

2022

Virginia Form 760PY

Part-Year Resident

Individual Income Tax Instructions

◆ Please file electronically! ◆

Filing on paper means waiting longer for your refund.

Due to COVID-19 protocols, it will likely take longer than in previous years for a paper return to make its way through the system. We encourage you to file electronically and to request a refund, if you have one coming, via direct deposit.

Here are 6 advantages of filing electronically:

- **FASTER REFUND** – File electronically and request your refund as a direct deposit into your bank account.
- **FEWER MISTAKES** – Electronic filing does the math for you and helps avoid costly mistakes, such as transposing numbers and calculation errors.
- **EASY TO USE** – Follow step-by-step instructions for easy guidance through completing your return.
- **PROOF OF RECEIPT** – When you file electronically, you'll get a confirmation your return was received.
- **CONFIDENTIALITY** – Our electronic filing options meet strict security guidelines to protect your identity and personal information.
- **CONVENIENCE** – Access your tax account from anywhere 24/7.



www.tax.virginia.gov

Virginia Tax Online Services

www.tax.virginia.gov

Get Your Tax Refund Faster Using e-File

Last year, over 3.8 million Virginia taxpayers used IRS e-File services to file their state and federal income tax returns. e-File is faster, safe and convenient. Use one of these Electronic Filing (e-File) options offered by participating software companies:

- **Free File** - A free federal and state income tax preparation and electronic filing program available to taxpayers based on income and other eligibility requirements.
- **Paid e-File** - Commercial tax preparation and e-File software available online or over-the-counter for personal use and through tax preparers.

Visit our website to find out more about these options, including links to e-File providers.

Look Up Your Form 1099-G/1099-INT Information Online

Form 1099-G/1099-INT may be downloaded securely and printed from our website.

Check Your Refund Status

e-File combined with Direct Deposit is the fastest way to receive your refund. To check your status, visit www.tax.virginia.gov or call **804.367.2486**. See below for approximate refund turnaround time frames. To reduce the risk of refund fraud, the Virginia Department of Taxation uses various processes to validate tax refunds prior to issuance. These processes could delay the receipt of your refund.

- If you e-File your return, 95% of refunds are generally processed within 1 week but could take up to 4 weeks.
- If you file a paper tax return, your refund will generally be processed within 8 weeks.
- If you mail your tax return using Certified Mail, it could take an additional 3 weeks.

Make Online Payments

To make an Estimated Tax Payment, a Filing Extension Payment, a Return Payment or pay a Tax Bill online from your bank account, credit or debit card, visit www.tax.virginia.gov/payments.

Take Advantage of More Individual Online Services

From your personal home page you can:

- View total estimated payments made for the current tax year and any overpayment you may have carried forward to the current year from your previous year's tax return.
- Update your address and phone numbers in your personal profile at any time.
- View your transaction history including return status, refunds, payments and correspondence sent to you by the Department.
- Set up to receive alerts and reminders.

Refund Fraud Prevention

The Virginia Department of Taxation takes the protection of your information seriously.

Additional Steps to Protect You – and the Commonwealth

As identity theft and refund fraud become more widespread, we are enlisting the support of taxpayers, tax preparers, employers, and payroll providers to stop tax fraud. Due to these changes, we may request additional information from you. In addition, we may take longer than in previous years to process your tax return.

We are committed to safeguarding taxpayer information.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

Take these steps to protect yourself from related identity theft and refund fraud:

- Do not provide personal information by mail, phone, email, or text to an unknown person
- File your taxes early – and file electronically
- Be sure you have all W-2s and other withholding statements before you file
- Include your Virginia Driver's License Identification number and Issue Date on your return

If you think that you are a victim of identity theft, we suggest you take the following steps:

- Submit Form 14039 Identity Theft Affidavit to the IRS
- Contact the Virginia Department of Taxation's Identity Theft Information line at **804.404.4185**
- Contact the three credit bureaus and your bank(s) to notify them
- Contact your local police or sheriff's department to file a criminal complaint

Thank you for helping us prevent refund fraud.

For additional information, please see our website at www.tax.virginia.gov.

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WHAT'S NEW

Virginia's Fixed Date Conformity with the Internal Revenue Code: Virginia's date of conformity with the Internal Revenue Code (IRC) was advanced from December 31, 2020 to December 31, 2021, subject to certain exceptions. This legislation also allows Virginia to generally conform to the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (ARPA) and provides additional benefits to recipients of certain coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) business assistance programs during Taxable Years 2021 and 2019. Please see Tax Bulletin 22-1, posted on the Department's website at www.tax.virginia.gov, for additional information regarding Virginia's conformity with the IRC and adjustments that may be required as a result of this legislation.

Virginia will continue to deconform from the following: bonus depreciation allowed for certain assets under federal law; the five-year carryback of certain federal net operating loss (NOL) deductions generated in the 2008 or 2009 taxable years; the federal income treatment of applicable high yield discount obligations; and the federal income tax treatment of cancellation of debt income realized in connection with certain business debts. In addition, Virginia will continue to deconform from the following temporary changes made by the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security ("CARES") Act: suspension of certain NOL limitations for Taxable Years 2018, 2019, and 2020 and increasing the business interest limitation for Taxable Year 2019 and 2020. See Tax Bulletin 21-4 for more information.

At the time these instructions were published, the only required fixed date conformity adjustments were those mentioned above. However, if legislation is enacted that results in changes to the IRC for the 2022 taxable year, taxpayers may need to make adjustments to their Virginia returns that are not described in these instructions. Information about any such adjustments will be posted on the Department's website at www.tax.virginia.gov.

Changes to Certain Itemized Deductions: Individuals will continue to reference the instructions for Federal Schedule A (Form 1040) when itemizing deductions, but with certain exceptions.

For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2019, Virginia deconforms from the suspension of the overall limitation on itemized deductions, commonly known as the Pease limitation. For Taxable Year 2021, Virginia will deconform from the increase in the medical expense deduction. See Virginia Schedule A and the Schedule A Instructions for more information.

Facilitated Health Care Enrollment: Taxpayers have the option to indicate that they and/or their dependents agree to the sharing of certain tax return information with the Virginia Department of Medical Assistance Services (DMAS) and the Department of Social Services (DSS). If the authorization box below the address section on Form 760PY is checked, preferred contact details and other tax return information will be provided to DMAS and DSS for purposes of determining eligibility for income-based medical assistance programs. See Page 10 instructions for details.

Increase in Standard Deduction: New legislation enacted during the 2022 General Assembly session increases the standard deduction from \$4,500 to \$8,000 for single filers and from \$9,000 to \$16,000 for married filers filing jointly. The increase for Taxable Year 2022 is contingent on annual revenue growth of at least five percent for the six-month period of July 2022 through December 2022. The increase for Taxable Year 2023 is contingent on annual revenue growth of at least five percent for the twelve-month period of July 2022 through June 2023. If the five percent growth rate is not met for either taxable year, the standard deduction for that taxable year will be \$7,500 for single individuals and \$15,000 for married persons. Under this Act, the increase in the standard deduction is scheduled to sunset after Taxable Year 2025 and revert to the standard deduction amounts that applied prior to Taxable Year 2019: \$3,000 for single filers and \$6,000 for married couples filing jointly.

New Military Benefits Subtraction: For taxable years beginning on and after January 1, 2022, certain military benefits received by an individual age 55 or older may be subtracted from Virginia taxable income. The maximum amount of the subtraction is \$10,000 in Taxable Year 2022. For further explanation about this subtraction, see instructions.

Beneficial Hardwood Management (Reforestation and Afforestation) Tax Credit: Effective for taxable years beginning on and after January 1, 2022, but before January 1, 2025, a nonrefundable individual income tax credit is available for expenses incurred by a taxpayer for the implementation of beneficial hardwood management practices on a minimum of five acres of forestland, or a one-acre minimum hardwood afforestation planting. The credit is equal to the eligible expenditures up to \$1,000.

"Eligible expenditures" are direct expenses incurred by a taxpayer related to implementing beneficial hardwood management practices pursuant to best practices developed by the Department of Forestry. For more details, see Schedule CR Instructions.

Deduction for Eligible Educators: For taxable years beginning on and after January 1, 2022, but before January 1, 2025, an individual income tax deduction is allowed for up to \$500 for the amount actually paid or incurred for eligible educator qualifying expenses. An “Eligible educator” is an individual who for at least 900 hours during the taxable year served as a Virginia licensed teacher, instructor, student counselor, special needs personnel, principal, or student aide for public or private primary and secondary school students in Virginia. See instructions for more information.

Food Crop Donation Tax Credit Sunset Date Extension: The sunset date for the Food Crop Donation Tax Credit has been extended through taxable year 2022.

Major Business Facility Tax Credit Sunset Date Extension: The sunset date for the Major Business Facility Tax Credit has been extended from July 1, 2022, to July 1, 2025.

Changes to Worker Training Tax Credit: The sunset date of the portion of the Worker Training Tax Credit for eligible worker training has been extended from July 1, 2022, to July 1, 2025. The sunset date of the portion of the Worker Training Tax Credit for a business primarily engaged in manufacturing has been extended from January 1, 2022, to January 1, 2025.

For taxable years beginning on and after January 1, 2022, the credit has been expanded by allowing businesses to earn credits with respect to courses at any Virginia public institution of higher education. See Form WTC and Schedule CR instructions for more information.

Expansion of Community of Opportunity Tax Credit: The Community of Opportunity Tax Credit has been expanded by permitting certain landlords with qualified housing units located in all census tracts in Virginia with poverty rates of less than 10% to qualify for the credit. Under prior law, the credit was limited to census tracts in the Richmond Metropolitan, Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News Metropolitan, and Washington-Arlington-Alexandria Metropolitan Statistical Areas. See Schedule CR instructions for complete details.

New Elective Pass-Through Entity Tax: New legislation enacted in the 2022 General Assembly allows a qualifying pass-through entity (PTE) to make an annual election for taxable years 2021 through 2025 to pay income tax at a rate of 5.75 percent at the entity level. A “qualifying PTE” must meet certain guidelines. There is also a corresponding refundable income tax credit for taxable years 2021 through 2025 for income tax paid by a qualifying PTE having Virginia taxable income, if the PTE pays the elective income tax imposed at the entity level. Due to the timing of this legislation and because many PTEs and individuals were filing 2021 returns during the 2022 legislative session, there are special provisions for taxable year 2021. Taxpayers should consult Tax Bulletin 22-6 for more information regarding the delayed implementation of this legislation for taxable year 2021 returns. Complete details are available in the Schedule CR instructions.

REMINDERS

Extension for Filing Income Tax Returns: All taxpayers are granted an automatic 6-month extension of time to file their income tax returns. No application for extension is required; however, any tentative tax due must be paid with an extension voucher, Form 760IP, by the original due date for filing the return.

You can file and pay your tentative tax online using the Department's eForms or Individual Online Services. Payments are made electronically and you may schedule payments to be made on a future date.

Electronic Filing Requirements for Certain Taxpayers: Individuals are required to file and remit payment using an electronic medium if (i) any installment payment of estimated tax exceeds or can reasonably be expected to exceed \$1,500, (ii) any payment made with regard to a return or extension of time to file exceeds \$1,500, or (iii) the taxpayer's estimated total tax liability exceeds \$6,000. If any of the thresholds above apply to you, all future individual income tax payments must be made electronically. This includes all payments for estimated taxes, extensions of time to file, and any other amounts due when a return is filed.

Consumer's Use Tax: If you purchased merchandise by Internet, telephone, or mail, or you purchased any merchandise outside Virginia and paid no sales tax you may be required to pay Consumer's Use Tax. Report the applicable tax on Form 760PY, Line 33.

Litter Tax: Every manufacturer, wholesaler, distributor or retailer of the following products is subject to the Litter Tax.

- Food for Human or Pet Consumption
- Groceries
- Cigarettes and Tobacco
- Soft Drinks and Carbonated Waters
- Distilled Spirits, Wine, Beer and Other Malt Beverages
- Newspaper or Magazines
- Paper Products and Household Paper
- Glass and Metal Containers
- Plastic or Fiber Containers made of Synthetic Material
- Cleaning Agents and Toiletries
- Nondrug Drugstore Sundries
- Motor Vehicle Parts

Businesses become subject to the tax on the first January 1 they are in business. The Litter Tax return, Form 200, and payment of the tax are due on May 1 of each year, for the preceding calendar year.

File and pay your Litter Tax Return online using the Department's eForms. Complete the online version of the Litter Tax Return as you would if you were completing a paper form. Payments are made electronically and you may schedule payments to be made on a future date.

If you are unable to file and pay electronically you may request a waiver. You can obtain the waiver request form at www.tax.virginia.gov or by calling 804.367.8037.

Civil and Criminal Penalties: The civil penalty for filing a false or fraudulent return or for failing or refusing to file any return with intent to evade the tax, is an additional penalty of 100% of the correct tax.

