
500 Clinton Center Dr., Clinton, MS 39056
Phone: (601) 923-7300 Fax: (601) 923-7318

Meridian District Service Office
P.O. Box 5794, Meridian, MS 39302
900 A Highway 19 South Meridian, MS 39301
Phone: (601) 483-2273
Fax: (601) 693-2473

FAQs

The following is intended to provide general information concerning frequently asked questions about taxes administered by the **Mississippi Department of Revenue**. It is an informal interpretation of the tax law and is not intended to serve as a rule, regulation, declaratory opinion, or letter ruling. Legislation, regulations, court decisions, notices and announcements could affect the accuracy of this information. Please refer to the *Mississippi Code Annotated* and the *Mississippi Administrative Code* for the most current version of the law and administrative procedures.

1. I am a full-year resident but my spouse is not. How should we file?

You must file a Mississippi Return Form 80-205 (Non-Resident Form). The resident spouse will report to Mississippi income earned from ALL sources for the entire year. The spouse that is not a resident will report to Mississippi income earned in Mississippi, but will declare his or her total income for purposes of prorating the exemptions and deductions.

2. I am in the armed forces. What is my residency status? What is my spouse's residency status?

Mississippi Resident – If you enter the armed forces when you are a Mississippi resident, you do not lose your Mississippi residency status, even if you are absent from this state on military orders. You are subject to the same residency requirements as any other Mississippi resident and are required to file a Mississippi income tax return.

Non-Resident – If you are not a Mississippi resident but are stationed in this state by military orders, your military income is **not** subject to Mississippi income tax. However, if you have income subject to Mississippi tax, file Form 80- 205 (Non- Resident Form). Mississippi does tax other income earned in this state by you.

The Military Spouses Residency Relief Act (MSRRA) provides that spouses of military personnel who move to Mississippi due to a servicemember spouse being posted for military duty can elect to use the same residence as the servicemember spouse for tax purposes. This allows non-resident spouses to exclude Mississippi income if the spouse meets certain criteria, such as filing and paying income tax to the state of residency. For more information regarding the MSRRA please visit www.dor.ms.gov.

3. I am getting an income tax refund this year. When will I get my check?

Due to the increase in fraudulent activity, the Department has implemented additional procedures and safeguards into our return processes in an effort to mitigate potential fraud. These processes will validate income tax returns and credits reported prior to issuing requested refunds. As a result, these additional procedures may cause a delay in refund processing in order to ensure that the right refunds are being paid to the right taxpayers.

4. What if I am audited by the IRS?

If you will receive a refund or owe additional federal tax, you should file an amended Mississippi return after the Internal Revenue Service disposes of the tax liability in question (See Miss Code Ann. Section 27-7-49 (3)). See the "Amended Return" section of this booklet for additional information on filing an amended return.

7. How do I report gambling winnings?

Gambling winnings reported on a W-2G, 1099, or other informational return from Mississippi casinos are subject to a three percent (3%) **non-refundable** income tax. The casinos withhold the tax at the time of payout. For Non-Mississippi gambling see Form 80-108, Schedule N.

The amount withheld is non-refundable to the taxpayer. Miss. Code Ann. Section 27-7-901 provides that the amount of winnings reported on W-2G, 1099 or other informational return from Mississippi casinos are not included in Mississippi income and no income tax credit is allowed for the amount of withholding.

A non-resident taxpayer with only Mississippi gambling winnings and/or losses should not file a Mississippi tax return. The document provided by the casino is considered the income tax return for this type of Mississippi income and therefore is proof that the tax was paid to Mississippi.