Any individual who willfully fails or refuses to file a return, at the time or times required by law, shall be guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor. In addition, an individual who makes any false statements on a return, with intent to defraud the Commonwealth, shall be guilty of a Class 6 felony.

Debt Collection: Before issuing any refunds, Virginia law requires the Department to check for any outstanding debt with agencies of the Commonwealth of Virginia, Virginia local governments and the Virginia court system. If any such debt is found, regardless of the type of tax return filed, all or part of your refund may be withheld to help satisfy the debt and the processing of your return will be delayed.

In addition, the Department is authorized to submit eligible state income and business tax debts to the U.S. Department of Treasury Offset Program (TOP). Once a debt is submitted, the U.S. Department of Treasury will withhold or reduce your eligible federal tax refund or federal vendor payment by the amount of your debt. The Internal Revenue Code authorizes this process, known as "offset."

Offset of federal refunds is only one source of funds that the Department of Taxation may use to satisfy an outstanding tax bill. Your state income tax refund and payments from other state agencies may be withheld to satisfy an outstanding tax bill as well.

Because of timing differences in obtaining funds from various sources, it is possible for us to receive funds from more than one source to satisfy the same debt. If this happens, the overpaid amount will be released upon receipt of the funds. You do not need to contact the Department to request your refund.

Direct Deposit: Due to electronic banking rules, the Department will not allow direct deposits to or through foreign financial institutions. Attempting to use direct deposit to transfer funds electronically to a financial institution outside the territorial jurisdiction of the United States will significantly delay your refund. Visit www.tax.virginia.gov for details.

Tax-Related Identity Theft: Tax-related identity theft occurs when someone uses your Social Security Number to file a tax return claiming a fraudulent refund. Often, an identity thief will use your Social Security Number to file a return early in the year. You may not be aware that you are a victim until you file your return and learn one already has been filed. We apply stringent scrutiny to all tax returns in an attempt to detect fraudulent tax refunds. If you receive a letter from us asking for additional information to verify that you are the actual taxpayer filing a return, please respond immediately. To learn more about identity theft and how to protect yourself, see the following resources:

- IRS Taxpayer Guide to Identity Theft
- IRS Identity Protection Tips
- Virginia Attorney General
- Federal Trade Commission

GENERAL INFORMATION

WHERE TO GET FORMS AND ASSISTANCE

Where to Get Forms

- Download returns and schedules from the Department's website www.tax.virginia.gov.
- Order forms by phone. Call **804.367.8031**.

Assistance

- Call Customer Services at **804.367.8031**. TTY users dial 7-1-1 between 8:30 a.m. and 5:00 p.m.
- Mail requests for information to **Virginia Department of Taxation, P.O. Box 1115, Richmond, VA 23218-1115** (Do not mail your return to this address).
- Contact the Department for assistance at www.tax.virginia.gov.
- Call or visit your Commissioner of the Revenue, Director of Finance or Director of Tax Administration. Check the list beginning on Page 49 for contact information.

ESTIMATED INCOME TAX FILING

If you did not have enough income tax withheld, you may need to pay estimated income tax. Generally, you are required to make payments of estimated income tax if your estimated Virginia tax liability exceeds your Virginia withholding and other tax credits by more than \$150.

To make estimated tax payments online, visit www.tax.virginia.gov or file Form 760ES.

If you owe a large amount of tax, you may need to increase the amount of tax withheld or make estimated tax payments during the year.

You may be penalized if you underpaid your estimated tax or did not have enough tax withheld.

AMENDED RETURN FILING

When to File

Individuals are required to report to the Department federal adjustments and pay any additional amounts due within one year after the final determination date of such adjustments ("the one-year requirement"). For the purposes of the one-year requirement, the "final determination date" is defined as one of the following:

- If the federal adjustment is the result of an audit or other action by the IRS, the final determination date is defined as the first day on which no federal adjustments arising from that audit or other action remain to be finally determined. For agreements required to be signed by the IRS and the taxpayer, the final determination date is defined as the date on which the last party signed the agreement.
- If the federal adjustment is the result of an audit or other action by the IRS, and the taxpayer filed as a member of a Virginia combined or consolidated return, the final determination date is defined as the first day on which no related federal adjustments arising from that audit remain to be finally determined for the entire group.
- If the federal adjustment results from filing an amended federal return, a federal refund claim, or an administrative adjustment request or if it is a federal adjustment reported on an amended federal return or other similar report, the final determination date is defined as the day on which the amended return, refund claim, administrative adjustment request, or other similar report was filed.

If you are an owner of a partnership and receive Form 502FED-1, Virginia Partnership-Level Federal Adjustments Report, from the

partnership and need to file an amended Virginia return in order to report the distributive share of the partnership-level adjustment, you must enclose a copy of Form 502FED-1 with the amended return.

Any taxpayer filing an amended federal return must also file an amended state return and must pay any additional tax and interest due, if applicable.

More information about the processes and deadlines by which taxpayers are required to report information and pay any associated taxes to the Department is available on the Department's website at www.tax.virginia.gov.

If you file an amended return with any other state that results in a change that would affect your Virginia income tax, you must file an amended Virginia tax return within 1 year.

If the change reduces the tax, the Department by law may issue a refund only if the amended return is filed within:

- 3 years from the due date of the original return, including valid filing extensions;
- 1 year from the final determination of the amended federal return or federal change, whichever is later, provided that the allowable refund is not more than the decrease in Virginia tax attributable to the federal change or correction;
- 1 year from the final determination of the amended return of any other state or change or correction in the income tax of the taxpayer for any other state, provided that the refund does not exceed the amount of the decrease in Virginia tax attributable to such change or correction;
- 2 years from the filing of an amended Virginia return resulting in the payment of additional tax, provided that the current amended return raises issues relating solely to the prior amended return and that the refund does not exceed the amount of the tax payment made as a result of the prior amended return; or
- 2 years from the payment of an assessment, provided the amended return raises issues relating only to the prior assessment and the refund does not exceed the amount of tax paid on the prior assessment.

Form 760PY

To amend Form 760PY, complete a new Form 760PY (for the taxable year you are amending) using the corrected figures, as if it were the original return. Mark the amended box in the Check Applicable Boxes section of the return. Be sure to select one of the provided reason codes to explain why you are submitting an amended return. Do not make any adjustments to the amended return to show that you received a refund or paid a balance due as a result of the original return.

Use the worksheet for amended returns below to determine if you are due a refund or if any additional tax due should be paid with your amended return.

Worksheet for Amended Returns

1. Income tax paid with original return, plus additional income tax paid after it was filed.....1 _____
2. Add Line 1 above and Line 26 from the amended Form 760PY and enter the total here 2 _____
3. Overpayment, if any, as shown on original return or as previously adjusted.....3 _____
4. Subtract Line 3 from Line 24 _____

5. If Line 4 above is less than Line 18 on amended Form 760PY, subtract Line 4 above from Line 18 on amended Form 760PY. This is the Tax You Owe.....5 _____
6. Refund. If Line 18 on amended Form 760PY is less than Line 4 above, subtract Line 18 on of the amended Form 760PY from Line 4 above. This is the Tax You Overpaid.....6 _____

Additional Required Enclosures

If you filed an amended federal return, enclose a copy of your federal Form 1040X or other claim form and supporting material with your amended Virginia return to substantiate the amendment. If amending your Virginia return for other reasons, enclose a statement explaining why you are amending your return. Show any computations necessary to verify the adjustments you are making. Submit your check or money order with your return if you owe a balance due. Also, include additional Forms W-2, 1099 or VK-1 with your return if claiming more income tax withheld than what was claimed on your original return.

Federal Adjustments

If your federal income tax return was adjusted by the IRS during the taxable year and the adjustment was not reported to the Department, an amended Virginia return must be filed with a copy of the federal adjustments within 1 year after the final determination of such federal change, correction or renegotiation. See “When to File” earlier in this section for additional information.

Net Operating Losses

Although there is no express statutory provision for a separate Virginia net operating loss available for carryback or carryover, the amount of federal net operating loss is the starting point in computing the amount of deduction to be allowed on the Virginia return. Check the amended return box located on the front of Form 760PY, indicating that this is an amended return and enter the reason code to indicate the return is the result of a net operating loss (NOL) carryback. Codes are provided in the Filing Information section beginning on Page 10. **Be sure to enclose a complete copy of your federal amended return and the Virginia Modification Worksheet, if applicable.**

General instructions for computing the NOL can be obtained from the Virginia Administrative Code (Title 23, Taxation) website at law.lis.virginia.gov. Select the link for Virginia Administrative Code and find Title 23 Taxation. Select Agency 10, Department of Taxation and Chapter 110 Individual Income Tax. General instructions are provided in 23VAC10-110-80 and 23VAC10-110-81.

DECEASED TAXPAYERS

Surviving Spouse filing Joint Return: As the surviving spouse, you are considered the primary taxpayer. To complete your return:

- List your name, Social Security Number and Date of Birth first on the return.
- Include your spouse’s name, Social Security Number and date of birth in the fields labeled for spouse.
- Fill-in the Deceased oval next to the field for your spouse’s date of birth.
- Any refund issued will be made payable to the surviving spouse. The refund may be direct deposited.
- No additional documentation is required.

Single Filers: If you are the court-appointed or certified Personal Representative (also referred to as Executor or Administrator) of the decedent’s estate, include a copy of the court certificate showing your appointment with the return.

- Any refund issued will be made payable to the estate of the decedent.
- The refund will be issued as a check. The check may be cashed or deposited with the endorsement of the court-appointed Personal Representative.

Joint Filers, both Taxpayers Deceased: Follow the instructions for Single Filers.

Important: If a refund is due, the refund will be issued in the name of the surviving spouse or the estate of the decedent(s) unless a properly completed copy of federal Form 1310 is provided. When filing electronically, the Form 1310 must be included with the federal filing.

RECORD KEEPING

Keep your tax records for at least 3 years from the due date of the return or the date the return was filed, whichever is later. If the IRS requires you to keep your federal records for a longer period of time, keep your state records for the same period of time.

FILING REQUIREMENTS

FILING THRESHOLD

Filing requirements are based on your residency status and the amount of your income. Dependents and students are subject to the same filing requirements as anyone else.

- Residents of Virginia with income at or above the minimum filing threshold must file.
- Nonresidents of Virginia with income at or above the filing threshold must file if any of their income is from Virginia sources.

For information on Virginia residency requirements, please read the next section, “Residency Status.”

If your Virginia Adjusted Gross Income (VAGI) is at or above the threshold amount shown in the following table, you are required to file. VAGI is the Adjusted Gross Income on your federal return plus any Virginia additions, minus any Virginia subtractions. Information on Virginia additions and subtractions is included in the instructions, later in this booklet.

For a part-year resident, if your income is only from wages, salaries and interest from a savings or checking account, your VAGI is usually the same as the Adjusted Gross Income shown on your federal return less the wages, salaries and interest earned while a nonresident of Virginia. Once you have computed your VAGI, check the chart below to see if you need to file a Virginia income tax return.

YOU DO NOT HAVE TO FILE IF YOU ARE:

Single and your VAGI is less than **\$11,950**

Married filing with your spouse on the same return and your combined VAGI is less than **\$23,900**

Married filing separately (on separate forms) and your VAGI is less than **\$11,950**

If you are not required to file, but you had Virginia income tax withheld or made estimated payments, you are entitled to a refund of the amount withheld or paid. You must file a return to get a refund. We periodically review and update the

Department's records to make sure that we have correct return information. Sometimes, we have to contact taxpayers to confirm that they did not need to file for a given year. As a result, even if you do not need to file a return, you may receive an inquiry at a later date to verify your VAGI.

RESIDENCY STATUS

Residents

Every Virginia resident whose Virginia Adjusted Gross Income is at or above the minimum filing threshold must file. Any "federal area" such as a military or naval reservation, federal agency or federal administration that is inside the geographical boundaries of Virginia is considered a location in Virginia and nonactive duty residents of those areas are subject to Virginia income tax just like residents of any other location in the state.

You may be required to file as a resident in two states if you are an actual resident of one state and a domiciliary resident of another state (see definitions below). If you are in this situation, you may be able to take a credit on the return filed in the state of your legal domicile. Refer to the instructions for the Schedule OSC later in this booklet for more information on the credit for tax paid to another state.

Domiciliary Residents

Anyone who maintains a legal domicile (residence) in Virginia, whether living in or out of Virginia, is a domiciliary resident. This includes members of the U.S. armed forces who have Virginia as their home of record. Domiciliary residents have their permanent place of residence in Virginia. Any person who has not abandoned their legal domicile in Virginia and established legal domicile in another state remains a domiciliary resident of Virginia, even if residing in another jurisdiction for a number of years. In determining domicile, the Department considers many factors. Some of the more common indicators of domicile are: voter registration; motor vehicle and personal property registration; business pursuits; expressed intent; conduct; leaseholds and situs of real property owned.

Actual Residents

Anyone, other than a member of the U.S. armed forces or the U.S. Congress, who maintains a place of abode (i.e., home) in Virginia for a total of more than 183 days of the taxable year while having legal domicile (residence) in another state or country is an actual resident of Virginia. This category often includes students who are domiciliary residents of another state while attending college in Virginia or the spouses* and dependents of members of the U.S. armed forces stationed in Virginia. Although this residency classification does not apply to members of the U.S. Congress, it does apply to members of their families and staffs.

*The spouse of a military servicemember may be exempt from Virginia individual income tax on income from services performed in Virginia if (i) the servicemember is present in Virginia in compliance with military orders; (ii) the spouse is in Virginia solely to be with the servicemember; and (iii) the spouse elects to use the same residence for state tax purposes as that of the servicemember. For more information, see Tax Bulletin 10-1 and Tax Bulletin 19-2, available on the Department's website at www.tax.virginia.gov.

Part-Year Residents

You may be a part-year resident if your residency in Virginia began or ended during the taxable year. Residents who move into or out of Virginia during the taxable year and do not fall into either category below are generally considered full-year residents.

- Virginia residents who move out of Virginia during the taxable year *and* become domiciliary residents of another state are part-

year residents, provided they do not move back to Virginia for at least 6 months.

- Those who move into Virginia during the taxable year and become either domiciliary or actual residents of Virginia are also considered part-year residents.

The distinction between full-year and part-year residents is important in deciding which form to file and what income is taxable in Virginia. To compute VAGI and determine if VAGI meets the minimum filing threshold, part-year residents who file Form 760PY are allowed a subtraction from federal adjusted gross income equal to the amount of income attributable to residence outside Virginia.

If you are a part-year resident and do not file the correct form, you will not compute the correct amount of tax. See "WHICH FORM TO FILE" below.

Nonresidents

Nonresidents of Virginia with Virginia Adjusted Gross Income at or above the filing threshold must file if any of their income is from Virginia sources. Income from Virginia sources is income received from labor performed, business done, or property located in Virginia, including gains from sales, exchanges or other dispositions of real estate and intangible personal property having a situs in Virginia. Virginia source income includes income passed through from a partnership, S corporation or limited liability company that does business in Virginia. It also includes business income and proceeds from real estate transactions passed through by a Virginia trust. It generally does not include personal savings account interest or dividends from an individual's stock market investments.

Those who maintain legal domicile in another state and live in Virginia less than 183 days of the taxable year (or do not live in Virginia at all) are nonresidents. Also, members of the U.S. armed forces who have another state as their home of record (legal domicile) are generally classified as nonresidents of Virginia, even though they may be stationed in Virginia for years.

Exceptions for Certain Nonresidents

If you are a nonresident of Virginia who commutes daily to work in Virginia from **Kentucky** or the **District of Columbia**, you do not have to file if:

- You have no actual place of abode in Virginia at any time during the year;
- Salaries and wages are your only Virginia source income; and
- Your salaries and wages are subject to income taxation by Kentucky or the District of Columbia.

If you are a nonresident of Virginia who is a resident of **Maryland, Pennsylvania or West Virginia** and you earn salaries and wages in Virginia, you are exempt from filing a Virginia income tax return and paying Virginia income tax if:

- Your only income from sources in Virginia is from salaries and wages; and
- Your salaries and wages are subject to income taxation by Maryland, Pennsylvania or West Virginia.

If you are a domiciliary resident of **Kentucky, Maryland, Pennsylvania, West Virginia or the District of Columbia** and have income from Virginia sources other than wages and salaries, (such as business income or gain from the sale of a residence), you must file a Virginia Nonresident Individual Income Tax Return, Form 763, and pay tax on income not specifically exempted above.

Spouses of Military Personnel: For Taxable Year 2018 and after, the Servicemember Civil Relief Act (SCRA), as amended by Veterans Benefits and Transition Act, provides that the spouse of a servicemember may elect to use the same residence for state tax purposes as that of the servicemember. Under the SCRA, an electing spouse of a military servicemember may be exempt from Virginia income tax on wages if the servicemember is present in Virginia in compliance with military orders. More information is available in Tax Bulletin 19-2 available on the website at www.tax.virginia.gov.

Tax Withheld in Error by Employer: If Virginia tax was withheld from your income in error, you should file Form 763-S to obtain a refund.

If you meet any of the exceptions above and had Virginia withholding, you may need to file Form 763S, Virginia Special Nonresident Claim For Individual Income Tax Withheld to claim your refund.

WHICH FORM TO FILE

Residents File Form 760

File Form 760 if you are a part-year resident and all of your income came from Virginia sources or was received while you were a Virginia resident. This will allow you to claim the full exemption and standard or itemized deduction instead of computing partial amounts as required for part-year residents filing Form 760PY.

Part-Year Residents File Form 760PY

As a general rule, part-year residents file Form 760PY. If 1 spouse is a full-year resident and the other is a part-year resident, the couple may file together on Form 760PY. The part-year resident spouse will compute a prorated exemption amount. The full-year resident spouse will claim the full exemption amount.

Note: If you are a part-year resident who received Virginia source income, as well as other income, during the portion of the year you lived in another state, you need to file 2 Virginia returns for the taxable year. File Form 760PY to report the income attributable to your period of Virginia residency. File Form 763, the nonresident return, to report the Virginia source income received as a nonresident.

Nonresidents File Form 763

Generally, nonresidents with income from Virginia sources must file a Virginia return if their income is at or above the filing threshold. Nonresidents who earn salaries and wages in Virginia and pay tax on those salaries and wages to the District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland, Pennsylvania or West Virginia are not required to file if they meet the criteria described in the previous section under "Exceptions for Certain Nonresidents." Residents of states other than those in "Exceptions for Certain Nonresidents" do not qualify for a filing exception.

Usually, when 1 spouse is a resident and the other spouse is a nonresident, each spouse whose income is at or above the filing threshold must file separately. The resident must file on Form 760. The nonresident spouse must file Form 763. There are only 3 circumstances in which such a couple can file jointly on the same return. If both spouses have income and all of the nonresident's income is Virginia source income, a joint resident return (Form 760) may be filed. If both spouses elect to determine their joint Virginia taxable income as if they were both Virginia residents, a joint resident return may be filed. Also, if the nonresident spouse has no income at all, a joint resident return may be filed.

Members of the Armed Forces

Active duty pay for members of the armed forces is taxable only in the state of legal domicile, regardless of where stationed. You must file as a nonresident if you are in the military, domiciled in another state and have any other income that is from Virginia sources.

The spouse of a military servicemember may be exempt from Virginia individual income tax on income from services performed in Virginia if (i) the servicemember is present in Virginia in compliance with military orders; (ii) the spouse is in Virginia solely to be with the servicemember; and (iii) the spouse elects to use the same residence for state tax purposes as that of the servicemember. For more information, see Tax Bulletin 09-10 and Tax Bulletin 10-1, available on the Department's website at www.tax.virginia.gov.

Use Form 763 if you are in the military, domiciled in another state and have any other income that is from Virginia sources. Examples follow.

If a married couple lives in Virginia for the entire year, but is domiciled in Alabama, and has nonmilitary income from Virginia sources that is attributable to both spouses, the spouse on active duty must file Form 763, using Filing Status 4. Generally, the state of domicile will allow credit for tax paid to Virginia on the earned income that is taxed in both states.

If the military member separates from the military during the year and becomes a Virginia resident, Form 760PY should be filed to pay tax on income attributable to the period of Virginia residency.

If the nonmilitary spouse's domicile changed to Virginia during the year, Form 760PY must be filed, using Filing Status 3, to pay tax on income earned after becoming a Virginia resident.

Other Frequently Used Virginia Forms

To order, see Page 4.

Virginia Schedule A	Required if claiming itemized deductions on the Virginia return
Schedule 760PY ADJ - Required for:	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additions, Subtractions and Deductions from Virginia Adjusted Gross Income • Credit for Low-Income Individuals or Virginia Earned Income Credit • Addition to tax, penalty and interest
Schedule PY ADJS	Required for Additions, Subtractions and Deductions from Virginia Adjusted Gross Income. in excess of the lines provided on Schedule 760PY ADJ
Schedule VAC	Required for contributions to Virginia529 and ABLE Accounts and Other Voluntary Contributions
Schedule OSC	Required to claim credit for tax paid to another state
Schedule CR	Required to claim most tax credits. For some Schedule CR credits other forms are required
Schedule of Income	Required for income distribution, to prorate exemptions and report moving information
Form 760C	Required to compute the addition to tax for individuals, estates and trusts
Form 760F	Required to compute the addition to tax for farmers, fishermen and merchant seamen
Form 760IP	Used to make an extension payment
Form CU-7	Consumer's Use Tax Return
Form 760ES	Used to make Estimated Tax Payments
Form 502FED-1	Required for partners filing an amended return due to a federal partnership audit and change in taxable income

WHEN TO FILE

If your taxable year is January 1, 2022 - December 31, 2022, your individual income tax return must be postmarked no later than **May 1, 2023**, to avoid late filing penalties and interest.

When filing by mail, the envelope must be postmarked by the due date. Put the correct postage on your envelope. If your return is sent back to you because of insufficient postage, you are liable for the penalties and interest if the postmark on the remailed return is after the due date. Tax returns or payments of taxes remitted by a commercial delivery service will be considered timely filed if received in an envelope or sealed container bearing a confirmation of shipment on or before midnight of the day the return or payment is due.

If the due date falls on a Saturday, Sunday or legal holiday, you may file your return on the next day that is not a Saturday, Sunday or legal holiday.

Fiscal Year Filers

If your taxable year is not January 1 through December 31, your return must be postmarked by the 15th day of the 4th month following the close of your fiscal year.

When filing by paper, you should write "FISCAL YEAR FILER" across the top of page 1 of Form 760PY and enclose a statement indicating the beginning and ending months of your 12-month fiscal year. If you file after the due date or do not pay the full amount due by the due date, you may have to pay penalties and interest.

Overseas Rule

If you are living or traveling outside the United States or Puerto Rico (including persons in the military or naval service on duty outside the United States and Puerto Rico), you must file your return by **July 1, 2023**. Be sure to check the appropriate box to the left of the name and address section.

Members of the Military - Members of the armed forces serving in a combat zone receive either the same individual income tax filing and payment extensions as those granted to them by the IRS, plus an additional 15 days, or a 1-year extension, whichever date is later. All extensions also apply to spouses of military personnel. Service families may wish, however, to file their individual income tax returns before the extended deadlines to receive refunds. Servicemembers claiming this extension should write "Combat Zone" across the top of their tax returns and on the envelopes used to mail their returns. Such combat zone personnel should similarly write "Combat Zone" across the top of their correspondence, and on the envelope used to mail the correspondence, when responding to any notices issued by the Department regarding tax collection or examination. More information can be obtained from Tax Bulletin 05-5, available in the Laws, Rules, and Decisions Section of the Department's website at www.tax.virginia.gov.

In addition, every member of the armed services deployed outside of the United States is allowed an extension of their due date. The extension will expire 90 days following the completion of deployment. Servicemembers who claim this extension should write "Overseas Noncombat" on the top of their tax returns.

Extension Requests

Virginia law provides an automatic 6-month filing extension for income tax returns. No application for extension is required. The extension is for filing the return, not for payment of the tax; therefore, you must pay at least 90% of your tax by the due date, May 1 for calendar year filers. To make a payment of tentative tax, use Form 760IP.

If you file your return within 6 months after the due date but do not meet the 90% payment requirement, an extension penalty of 2% per month will apply to the balance of tax due with your return from the due date through the date your return is filed, to a maximum of 12% of the tax due. Interest will also accrue on any balance of tax due with a return filed within the extension period, regardless of whether the 90% payment requirement is met.

If you file your return within 6 months after the due date but do not pay the tax due at the time of filing, the unpaid balance will be subject to a late payment penalty of 6% per month from the date of filing through the date of payment, up to a maximum of 30%. The late payment penalty will be assessed in addition to any extension penalty that may apply. The automatic extension provisions apply only to returns that are filed within 6 months from the due date. If you file your return more than 6 months after the due date, a late filing penalty of 30% will apply to the balance of tax due with your return.

Refund Returns - You do not need to file an extension if you cannot file by the due date and you are certain that your return will result in a refund. This is because the late filing penalty is not assessed on refund returns. To receive a refund, however, you must file within 3 years of the due date.

Foreign Income Exclusion - If you qualify for the federal foreign income exclusion and have requested an extension of time for filing your federal return, you may apply for an extension of time to file your state return. You will be granted an extension for 30 days after the date you expect to qualify for the exclusion. You must apply by letter on or before the 1st day of the 7th month following the close of your taxable year and enclose a copy of the approved federal extension with your return when you file.

WHERE TO FILE

You can file your return online or mail your return. Visit www.tax.virginia.gov for information about using e-File. To file by mail, use the mailing address listed beginning on Page 49 for the city or county where you live or last lived while a resident of Virginia. Returns can be filed directly with the Department.