8. Where do I mail my return?

If you are receiving a refund:	All other income returns:
P.O. Box 23058	P.O. Box 23050
Jackson, MS 39225-3058	Jackson, MS 39225-3050

9. What are my payment options?

- **On-line Payments:** To pay on-line, go to www.dor.ms.gov, click on Taxpayer Access Point (TAP) and follow the instructions. Users are able to make estimated payments on-line without a DOR account or a TAP login.
- **Check or Money Order Payments (Payments Not Submitted with the Return):** To pay by check or money order, complete the payment voucher (Form 80- 106), make the check or money order payable to the Department of Revenue and mail both to P.O. Box 23192, Jackson, MS 39225-3192. Write your identification number on the check or money order. DO NOT send cash through the mail.

To view a complete list of our most frequently asked questions, visit our website at www.dor.ms.gov.

APPENDIX

COUNTY CODES

COUNTY	CODE	COUNTY	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
Adams	01	Itawamba	29	Pike	57
Alcorn	02	Jackson	30	Pontotoc	58
Amite	03	Jasper	31	Prentiss	59
Attala	04	Jefferson	32	Quitman	60
Benton	05	Jefferson-Davis	33	Rankin	61
Bolivar	06	Jones	34	Scott	62
Calhoun	07	Kemper	35	Sharkey	63
Carroll	08	Lafayette	36	Simpson	64
Chickasaw	09	Lamar	37	Smith	65
Choctaw	10	Lauderdale	38	Stone	66
Claiborne	11	Lawrence	39	Sunflower	67
Clarke	12	Leake	40	Tallahatchie	68
Clay	13	Lee	41	Tate	69
Coahoma	14	Leflore	42	Tippah	70
Copiah	15	Lincoln	43	Tishomingo	71
Covington	16	Lowndes	44	Tunica	72
Desoto	17	Madison	45	Union	73
Forrest	18	Marion	46	Walthall	74
Franklin	19	Marshall	47	Warren	75
George	20	Monroe	48	Washington	76
Greene	21	Montgomery	49	Wayne	77
Grenada	22	Neshoba	50	Webster	78
Hancock	23	Newton	51	Wilkinson	79
Harrison	24	Noxubee	52	Winston	80
Hinds	25	Oktibbeha	53	Yalobusha	81
Holmes	26	Panola	54	Yazoo	82
Humphreys	27	Pearl River	55	Non-Resident	83
Issaquena	28	Perry	56	Resident Living Out of State	90

TAX CREDIT CODES

SCHEDULE OF TAX COMPUTATION

TAX RATE(S)	TAXPAYER (COLUMN A) TAXABLE INCOME		SPOUSE (COLUMN B) TAXABLE INCOME		TOTAL (COLUMN A + B)	RATES	INCOME TAX
1. First \$4,000		+		=		x 0%	
2. Next \$1,000 or part		+		=		x 3%	
3. Next \$5,000 or part		+		=		x 4%	
4. Remaining balance		+		=		x 5%	
5. Subtotal		+		=			
6. Total income tax – enter on page 1, line 17 (sum of lines 1 through 4)							

Line 1: Enter the first \$4,000 of taxable income or part (\$0 - \$4,000) in Column A and Column B if applicable. Multiply the total of these two columns by 0% and enter the resulting tax in the far right column labeled "Income Tax".

Line 2: Enter the next \$1,000 of taxable income or part (\$4,001 - \$5,000) in Column A and Column B if applicable. Multiply the total of these two columns by 3% and enter the resulting tax in the far right column labeled "Income Tax".

Line 3: Enter the next \$5,000 of taxable income or part (\$5,001 - \$10,000) in Column A and Column B if applicable. Multiply the total of these two columns by 4% and enter the resulting tax in the far right column labeled "Income Tax".

Line 4: Enter the remaining balance of taxable income in Column A and Column B if applicable. Multiply the total of these two columns by 5% and enter the resulting tax in the far right column labeled "Income Tax."

Line 5: Enter the total of lines 1- 4 for Column A and Column B if applicable.

Line 6: Enter the total of the amounts entered under "Income Tax" from lines 1, 2, 3, and 4. Transfer this amount to page 1, line 17 (line 20, non-resident) of your return.