BALANCE DUE RETURNS

You can pay by credit card or online, and most taxpayers also have the option to pay by check. See the "Payment Options" section on Page 16 of these instructions for more details. If you can pay by check and choose to do so, make your check payable to the Treasurer of the city or county in which you reside. **Make sure your Social Security Number is on your check and make a notation that it is your 2022 income tax payment.**

To pay by credit card, visit www.tax.virginia.gov/payments to pay on the Internet. If you choose this option, fill in the box on Line 35 of Form 760PY, indicating this type of payment. You will be assessed a fee by the company processing the transaction.

Make an online payment from your checking or savings account for balance due returns using Web Payments at www.tax.virginia.gov.

If you have already filed your return with your Local Commissioner of the Revenue and did not indicate you were paying by credit card, call your Local Commissioner of the Revenue's office for the correct jurisdiction code prior to initiating your credit card payment. Phone numbers are listed beginning on Page 49.

AVOID COMMON MISTAKES

- Sign your return.
- Make sure your name, address, Social Security Number(s) and dates of residence are correct.
- Be sure to complete all applicable check boxes.
- Verify all entries and check all math.
- If you itemized deductions, make sure you complete Line 11 on Form 760PY.
- Be sure to include the front and back of all documents.
- Put the correct postage on your envelope. If your return is sent back to you because of insufficient postage, you are liable for the penalties and interest if the postmark on the remailed return is after the due date.
- **File your original return. Do not file a photocopy.**

HOW TO ASSEMBLE YOUR RETURN

If you completed any of the forms or schedules listed below, you must enclose copies with your Virginia return. Place these forms behind your Virginia return in the following order.

- If filing both Form 760PY and Form 763, enclose Form 763 behind Form 760PY so that the title of Form 763 can be seen over the top of the title of Form 760PY. Enclose a statement over the Form W-2 on Form 760PY stating that “Form 763 is enclosed behind Form 760PY.”
- **Virginia Forms**
 - Schedule 760PY ADJ
 - Schedule PY ADJS
 - Schedule CR
 - Schedule VAC
 - Form 502FED-1
 - Forms 304, 306, or 306B
 - Any additional documentation as required.
- **Federal Forms**
 - Complete copy of your federal income tax return.
 - If claiming credit for income tax paid to another state on Schedule OSC, enclose a complete copy of the state tax return filed with the other state.

Do not use staples.

Do not use staples.

Withholding Forms

Be sure to include W-2, 1099 and VK-1 forms that indicate the same amount of Virginia income tax withheld as the amount you claim on your return.

Payments

Submit check with your return. If paying by credit card, please check the box on Line 35 of Form 760PY. **Important:** If you make your payment by check after filing your return, do not submit a copy of your previously filed return with your payment.

COMPUTE YOUR LOWEST TAX (TIP FOR MARRIED TAXPAYERS)

Since Virginia’s individual income tax is imposed at graduated rates, a couple with income attributable to each spouse may find that by using Filing Status 2 (filing a joint return), their joint income is taxed at a higher rate than their separate taxable incomes would be. Filing Status 4 (married filing a combined return), is designed to adjust for this difference. When using Filing Status 4, tax is

computed on each spouse’s separate taxable income and then the two amounts of tax are added together to arrive at their total tax. As a general rule, when both spouses have income, Filing Status 4 will enable you to obtain the lowest combined tax provided that you assign deductions and dependents to each spouse so that the taxable income in each column on Form 760PY is as close to equal as possible.

If only one spouse has income or if one spouse’s income would be reduced to zero (or less) after claiming personal exemptions and subtractions, use Filing Status 2 instead.

FORM 760PY LINE INSTRUCTIONS

NAME, ADDRESS & SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER (SSN)

Name

Enter your complete name (including middle initial) and mailing address in the boxes provided. If filing a joint return, Filing Status 2 or 4, enter the complete name of your spouse. If you are married filing separate returns (Filing Status 3), DO NOT enter your spouse’s name in the spouse name boxes. Instead enter your spouse’s name on the Filing Status 3 line below the address box.

Deceased Taxpayers

Surviving Spouse filing Joint Return: As the surviving spouse, you are considered the primary taxpayer. To complete your return:

- List your name, Social Security Number and date of birth first on the return.
- Include your spouse’s name, Social Security Number and date of birth in the fields labeled for spouse.
- Fill-in the Deceased oval next to the field for your spouse’s Date of Birth.
- Any refund issued will be made payable to the surviving spouse. The refund may be direct deposited.
- No additional documentation is required.

Single Filers: If you are the court-appointed or certified Personal Representative (also referred to as Executor or Administrator) of the decedent’s estate, include a copy of the court certificate showing your appointment with the return.

- Any refund issued will be made payable to the estate of the decedent
- The check may be cashed or deposited with the endorsement of the court-appointed Personal Representative

Joint Filers, both Taxpayers Deceased: Follow the instructions for Single Filers.

Important: If a refund is due, the refund will be issued in the name of the surviving spouse or the estate of the decedent(s) unless a properly completed copy of federal Form 1310 is provided. When filing electronically, the Form 1310 must be included with the federal filing.

Address

Enter your street address. Do not enter a P.O. Box address unless mail is not delivered to your street address.

Social Security Number (SSN)

Be sure your Social Security Number is entered correctly. The Social Security Number entered in the “A: Your Social Security Number” box must be the number of the person whose name is shown first on the return.

Privacy Act: In compliance with the Privacy Act of 1974, disclosure of your Social Security Number is mandatory under *Va. Code* § 58.1-209. Your Social Security Number is used both as a means of identifying your income tax return and of verifying the identity of individuals for income tax refund purposes.

Dates of Residence

If filing a joint return, enter the dates you and your spouse lived in Virginia during 2022. If you do not include these dates the processing of your return will be delayed.

Locality Code

Enter the 3-digit Locality Code found beginning on Page 49. If you lived in more than one Virginia city or county or if you did not live in Virginia on January 1, 2023, enter the name of the city or county in Virginia in which you last lived. This is not always the same as the city or county of your mailing address.

Virginia Driver’s License Information

Enter your Virginia Driver’s License Identification number and Issue Date. If you do not have a Virginia driver’s license, but have a Virginia ID Card, enter the identification number and issue date from the ID Card. If filing a joint return, enter the information for both spouses. Providing this information is optional. It is requested for taxpayer identification purposes as part of ongoing efforts to combat identity theft and fraud.

FILING INFORMATION

Please check all boxes and complete all lines that apply.

- **Amended Return.** If you are filing an amended return, check the “amended return” box. In addition, enter the appropriate amended return reason code (see below) in the box provided. Select the reason code that best indicates why your return is being amended and enclose the appropriate documentation.

Code	Amended Return Reason
03	Federal Return Amended or Adjusted – Enclose copy of IRS final determination, if applicable
04	Virginia Return – Changes to subtractions, deductions, additions, and credits
01	NOL
02	Partnership Level Federal Adjustment – Enclose Form 502FED-1
05	Pass-Through Entity Elective Tax Payment
30	Other – Enclose Explanation

- **Dependent on Another’s Return.** Check the box if you can be claimed as a dependent on someone else’s return. If you check this box and claim the Virginia standard deduction on Line 12, see “Exception: Dependent’s Limited Standard Deduction” on Page 13. Your standard deduction may be limited.
- **Overseas on Due Date.** Check this box if you were living or traveling outside the United States or Puerto Rico (including serving in the military or naval service), on May 1, 2023. File your return by July 1, 2023.
- **Qualifying Farmer, Fisherman or Merchant Seaman.** Check this box if you are a self-employed farmer, fisherman or merchant seaman and at least 2/3 of your gross income is from those employments. This information is used to identify farmers, fishermen and merchant seamen subject to special rules for paying estimated tax. See “Addition to Tax For Underpayment of Tax” for details.

- **Earned Income Tax Credit Claimed on Federal Return.** If you claimed Earned Income Tax Credit on your 2022 federal return, enter the amount claimed.
- **Combined Social Security for You and Spouse reported as taxable income on Federal Return.** If you reported taxable Social Security income on your 2022 federal return, enter the combined amount. This is especially important if claiming Age Deduction.

Facilitated Health Insurance Enrollment: The Department of Taxation is required to include on individual income tax returns a checkoff allowing taxpayers to consent to the Department of Taxation providing certain taxpayer information to the Department of Medical Assistance Services (DMAS) and the Department of Social Services (DSS) for purposes of affirming that the individual, spouse, or any dependents meet the income eligibility requirements for medical assistance. If the individual or spouse voluntarily consents, the Department is authorized to disclose to DMAS and DSS certain dependent information and the individual’s or spouse’s:

- Name;
- Address;
- Social Security number;
- Date of birth
- Number and type of personal exemptions;
- Tax-filing status; and
- Adjusted gross income

The Department is only authorized to disclose information to DMAS and DSS upon entering a written agreement regarding the disclosure of taxpayer information.

If you would like for the Department of Taxation to disclose certain information to DMAS and DSS for the purposes set forth above, check the box on Page 1 of Form 760PY. Also complete Schedule HCI (Healthcare Information) and enclose with your return.

FILING STATUS


Enter the correct number in the box to identify your filing status. In most cases, your filing status will be the same as the one you selected on your federal return.

Filing Status 1 - Single

Use this filing status if you claimed one of the following federal filing statuses on your federal return: Single, Head of Household, or Qualifying Widow(er). If you claimed the Head of Household filing status on your federal return, check the “Single” filing status box and the “Head of Household” box.

Filing Status 2 - Married, Filing Joint Return

You and your spouse may choose to file a joint return if (a) you computed your federal income tax liabilities together on a joint federal return, or (b) neither you nor your spouse was required to file a federal return. You may claim this filing status even if your spouse has no income. When filing a joint return, your spouse’s exemption is included in the “You” column. Do not claim your spouse as a dependent.

 If both spouses have income, filing a combined return (Filing Status 4) may result in a lower balance due or a greater refund than a joint return (Filing Status 2).

Filing Status 3 - Married, Filing Separate Return

If you and your spouse filed separate federal returns, you can file separate state tax returns or you can choose to file a combined return (Filing Status 4). Generally, if you filed a joint federal return and only one spouse is a Virginia resident, the Virginia resident

must file a separate Virginia return unless both spouses elect to determine their joint Virginia taxable income as if they were both Virginia residents. When you file separate returns in Virginia, you must report your federal adjusted gross income, exemptions and deductions on your Virginia return as if you had filed separate federal returns. Federal rules must be applied to determine the exemptions and itemized deductions allowed when filing separate returns. If one spouse claims itemized deductions, the other spouse must also claim itemized deductions.

If the number of dependent exemptions or the amount of itemized deductions cannot be accounted for separately, they must be proportionately allocated between each spouse based on each spouse's income (e.g., federal adjusted gross income).

Be sure to enter your spouse's name on the line provided in the Filing Status section and your spouse's Social Security Number in the name and address section of the return.

Filing Status 4 - Married, Filing Separately on This Combined Return

You can use this filing status if both you and your spouse had income, regardless of whether you filed jointly or separately for federal purposes. When both spouses have income, this filing status usually enables a couple to compute a lower tax than filing a joint return (Filing Status 2). If you choose Filing Status 4, you are jointly and severally liable for the amount of tax due and any refunds will be made jointly payable.

Since Virginia's income tax is imposed at graduated rates, a couple with income attributable to each spouse may find that by using Filing Status 2, their joint income is taxed at a higher rate than their separate incomes would be. Filing Status 4 is designed to adjust for this difference. Filing Status 4 allows a couple to compute a combined tax by reporting income for each spouse separately and then allocating dependent exemptions and deductions as mutually agreed. Tax is computed on each spouse's separate taxable income and then the 2 amounts of tax are added together to determine their total tax.



Use Filing Status 2 instead of Filing Status 4 if only 1 spouse had income or if 1 spouse's income would be reduced to zero or less after claiming personal exemptions and subtractions.

When using Filing Status 4, each spouse must claim their own income, personal exemptions and, if allowable, any additional exemption for age or blindness. The number of dependent exemptions may be allocated between spouses as you mutually agree. Each spouse has a separate exemption line.

EXEMPTIONS

Enter the number of exemptions you are allowed in the appropriate boxes. If filing a joint return (Filing Status 2), enter the number for both spouses combined in the boxes in Column A. Use the exemption information when completing Line 13.

Dependents Generally, you may claim the same number of dependent exemptions allowed on your federal return. If you are using Filing Status 3 or 4, see the Filing Status instructions in the previous section for the rules on claiming dependents. You may never claim less than a whole exemption. The same dependent may not be claimed on separate returns.

65 or Over To qualify for this additional personal exemption, you must have been age 65 or older on or before January 1, 2023.

Blind To qualify for the additional personal exemption for the blind, you must have been considered blind for federal income tax purposes.

HOW TO ENTER NUMBERS

Use the Correct Column: Enter numbers in Column A if you are using Filing Status 1, 2 or 3. Enter numbers in Columns A and B only if you are using Filing Status 4. When using Filing Status 4, make sure the information in Column A applies to the name and Social Security Number listed first on the return. Column B is for your spouse.

Round to Whole Dollars: To improve accuracy of return preparation and speed the processing of your return, all amount entries on your return must be rounded to the nearest dollar. Amounts of 1 cent to 50 cents are to be rounded down while all amounts 51 cents to 99 cents are to be rounded up.

Negative Numbers: Enter negative numbers (numbers less than 0) in brackets. For example, if your federal adjusted gross income was negative 12,000, enter this as [12,000].

Date of Birth

Please be sure to provide this information. It is used to assist in the verification of taxpayer identity. If you are filing a joint return, enter your date of birth and your spouse's date of birth in the same order as your names and Social Security Numbers.

Line 1 - Adjusted Gross Income

The Virginia Schedule of Income *must* be completed before you make an entry on Line 1. Complete the Virginia Schedule of Income, Part 1, Lines 1 through 9, then enter the total amount of federal adjusted gross income on Line 1 as follows. The instructions for the Virginia Schedule of Income are on Page 17. Enclose the completed Virginia Schedule of Income with your return.

Filing Status 1, 2 or 3

Enter the amount from Schedule of Income, Part 1, Line 7, Column A1, on Line 1, Column A.

Filing Status 4

Enter the amount from Schedule of Income, Part 1, Line 7, Column B1, on Line 1, Column B, and enter the amount from Line 7, Column A1, on Line 1, Column A. When using Filing Status 4, the total of Column A and Column B on Line 1 *must* equal the total federal adjusted gross income on your federal return.

Line 2 - Additions

If you reported any additions on Virginia Schedule 760PY ADJ, enter the total amount from Line 3 of Schedule 760PY ADJ.

Line 4 - Qualifying Age Deduction

Enter your birth date in the boxes above Line 1 on Page 1. If filing status 2, 3 or 4 enter birth date for both you and spouse.

If filing status 4, enter **your** age deduction on Line 4a, Column A and the deduction for **spouse** on Line 4b, Column B. Otherwise, claim Your Age Deduction on Line 4a, Column A and Spouse's on Line 4b, Column A.

If claiming an Age Deduction, see the Age Deduction instructions on Page 32 and complete the Age Deduction Worksheet on Page 33 in order to calculate the Qualifying Age Deduction.

Line 5 - Social Security Act and Equivalent Tier 1 Railroad Retirement Act Benefits

Enter Social Security and equivalent Tier 1 Railroad Retirement Act benefits reported as taxable income on your federal return and attributable to your period of residence in Virginia.

Do not include Tier 2 Railroad Retirement Benefits and Other Railroad Retirement and Railroad Unemployment Benefits. See instructions for Schedule 760PY ADJ to determine if these benefits can be included as other subtractions.

Line 6 - State Tax Refund or Overpayment Credit Reported as Income on Federal Return

Enter the amount of any state income tax refund or overpayment credit reported as income on your federal income tax return and received while a resident of Virginia (claim in the same column as the income was reported on Line 6 on the front of the Virginia return).

State, local or foreign income taxes withheld from your salary, estimated tax payments or payments made on tax for a prior year to such taxing authority may be deducted on your federal return for the year withheld or paid. The federal deduction is for the amount paid rather than the tax liability, so a refund or credit is generally treated as taxable income (a recovery of an excessive deduction) on the federal return. Since Virginia does not allow the state and local income tax deduction, a federally taxable refund or overpayment credit is to be deducted from federal adjusted gross income on the Virginia return.

Line 7 - Income Attributable to Your Period of Residence Outside Virginia

Enter the amount from the Virginia Schedule of Income, Part 1, Line 9, Column A3, in Column A. Enter the amount from Part 1, Line 9, Column B3, in Column B.

If you claim this subtraction, you cannot claim a credit for tax paid to another state on the same income.

Line 8 - Subtractions

If you reported any subtractions on Virginia Schedule 760PY ADJ, enter the total amount from Line 7 of Schedule 760PY ADJ.

Line 10 - Virginia Adjusted Gross Income

Deduct Line 9 from Line 3 and enter the result.

If the amount on Line 10 is less than the amount shown below for your filing status, your Virginia income tax is \$0.00 and you are entitled to a refund of any withholding or estimated tax paid. To claim a refund in these cases:

- Complete Lines 11 through 16 and enter “0.00” as your tax on Lines 17 and 18.
- Complete Lines 19a through 36.

Filing Status	Filing Threshold
1. Single.....	\$11,950
2. Married, filing jointly	\$23,900
3. Married, filing separately	\$11,950
4. Married, filing combined return*	\$23,900

* When filing a combined return, compare the threshold to the total of Columns A and B, Line 10.

DEDUCTIONS

Claiming Deductions When Filing a Combined Return: If you are filing a combined return (Filing Status 4), you can allocate deductions and dependents between spouses as you choose. As a general rule, you can lower your combined tax by assigning

deductions and dependents to each spouse so that the taxable incomes in Columns A and B are as close to equal as possible. The deductions and dependents which can be allocated are on Lines 12, 13 and 14.

Line 11 - Itemized Deductions

Enter the itemized deductions paid while a Virginia resident on Virginia Schedule A. Enclose Virginia Schedule A with your return.

You must claim the same type of deductions (standard or itemized) on the Virginia return as claimed on your federal return. If a joint federal return was filed and you are filing separate returns in Virginia (Filing Status 3), and claiming itemized deductions, itemized deductions that cannot be accounted for separately must be allocated proportionately between spouses based on each spouse’s share of the federal adjusted gross income.

If you claimed itemized deductions, enter the amount from Line 19 of the Virginia Schedule A and enclose this schedule with your return. See the Virginia Schedule A instructions for more information.

Virginia Itemized Deductions

If you claimed itemized deductions on your federal income tax return, you must claim itemized deductions on your Virginia income tax return. Enclose a copy of your federal return, including Schedule A.

State and local income tax claimed as an itemized deduction on your federal return is not allowed as a Virginia deduction.

Your allowable itemized deductions on Virginia Schedule A are expenses for which payment was made while you were a Virginia resident.

Line 12 - Virginia Deductions

The copy of your federal income tax return enclosed with Form 760PY must include the Schedule A. If you are not claiming itemized deductions, enter the amount from Line 5 of the Standard Deductions Worksheet.

If you did not claim itemized deductions on your federal income tax return, you must claim the standard deduction on your Virginia income tax return. Your allowable standard deduction on Form 760PY will be prorated based on the portion of your federal adjusted gross income that was received while a resident of Virginia.

Standard Deductions Worksheet

1	Enter the federal adjusted gross income (Total Part 1, Line 9, Columns A1 and B1 from Schedule of Income).		
2	Enter the income attributable to your period of Virginia residence (Total Part 1, Line 9, Columns A2 and B2 from Schedule of Income).		
3	Divide the amount on Line 2 by the amount on Line 1 and report as a percentage, not to exceed 100%. Example: 0.3163 becomes 31.6%.	.	
4	If using Filing Status 1, enter \$8,000. If using Filing Status 2 or 4, enter \$16,000. If using Filing Status 3, enter \$8,000.		
5	Multiply Line 3 by Line 4. Enter here and on Line 12, Form 760PY.		

When using Filing Status 4, the standard deduction may be allocated between each spouse as you mutually agree. As a general rule, you can lower your combined tax by assigning deductions (Lines 12 and 14) and dependents (Line 13) to each spouse so that the taxable incomes in Columns A and B are as close to equal as possible.

Exception: Dependent's Limited Standard Deduction

If you could be claimed as a dependent on the federal income tax return of another taxpayer, your allowable standard deduction may not exceed the amount of your earned income. This rule applies to dependents of all ages, including children under age 19 and full-time students under 24 years old who are eligible to be claimed as a dependent on their parent's return.

Remember to check the box on the front of Form 760PY if you can be claimed as a dependent on another's return. Your maximum standard deduction is the *lesser* of EARNED INCOME; or

1. \$8,000 if you are single (Filing Status 1)
2. \$16,000 if you are married and file a joint or combined return (Filing Status 2 or 4)
3. \$8,000 if you are filing a separate return from your spouse (Filing Status 3)

EXAMPLE: (Standard Deduction Limited):

A person (claimed as a dependent on another's return) moved to Virginia on June 25, 2022. Before moving to Virginia he had unearned income of \$5,000 in another state. While in Virginia he had interest income from a bank account (unearned income) of \$4,200 and income from a summer job of \$1,200 (earned income).

This person's limited standard deduction to be entered on Line 12 is \$622.80 which should be rounded to \$623.

Using the Standard Deductions Worksheet, the limited standard deduction is computed by multiplying the maximum limited standard deduction on Line 4, which is \$1,200 of earned income, by the percentage on Line 3, which would be 51.9%. Line 4 is \$1,200 because the \$1,200 of earned income is less than the \$8,000 standard deduction for a single taxpayer.

NOTE: The return of a taxpayer claiming a child (or other person) as a dependent is not affected if the child is required to claim a limited standard deduction.

Line 13 - Exemption Amount

The total exemption amount is the prorated number of exemptions claimed, based on the portion of the year you resided in Virginia. Complete the Prorated Exemption Worksheet in Part 2 of the Virginia Schedule of Income to compute your allowable personal and dependent exemptions. Instructions for the Virginia Schedule of Income begin on Page 17.

Line 14 - Deductions

Note: Additional information regarding deductions and other changes required as a result of the 2022 General Assembly Session are provided in Tax Bulletin 22-1 posted on the Department's website at www.tax.virginia.gov.

If you reported any deductions on Virginia Schedule 760PY ADJ, enter the total amount from Line 9 of Schedule 760PY ADJ.

Line 17 - Income Tax

If Line 16 exceeds the amount listed in the Tax Table included in these instructions, compute the tax from the Tax Rate Schedule for You on Line 17a and Spouse on Line 17b.

Line 18 - Total Tax

Add Line 17a and Line 17b, and enter the result.

Line 19(a) - YOUR Virginia Income Tax Withheld

Enter the amount of Virginia tax withheld from the W-2, 1099 and VK-1 form(s) for the person whose Social Security Number is in the "A: Your Social Security Number" box in the name and address section on Form 760PY. If you are using Filing Status 4, this must be the person whose income is reported in Column A.

Line 19(b) - SPOUSE'S Virginia Income Tax Withheld

Enter the amount of Virginia tax withheld from the W-2, 1099 and VK-1 form(s) for the person whose Social Security Number is in the "B: Spouse's Social Security Number" box in the name and address section on Form 760PY. If you are using Filing Status 4, this must be the person whose income is reported in Column B. If filing a separate return (Filing Status 3), do not enter your spouse's withholding.

Line 20 - Combined 2022 Estimated Tax Payments

Enter your total 2022 estimated Virginia income tax payments. If using Filing Status 2 or 4, enter the total payments made by you and your spouse, even if the payments were made using separate Form 760ES vouchers.

Line 21 - Income Tax Carryover from Prior Year

Enter amount of 2022 overpayment applied toward 2023 estimated tax.

Line 22 - Combined Extension Payments

Enter the total tentative tax paid with Form 760IP, if applicable.

Line 23 - Credit for Low-Income Individuals or Virginia Earned Income Credit

If your total family income does not exceed the federal poverty guidelines or you claimed the federal Earned Income Tax Credit, you may be eligible to claim this Credit for Low-Income Individuals or the Virginia Earned Income Credit.

These credits may not be claimed if you, your spouse, or any dependent claims any of the following:

- Virginia National Guard Subtraction
- Military pay subtraction (first \$15,000)
- Subtraction for first \$15,000 for state and federal employees whose annual salary is \$15,000 or less
- Exemption for blind taxpayers or taxpayers age 65 and over
- Age Deduction

If you are eligible, calculate these credits by completing Schedule 760PY ADJ, Lines 10 - 17. Enter the credit amount from Line 17 of Schedule 760PY ADJ on Line 23 of Form 760PY.

Line 24 - Credit for Tax Paid to Another State

Generally, Virginia will allow taxpayers filing resident individual income tax returns to claim credit for income tax paid as a nonresident to another state on earned or business income derived from sources outside Virginia or any gain (if included in federal adjusted gross income) on the sale of a capital asset outside Virginia, provided the income is taxed by Virginia as well as the other state.

If you are eligible, calculate the credit by completing Schedule OSC. Enter on Line 24 the credit amount from Schedule OSC, Line 21. Instructions for Schedule OSC are on Page 34.

Line 25 - Credits from Schedule CR

Complete **Schedule CR** and enclose it with your return to claim the following tax credits. For some credits, other Virginia forms are also required. To obtain Schedule CR, Schedule CR Instructions and these other credit forms, see Page 4.

The following table lists all the credits that can be claimed against individual income tax. For more information, visit www.tax.virginia.gov.

- Trust Beneficiary Accumulation Distribution Tax Credit
- Enterprise Zone Act Tax Credit
- Neighborhood Assistance Act Tax Credit
- Recyclable Materials Processing Equipment Tax Credit
- Conservation Tillage Equipment Tax Credit
- Precision Fertilizer and Pesticide Application Equipment Tax Credit
- Clean-Fuel Vehicle and Vehicle Emissions Testing Equipment Tax Credit
- Major Business Facility Job Tax Credit
- Foreign Source Retirement Income Tax Credit
- Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit
- Qualified Equity and Subordinated Debt Investments Tax Credit
- Waste Motor Oil Burning Equipment Tax Credit
- Biodiesel and Green Diesel Fuels Tax Credit
- Livable Home Tax Credit (formerly Home Accessibility Features for the Disabled)
- Riparian Waterway Buffer Tax Credit
- Land Preservation Tax Credit
- Community of Opportunity Tax Credit
- Green Job Creation Tax Credit
- Farm Wineries and Vineyards Tax Credit
- International Trade Facility Tax Credit
- Port Volume Increase Tax Credit
- Barge and Rail Usage Tax Credit
- Research and Development Expenses Tax Credit
- Education Improvement Scholarships Tax Credit
- Major Research and Development Expenses Tax Credit
- Food Crop Donation Tax Credit
- Worker Training Tax Credit
- Virginia Housing Opportunity Tax Credit
- Beneficial Hardwood Management (Reforestation and Afforestation) Tax Credit
- Coalfield Employment Enhancement Tax Credit
- Motion Picture Production Tax Credit
- Agricultural Best Management Practices Tax Credit
- Conservation Tillage and Precision Agricultural Equipment Tax Credit
- Pass-Through Entity Elective Tax Payment Credit

Line 27 - Income Tax You Owe

If Line 18 is larger than Line 26, enter the difference and skip to Line 32.

Line 28 - Overpayment Amount

If Line 26 is larger than Line 18, enter the difference.

Line 29 - Credit to Estimated Tax

Enter the amount of net overpayment from Line 28 to be credited to 2023 estimated tax in the respective columns.

Line 30 - Virginia529 and ABLE Contributions

If you would like to contribute some or all of your refund to one or more Virginia529 and ABLE accounts, enter the amount from Schedule VAC, Part I, Section B, Line 6.

Line 31 - Other Contributions from Schedule VAC

If you contributed to one or more other voluntary contribution organizations listed in the income tax instructions, enter the amount from Schedule VAC, Part II, Section D, Line 14.

Line 32 - Addition to Tax, Penalty and Interest

Enter the total adjustments from Schedule 760PY ADJ, Line 21.

If you leave Line 32 blank, the Department will compute the addition to tax, penalty and interest for you and then send you a bill, if applicable. If your income varied during the year, however, you may be entitled to a lower addition to tax than what the Department would automatically compute. In such cases, you should complete Form 760C to show when the income was received and what the addition to tax should be.

Check the box and enclose Form 760C or Form 760F (for Farmers, Fishermen or Merchant Seamen) even if you computed no addition to tax/or if you are claiming one of the exceptions that voids the addition to tax.

Line 33 - Sales and Use Tax (Consumer's Use Tax)

If you purchased merchandise from retailers without paying sales tax you must pay the sales tax directly to the Department. When retail sellers do not collect sales tax, it becomes the purchaser's responsibility to pay the sales tax (i.e., consumer's use tax). Report any sales tax amount you owe on your return. If you do not owe sales tax, check the corresponding box on your form.

Taxable Purchases

In general, the Virginia sales and use tax applies to all purchases, leases, or rentals of tangible personal property. Regardless of the source of the purchase, if you were not charged sales tax and your purchases are shipped or brought into Virginia, you are required to pay the use tax. This includes purchases made through websites, shopping networks, mail order catalogs, and any out-of-state retailers. Taxable items include, but are not limited to, food, furniture, carpets, clothing, linens, appliances, computers, books, CDs, DVDs, artwork, antiques and jewelry. Separately stated shipping and delivery charges are not taxable, but "handling" and any combined "shipping and handling" charges are taxable. Nonprescription drugs and proprietary medicines purchased for the cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disease in human beings are exempt from the tax.

Tax Rates:

The general sales tax rate for Virginia is 5.3% (4.3% state tax and 1% local tax).

- Northern Virginia and Hampton Roads regions - There is an additional 0.7% state tax imposed in the localities that make up Northern Virginia and Hampton Roads, making the rate in these areas 6% (5% state tax and 1% local tax).

- Central Virginia Region - Effective October 1, 2020, there is an additional 0.7% state tax imposed in the localities that make up Central Virginia Region making the rate in these areas 6% (5% state tax and 1% local tax).
- Historic Triangle Region - There is an additional 1.0% state tax imposed in the localities that make up Historic Triangle. These localities are within the Hampton Roads Region, making the rate in these areas 7% (6% state tax and 1% local tax).
- Additional Local Option Tax - Several localities have adopted an additional 1% local option sales and use tax. This tax is in addition to the one percent general local sales and use tax authorized under current law. The combined tax in these localities is 6.3% (4.3% state tax, 1% local tax and 1% additional local option tax). See participating localities under the 6.3% tax rate below.
- During 2022, sales of eligible food items and personal hygiene products are subject to a reduced sales tax rate of 2.5% (1.5% state tax and 1% local tax).

7% General Rate

Apply the 7% rate to items delivered to locations in the Historic Triangle regions:

Historic Triangle Region

- James City County
- York County
- Williamsburg City

6.3% General Rate

Apply the 6.3% rate to items delivered to locations in the following counties: Charlotte, Gloucester, Halifax, Henry, Northampton and Patrick counties. Effective July 1, 2022, the City of Danville also adopted an additional 1% local option sales and use tax.

6% General Rate

Apply the 6% rate to items delivered to locations in the Hampton Roads, Northern Virginia and Central Virginia regions:

Hampton Roads Region

- Chesapeake City
- Franklin City
- Hampton City
- Newport News City
- Norfolk City
- Poquoson City
- Portsmouth City
- Suffolk City
- Virginia Beach City
- Isle of Wight County
- Southampton County

Northern Virginia Region

- Alexandria City
- Fairfax City
- Falls Church City
- Manassas City
- Manassas Park City
- Arlington County
- Fairfax County
- Loudoun County
- Prince William County

Central Virginia Region

- Charles City County
- Henrico County
- Chesterfield County
- New Kent County
- Goochland County
- Powhatan County
- Hanover County
- Richmond City

5.3% General Rate

Apply in all other Virginia cities and counties.

2.5% Food For Home Consumption and Personal Hygiene Products Tax Rate

During 2022, the 2.5% rate applies in all Virginia cities and counties.

You can use the table below to estimate the tax you owe for purchases under \$1,000. For purchases of \$1,000 or more use the worksheet at the end of this section.

Sales Tax Estimation Table						
Use this to estimate the amount you owe for unpaid sales tax. See instructions for guidance.						
Estimated Taxable Purchases		Sales Tax				
At least	But less than	General Merchandise				Food and Personal Hygiene Products
		7% Rate	6.3% Rate	6% Rate	5.3% Rate	2.5% Rate
\$ -	\$ 25	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 0
\$ 25	\$ 50	\$ 3	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ 1
\$ 50	\$ 75	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ 3	\$ 2
\$ 75	\$100	\$ 6	\$ 6	\$ 5	\$ 5	\$ 2
\$100	\$125	\$ 8	\$ 7	\$ 7	\$ 6	\$ 3
\$125	\$150	\$ 10	\$ 9	\$ 8	\$ 7	\$ 3
\$150	\$175	\$ 11	\$ 10	\$ 10	\$ 9	\$ 4
\$175	\$200	\$ 13	\$ 12	\$ 11	\$ 10	\$ 5
\$200	\$225	\$ 15	\$ 13	\$ 13	\$ 11	\$ 5
\$225	\$250	\$ 17	\$ 15	\$ 14	\$ 13	\$ 6
\$250	\$275	\$ 18	\$ 17	\$ 16	\$ 14	\$ 7
\$275	\$300	\$ 20	\$ 18	\$ 17	\$ 15	\$ 7
\$300	\$325	\$ 22	\$ 20	\$ 19	\$ 17	\$ 8
\$325	\$350	\$ 24	\$ 21	\$ 20	\$ 18	\$ 8
\$350	\$375	\$ 25	\$ 23	\$ 22	\$ 19	\$ 9
\$375	\$400	\$ 27	\$ 24	\$ 23	\$ 21	\$ 10
\$400	\$425	\$ 29	\$ 26	\$ 25	\$ 22	\$ 10
\$425	\$450	\$ 31	\$ 28	\$ 26	\$ 23	\$ 11
\$450	\$475	\$ 32	\$ 29	\$ 28	\$ 25	\$ 12
\$475	\$500	\$ 34	\$ 31	\$ 29	\$ 26	\$ 12
\$500	\$525	\$ 36	\$ 32	\$ 31	\$ 27	\$ 13
\$525	\$550	\$ 38	\$ 34	\$ 32	\$ 28	\$ 13
\$550	\$575	\$ 39	\$ 35	\$ 34	\$ 30	\$ 14
\$575	\$600	\$ 41	\$ 37	\$ 35	\$ 31	\$ 15
\$600	\$625	\$ 43	\$ 39	\$ 37	\$ 32	\$ 15
\$625	\$650	\$ 45	\$ 40	\$ 38	\$ 34	\$ 16
\$650	\$675	\$ 46	\$ 42	\$ 40	\$ 35	\$ 17
\$675	\$700	\$ 48	\$ 43	\$ 41	\$ 36	\$ 17
\$700	\$725	\$ 50	\$ 45	\$ 43	\$ 38	\$ 18
\$725	\$750	\$ 52	\$ 46	\$ 44	\$ 39	\$ 18
\$750	\$775	\$ 53	\$ 48	\$ 46	\$ 40	\$ 19
\$775	\$800	\$ 55	\$ 50	\$ 47	\$ 42	\$ 20
\$800	\$825	\$ 57	\$ 51	\$ 49	\$ 43	\$ 20
\$825	\$850	\$ 59	\$ 53	\$ 50	\$ 44	\$ 21
\$850	\$875	\$ 60	\$ 54	\$ 52	\$ 46	\$ 22
\$875	\$900	\$ 62	\$ 56	\$ 53	\$ 47	\$ 22
\$900	\$925	\$ 64	\$ 57	\$ 55	\$ 48	\$ 23
\$925	\$950	\$ 66	\$ 59	\$ 56	\$ 50	\$ 23
\$950	\$975	\$ 67	\$ 61	\$ 58	\$ 51	\$ 24
\$975	\$1,000	\$ 69	\$ 62	\$ 59	\$ 52	\$ 25

The Department may review your account and send you a bill if it is determined you underestimated your tax liability.

Sales and Use Tax Worksheet		
	A. General Merchandise 5.3%, 6.3%, 6.0% or 7%*	B. Food and Personal Hygiene Products 2.5%
1. Enter Taxable Purchases	_____	_____
2. Multiply by sales tax rate	_____	_____
3. Add Line 2, Columns A and B	_____	
Enter the total on Form 760PY, Line 33. If you have no sales and use tax to report, you must check the box on Form 760PY, Line 33.		
*Use the tax rate for your city or county		

Line 35 - Amount You Owe

If You Owe Tax on Line 27, add Line 27 and Line 34.

—OR—

If Line 28 is an OVERPAYMENT and Line 34 is LARGER THAN Line 28, deduct Line 28 from Line 34.

This is the amount you owe. The amount you owe must be paid in full at the time of filing your return.

PAYMENT OPTIONS

If your bank does not honor your payment to the Department, the Department may impose a penalty of \$35, as authorized by *Va. Code* § 2.2-614.1. This penalty will be assessed in addition to any other penalties, such as the penalty for late payment of tax.

The fastest and easiest way to make your payments is to file and pay online with VATAX Online Services for Individuals or with eForms. Payments are made electronically and you may schedule payments to be made on a future date. An electronic return payment can also be made through e-File.

You must submit your payment electronically if:

- any installment payment of estimated tax exceeds \$1,500;
- any payment made with regard to a return or an extension of time to file exceeds \$1,500; or
- the total estimated income tax due for any taxable year exceeds \$6,000.

If you are not required to submit payments electronically, you have the option to pay by check.

Check - If you file your return locally, make your check payable to the Treasurer or Director of Finance of the city or county in which you reside; otherwise, make your check payable to the Department of Taxation. See the listing of localities beginning on Page 49.

Make sure your Social Security Number is on your check and make a notation that it is your 2022 Virginia income tax payment. **Submit your check with the return.**

Credit Card - If you file your return locally, call your Commissioner of the Revenue's office for instructions on how to pay. Phone numbers are listed beginning on Page 49.

If you file electronically or mail your return directly to the Department of Taxation, visit www.tax.virginia.gov/payments to pay on the Internet. *The company processing the transaction will assess an additional fee. Prior to payment, you will be informed of the fee and will have the option to cancel the transaction at that time with no charge.*

After you complete the transaction be sure to check the box on **Line 35** indicating that you have arranged for a credit or debit card payment.

Online - Make an online payment from your checking or savings account for balance due returns using Web Payments at www.tax.virginia.gov.

Line 36 - Amount to Be Refunded to You

If Line 28 is larger than Line 34, deduct Line 34 from Line 28 and enter the amount to be refunded.

You no longer have the option of requesting a debit card. If you do not complete the Direct Deposit section, you authorize the Department to issue you a refund check.

REFUND OPTIONS

The Commonwealth of Virginia will no longer issue individual income tax refunds through debit cards.

Direct Deposit - Get your refund faster: Have your refund deposited directly into your bank account.

Fill in the bank account information and indicate whether the account number is for a checking or savings account.

Due to electronic banking rules, the Department will not allow direct deposits to or through foreign financial institutions. Attempting to use direct deposit to transfer funds electronically to a financial institution outside the territorial jurisdiction of the United States will significantly delay your refund. Visit www.tax.virginia.gov for details.

Bank Routing Number: Enter your bank's 9-digit routing transit number printed on the bottom of your check. The first 2 digits of the routing number must be 01 through 12 or 21 through 32. Do not use a deposit slip to verify the number. It may contain internal routing numbers that are not part of the actual routing number.

Bank Account Number: Enter your bank account number up to 17 digits. Do not enter hyphens, spaces or special symbols. *Do not include the check number.*

If you prefer to have a refund check mailed to you, or if the destination of the funds is outside the territorial jurisdiction of the United States, do not complete the Direct Bank Deposit information.

Authorization to Discuss with Preparer

- **I (we) authorize the Department of Taxation to discuss this return with my (our) preparer.** Check this box if you would like to give the Department authorization to discuss your return information with your tax preparer.

Electronic Form 1099-G

At the bottom of the return above the signature area, a check box is provided for you to indicate that you agree to receive your statement of refund (Form 1099-G) electronically instead of receiving a copy by mail. Paper copies of these statements will be mailed to taxpayers who do not opt into the electronic delivery method. If you previously selected the electronic delivery method and decide to change, submit a written request to the Department using the contact information on Page 4 of this booklet. Form 1099-G/1099-INT is an informational statement issued by the Department in January of each year to report payments made or credited to taxpayers during the previous calendar year. The statement is also provided to those who receive interest payments of \$10 or more during the year. These statements must be used in preparing federal returns by taxpayers who itemize deductions. Form 1099-G/1099-INT may be downloaded securely and printed from the Department's website, www.tax.virginia.gov.

Sign Your Return

Be sure to sign and date your return. If filing jointly, both spouses must sign the return. In so doing, you agree that filing jointly on this return makes you jointly and severally liable for the tax due and any refunds will be paid jointly.

Tax Preparer Information

If you paid someone to prepare your return, the preparer should provide their contact information in the spaces provided.

Phone Numbers

Enter phone numbers in the space provided.

Preparer's PTIN, Vendor Code and Filing Election Code

For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2019, an income tax return preparer who has the primary responsibility for the overall substantive accuracy of the preparation of a return or claim for refund is required to include their Preparer Tax Identification Number (PTIN) on such return.

For returns completed by a paid preparer, the tax preparer should complete these fields. Use one of the codes below to complete the Filing Election Code field.

- Code 2** - Taxpayer opted out of electronic filing.
- Code 3** - Preparer prepares less than 50 returns annually.
- Code 4** - Preparer capable of electronic filing, but return cannot be accepted electronically.
- Code 5** - Preparer has a hardship waiver.
- Code 6** - Preparer capable of electronic filing, but not yet approved as electronic return originator by IRS.

ID Theft PIN

If we are notified that your personal information has been compromised, we may assign you a 7-character personal identification number or PIN to be used on your Virginia income tax return. We mail new PINs to eligible taxpayers each year in November or early December. You do not need to request a new one each year, we will send it automatically. Your PIN is only active for the calendar year for which it was assigned. Use your calendar year 2023 PIN on your 2022 individual tax return filed in 2023. If you also submit your 2021 return in 2023, you should use the same Virginia PIN on that return as well. Do not use an expired PIN or a PIN assigned by the IRS. While most taxpayers do not receive a Virginia PIN, if you are issued a Virginia PIN include all alphabetical and numerical characters on your return. If you received a Virginia PIN and cannot locate it, call **804.367.8031** for a replacement.

SCHEDULE OF INCOME LINE INSTRUCTIONS

Part 1 - Income Distribution

Your return will not be accepted as complete unless Part 1 is completed. The purpose of the Income Distribution section of the Virginia Schedule of Income is to allocate the items that constitute federal adjusted gross income between Virginia and another state. Column 1, Lines 1 - 9, is an abridged version of federal Form 1040. Use Lines 1 - 3 to report all income. Use Line 5 to report all moving expenses included as adjustments to total income on the federal return. Use Line 6 to report all other adjustments to total income on the federal return. **The sum of Line 7, Columns A1 and B1 must equal the federal adjusted gross income on your federal return.** Base the allocation on where you were a resident when you received the income or paid the expense.

Note: If claiming Filing Status 4, complete both the "A" and "B" sections of the schedule. For all other filing statuses, complete only the "A" section. References to Column 1, 2 or 3 mean Column A1, A2 or A3 (or B1, B2 or B3).

Line 1 - Wages, Salaries, Tips, Etc.

Enter in Column 1 the total amount of wages as shown on your federal return. In Column 2, enter the portion of wages attributable to your period of residence in Virginia. Enter the balance in Column 3.

Line 2 - Interest and Dividends

Enter in Column 1 the total amount of interest and dividends as shown on your federal return. In Column 2, enter the portion of interest and dividends attributable to your period of residence in Virginia. Enter the balance in Column 3.

Line 3 - Pension and Other Income

Enter in Column 1 the net amount of other income as shown on your federal return. This includes, but is not limited to, refunds of state and local income taxes, alimony received, business income, taxable pensions and capital or other gains and losses. In Column 2, enter the portion of other income attributable to your period of residence in Virginia. Enter the balance in Column 3.

Line 4 - Gross Income

Add Lines 1, 2 and 3 and enter the total here.

Line 5 - Adjustments: Moving Expenses

Enter in Column 1 the total moving expenses claimed as an adjustment to income on your federal return. If you moved to Virginia, claim the moving expenses in Column A2 and/or B2 as an expense to Virginia income. If you moved outside of Virginia, claim the moving expenses in Column A3 and/or B3. Moving expenses are considered an expense to the income from the state to which you move.

Line 6 - Other Adjustments to Income

Enter in Column 1 all adjustments to income as shown on your federal return other than the moving expenses included on Schedule of Income, Line 5. This includes, but is not limited to, reimbursed employee business expenses, payments to an IRA and alimony paid. In Column 2, enter the portion of these adjustments that is attributable to your period of residence in Virginia. Enter in Column 3 the balance of these adjustments.

Line 7 - Federal Adjusted Gross Income

Subtract the total of Line 5 and Line 6 from Line 4 and enter the balance here. The total of Column 1 must equal your federal adjusted gross income on your federal return. If using Filing Status 4, the total of Columns A1 and B1 must equal your federal adjusted gross income on your federal return.

Enter the totals of Columns A1 and B1 on Line 1, Form 760PY (front). If the Schedule of Income and Adjustments is properly completed, the sum of Columns 2 and 3 will equal your federal adjusted gross income as shown in Column 1.

Line 8 - Net Fixed Date Conformity Modifications

Complete Schedule 760PY ADJ, Lines 2a and 6a, and enter the net amount on Line 8, Column 1 of the Schedule of Income. In Column 2, enter the portion attributable to your period of residence in Virginia. Enter the balance in Column 3.

Line 9 - Fixed Date Conformity FAGI

Combine Line 7 and Line 8 and enter the result. Enter the total of Line 9, Column 3, on Form 760PY, Line 7.

Note: If you are claiming the standard deduction on your return, the total of Line 9, Columns A1 and B1, must be entered on Line 1 of the Standard Deduction Worksheet on Page 12

Part 2 - Prorated Exemption Worksheet

The prorated exemptions worksheet is used to reduce your personal and dependent exemptions to an amount which is proportional to the number of days you resided in Virginia during the taxable year. For example, if you are single, claim no dependents and moved to Virginia on July 1, your prorated Virginia personal exemption is computed as follows:

Prorated Virginia Personal Exemption

\$930 (One personal exemption)

X .504 (Ratio Schedule factor for July 1 move to Virginia)

\$468.72 (Be sure to round to \$469.00)

Each spouse must compute their own prorated personal exemptions based on the number of exemptions claimed in the Exemption Section. Use the separate exemption amounts for “you” and your “spouse” when completing Lines 1-11 of the Prorated Exemption Worksheet in Part 2 of the Schedule of Income. Enter in the appropriate column on Form 760PY, Line 13. If claiming Filing Status 2, the combined exemption amount for you and spouse should be entered on Form 760PY, Line 13, Column A.

Exception

If 100% of your federal adjusted gross income was earned while you were a Virginia resident, you do not have to prorate your personal exemptions. If you are married, each spouse’s personal exemption is prorated separately based on that spouse’s period of residence in Virginia. However, if 100% of either spouse’s income is from Virginia sources, that spouse’s personal exemption does not have to be prorated.

If you moved into and out of Virginia during the year (or vice versa), base the proration on the total number of days that you were a Virginia resident.

When using Filing Status 3, if the number of exemptions cannot be accounted for separately, they *must* be proportionately allocated between each spouse based upon each spouse’s income.

Part 3 - Moving Information

If you moved into Virginia during the year, enter your prior state or foreign country of residence. If you are filing a joint return, also enter the prior state or foreign country of residence for your spouse.

If you moved out of Virginia during the year, enter the state or foreign country to which you moved. If you are filing a joint return, also enter the state or foreign country to which your spouse moved.

SCHEDULE 760PY ADJ LINE INSTRUCTIONS

FIXED DATE CONFORMITY UPDATE FOR 2022

Virginia’s date of conformity with the Internal Revenue Code (IRC) was advanced from December 31, 2020 to December 31, 2021, subject to certain exceptions. Additional information about conformity adjustments and other legislative changes required as a result of the 2022 General Assembly is provided in Tax Bulletin 22-1 posted on the Department’s website at www.tax.virginia.gov.

Virginia will continue to deconform from the following: bonus depreciation allowed for certain assets under federal law; the five-year carryback of certain federal net operating loss (NOL) deductions generated in the 2008 or 2009 taxable years; the federal income treatment of applicable high yield discount obligations; and the federal income tax treatment of cancellation of debt income realized in connection with certain business debts. In addition, Virginia will continue to deconform from the following temporary changes made by the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic

Security (“CARES”) Act: suspension of certain NOL limitations for Taxable Years 2018, 2019, and 2020 and increasing the business interest limitation for Taxable Year 2019 and 2020. See Tax Bulletin 21-4 for more information.

ADDITIONS TO FEDERAL ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME

Line 1 - Interest on Obligations of Other States

Enter the interest earned while a Virginia resident that was not included in federal adjusted gross income, less related expenses to the extent not deducted in determining federal taxable income, on obligations of any state other than Virginia, or of a political subdivision of any such state unless created by compact or agreement to which this state is a party.

Line 2a - Fixed Date Conformity

A. Bonus Depreciation - For an explanation, please see the section titled, *Fixed Date Conformity Update*. Enter the amount that should be added to federal adjusted gross income based upon the recomputation of allowable depreciation.

B. Other Fixed Date Conformity Additions

- If you are required to make any Other Fixed Date Conformity additions listed in the Fixed Date Conformity Update for 2022 above, enter the total amount of such additions on this line. Also, please enclose a schedule and explanation of such additions.

C. Total of Lines A and B - Enter the total of Lines A and B here and on Schedule 760PY ADJ, Line 2a.

Mutual Funds

If you received federally tax exempt interest dividends from a regulated investment company (mutual fund) that invested in obligations both taxable and exempt for Virginia purposes, the entire dividend income earned while you were a Virginia resident must be entered as an addition unless you enclose a statement provided by the fund that:

- details the amount of dividends you earned while a Virginia resident; and
- summarizes the prorations between exempt and taxable dividends (monthly breakdown is preferred).

A typical situation would involve a mutual fund that invests in bonds of several states, including Virginia. The interest on the bonds issued by the other state is taxable for Virginia purposes even though exempt for federal purposes. Unless the taxpayer is able to substantiate the amount attributable to the Virginia bonds, the total amount of dividends exempt from federal taxation will be an addition on the Virginia return.

If you enclose the information specified above, enter the exempt portion of income on Line 1 or Line 2, as appropriate.

Lines 2b - 2c - Other Additions

On Lines 2b - 2c, enter the 2-digit code listed below, followed by the amount, for any additions to federal adjusted gross income.

If claiming more than two additions on Lines 2b-2c of Schedule 760PY ADJ, use the supplemental Schedule PY ADJS to provide the code and amount for each addition in excess of two. Enter the total of all additions on Line 3 of Schedule 760PY ADJ and check the box at the bottom of the form. Be sure to enclose Schedule PY ADJS with your return.

CODE

10 Interest on Federally Tax-Exempt US Obligations

Enter the interest or dividends earned while a Virginia resident, less related expenses to the extent not deducted in determining federal taxable income, on obligations or securities of any authority, commission or instrumentality of the United States, which the laws of the United States exempt from federal income tax, but not from state tax.

11 Accumulation Distribution Income

Enter the taxable income used to compute the partial tax on an accumulation distribution as reported on federal Form 4970.

12 Lump-Sum Distribution Income

If you received a lump-sum distribution from a qualified retirement plan while you were a Virginia resident and elected to use the 20% capital gain election, the 10-year averaging option, or both on federal Form 4972, complete the worksheet below to determine what portion, if any, must be included as an addition on the Virginia return.

1. Enter the total amount of the distribution subject to federal tax (ordinary income and capital gain)
2. Enter the total federal minimum distribution allowance, federal death benefit exclusion and federal estate tax exclusion
3. Deduct Line 2 from Line 1. Include this amount on Form 760PY, Line 2

14 Income from Dealer Disposition of Property

Enter the amount that would be reported under the installment method from certain dispositions of property. If, in a prior year, the taxpayer was allowed a deduction for certain income from dealer dispositions of property made on or after January 1, 2009, in the years following the year of disposition, the taxpayer is required to add back the amount that would have been reported under the installment method. Each disposition must be tracked separately for purposes of this adjustment.

17 First-Time Home Buyer Savings Accounts

To the extent excluded from federal adjusted gross income, an account holder must add any loss attributable to their first-time home buyer savings account that was deducted as a capital loss for federal income tax purposes. For more information, see the First-Time Home Buyer Savings Account Guidelines, available in the Laws, Rules & Decisions section of the Department’s website at www.tax.virginia.gov.

18 Food Crop Donation

To the extent a credit is allowed for growing food crops in the Commonwealth and donating the crops to a nonprofit food bank, an addition.

19 Federal Partnership Income Addition

Income related to a federal partnership audit must be added to the owner’s income tax return if the income was not previously reported on the original Virginia return. The amount of the addition is equal to the income that was not included in Virginia taxable income. When reporting this addition, enclose the partnership’s completed Form 502FED-1.

20 Pass-Through Entity Tax Add Back

If you claim a Pass-Through Entity Elective Tax Payment Credit on Schedule CR, you must add back your pro-rata share of any deduction for state and local income taxes paid by the qualifying pass-through entity.

99 Other

Enter the amount of any other income not included in federal adjusted gross income, which is taxable in Virginia. If you are filing by paper, enclose an explanation and supporting documentation, if applicable. If you are filing electronically, provide a detailed explanation in the space provided by the software program.

Line 3 - Total Additions

Add Lines 1 through 2c and enter the total in the box. Enter this amount on Line 2 of Form 760PY.

SUBTRACTIONS FROM FEDERAL ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME

To the extent included in federal adjusted gross income, the following subtractions are allowed on the Virginia return. No amount previously excluded from FAGI can be claimed as a subtraction in computing Virginia taxable income. The same income may not be included in more than one subtraction.

Special instructions for members of the military Virginia law provides three subtractions for military servicemembers.

- military pay and allowances earned while serving in a combat zone or qualified hazardous duty area (*Va. Code* § 58.1-322.02 13);
- military basic pay for personnel on extended active duty for periods in excess of 90 consecutive days (*Va. Code* § 58.1-322.02 15); and
- wages or salaries received for active and inactive service in the National Guard of the Commonwealth (*Va. Code* § 58.1-322.02 8).

Servicemembers may be eligible for more than one subtraction, but the same income may not be included in more than one subtraction. For example, a servicemember may not deduct the same income for both the military basic pay subtraction and the National Guard subtraction.

Mutual Funds

If you received income from a regulated investment company (mutual fund) that invested in obligations both taxable and exempt for Virginia purposes, the entire income earned while you were a Virginia resident must be considered taxable by Virginia unless you enclose a statement provided by the fund that:

- details the amount of income you earned; and
- summarizes the prorations between exempt and taxable income (monthly breakdown is preferred).

If you enclose the information specified above, enter the exempt portion of income on Schedule 760PY ADJ, Line 4 or Line 6, as appropriate.

Line 4 - Income From U.S. Obligations

Enter the amount of income received while a resident of Virginia (interest, dividends and gain) derived from obligations or the sale or exchange of obligations of the United States and on obligations or securities of any authority, commission or instrumentality of the United States to the extent included in federal adjusted gross

income, but exempt from state income taxes under the laws of the United States. This includes, but is not limited to, stocks, bonds, treasury bills and treasury notes. It does not include interest on refunds of federal taxes, equipment purchase contracts or normal business transactions. A partial list of taxable and exempt income follows.

This list is based on the Department’s analysis of federal and state law as applicable to selected organizations. For organizations not listed below, additional information must be enclosed showing that the income is exempt from Virginia individual income tax.

Issuing Organization	VA Tax Status
Export-Import Bank of the United States (Export-Import Bank of Washington)	Exempt
Farm Credit Bank	Exempt
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	Exempt
Federal Home Loan Bank	Exempt
Federal Intermediate Credit Bank	Exempt
Federal Land Bank	Exempt
Federal Reserve Stock	Exempt
Governments of Guam, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands	Exempt
Resolution Trust Corporation	Exempt
Student Loan Marketing Association (Sallie Mae)	Exempt
Tennessee Valley Authority	Exempt
US Postal Service	Exempt
US Treasury bills, notes, bonds & savings bonds (such as Series E, EE, H, HH, etc.)	Exempt
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac)	Taxable
Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae)	Taxable
Government National Mortgage Association (Ginnie Mae)	Taxable
Inter-American Development Bank	Taxable
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	Taxable

Line 5 - Disability Income

Enter the amount of disability income reported as wages (or payments in lieu of wages) on your federal return for **permanent and total disability received while a Virginia resident**. On joint returns, each spouse can qualify for the deduction. Individuals can deduct up to \$20,000 of disability income as defined under IRC § 22(c)(2)(b)(iii).

You - Enter YOUR disability subtraction on Line 5a, Column A.
Spouse, Filing Status 4 - Enter SPOUSE’S disability subtraction on Line 5b, Column B.

Spouse, Filing Status 2 - Enter SPOUSE’S disability subtraction on Line 5b, Column A.

NOTE: Eligible taxpayers may claim **EITHER** this disability income subtraction **OR** the age deduction on Form 760PY, Line 4. If you are married filing a joint return, each spouse may claim, if eligible, either an age deduction or disability subtraction. Use the one that benefits you the most.

If your disability is from social security please ensure that the subtraction is not taken twice on the same income source. The taxable portion of social security is already allowed as a subtraction on line 4 of the tax return.

Once taxpayers reach mandatory retirement age (as defined by the IRS), disability income becomes retirement income.

Line 6a - Fixed Date Conformity

A. Bonus Depreciation. For an explanation, please see the section titled, *Fixed Date Conformity Update*. Enter the amount that should be deducted from federal adjusted gross income based upon the recomputation of allowable depreciation... _____

B. Other Fixed Date Conformity Subtractions - If you are required to make any Other Fixed Date Conformity subtractions listed in the Fixed Date Conformity Update for 2022 above, enter the total amount of such subtractions on this line. Also, please enclose a schedule and explanation of such additions..... _____

C. Total of Lines A and B. Enter the total of Lines A and B here and on Schedule 760PY ADJ Line 6a..... _____

Line 6b - 6d - Other Subtractions

Enter the code and subtraction amount on Lines 6b - 6d to the extent included in federal adjusted gross income and received while a Virginia resident.

If you have more than 3 subtractions on Lines 6b-6d of Schedule 760PY ADJ, use the supplemental Schedule PY ADJS to provide the code and amount for each subtraction in excess of 3. Enter the total of all subtractions on Line 7 of Schedule 760PY ADJ and check the box at the bottom of the form. Be sure to enclose Schedule PY ADJS with your return.

Some subtractions require a preapproval application. If the application is approved, and you are issued a 9-digit certification number, enter this number in the space provided beside the subtraction code.

CODE

20 Income from Virginia Obligations

Enter the amount of income from Virginia obligations that you included in your federal adjusted gross income and received while you were a resident of Virginia.

21 Federal Work Opportunity Tax Credit Wages

Enter the amount of wages or salaries eligible for the federal work opportunity tax credit not subtracted for federal income tax purposes and received while a resident of Virginia.

22 Tier 2 and Other Railroad Retirement and Railroad Unemployment Benefits

Enter the amount of Tier 2 vested dual benefits and other Railroad Retirement Act benefits and Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act benefits included in federal adjusted gross income and reported on your federal return as a taxable pension or annuity and received while a resident of Virginia.

If any part of your Tier 1 Railroad Retirement Act benefits paid by the Railroad Retirement Board is properly treated as a fully taxable pension on your federal income tax return, deduct the

amount received while a resident of Virginia on this line. Do not include any amount of Tier 1 Railroad Retirement Board retirement benefits that were included in your gross income as the taxable portion of your social security and railroad retirement benefits on your federal return because that portion should be deducted on Line 5 of the Form 760PY.

This subtraction does not apply to supplemental annuities received by retired employees of railroads under a company pension plan set up by a particular railroad, whether the plan was contributory or non contributory.

24 Virginia Lottery Prizes

Enter the amount of each prize less than \$600 awarded to you by the Virginia Lottery Department to the extent included in federal adjusted gross income and received while a resident of Virginia.

28 Virginia National Guard Income

Enter, to the extent included in federal adjusted gross income, the wages or salaries received while a resident of Virginia for active and inactive service in the rank of O3 and below in the Virginia National Guard not to exceed the amount of income derived from up to 39 days of such service or \$3,000, whichever amount is less. This subtraction does not apply to members of: 1) the active or reserve components of the Army, Navy, Air Force or Marines; or 2) the National Guard of other states or the District of Columbia. If you claim this subtraction, you cannot claim a Credit for Low-Income Individuals or Virginia Earned Income Credit.

30 Military Pay and Allowances Attributable to Active Duty Service in a Combat Zone or a Qualified Hazardous Duty Area

To the extent included in federal adjusted gross income and not otherwise subtracted, deducted or exempted, enter any military pay and allowances earned while a resident of Virginia serving by order of the President of the United States with the consent of Congress in a combat zone or qualified hazardous duty area treated as a combat zone for federal tax purposes pursuant to IRC §112.

31 Retirement Plan Income Previously Taxed by Another State

Enter the amount of retirement income, received during the taxable year while a resident of Virginia, on which the contributions were taxed in another state, but were deductible from the federal adjusted gross income during the same period. The total amount of this Virginia subtraction cannot exceed the amount of contributions previously taxed by another state. This subtraction applies to retirement income from qualified pension, profit sharing, or stock bonus plans as described by IRC § 401, individual retirement accounts or annuities established under IRC § 408, deferred compensation plans as defined by IRC § 457, or any federal government retirement program as long as you paid tax to another state on contributions to the plan.

Virginia Supplemental retirement (VRS) does not qualify as previously taxed distributions for taxes paid to another state. Virginia does not previously tax contributions to the Virginia retirement plan.

34 Virginia529 or ABLE Income Distribution or Refund

Enter the amount of any income included in federal adjusted gross income that is attributable to a distribution of benefits or a refund from the Virginia529 or ABLEnow, in the event of a beneficiary's death, disability or receipt of scholarship.

37 Unemployment Benefits

Enter any taxable unemployment compensation benefits received while a Virginia resident reported as income on your federal income tax return (claim in the same column as the income was reported on Line 6 on the front of the Virginia return).

38 Military Basic Pay

Military service personnel may subtract up to \$15,000 of military basic pay received during the taxable year, provided they are on extended active duty for a period in excess of 90 consecutive days. Military personnel stationed inside or outside Virginia are eligible. This subtraction is allowed for military basic pay that is included in federal adjusted gross income and is not included in another subtraction, such as the Virginia National Guard Income Subtraction. If the military basic pay does not exceed \$15,000, then the entire amount may be subtracted. If the basic military pay is over \$15,000, then the subtraction is reduced by the amount exceeding \$15,000. For every \$1 of income over \$15,000, the maximum subtraction is reduced by \$1. If your basic military pay is \$30,000 or more, you are not entitled to a subtraction. On joint returns, each spouse can qualify for the subtraction. If you claim this subtraction, you cannot claim a Credit for Low-Income Individuals or Virginia Earned Income Credit.

39 Federal and State Employee

Any individual who qualifies as a federal or state employee earning \$15,000 or less in annual salary from all employment can subtract up to \$15,000 of the salary from that state or federal job earned while a Virginia resident. If both spouses on a joint return qualify, each spouse may claim the subtraction. The subtraction cannot exceed the actual salary received. If you claim this subtraction, you cannot claim a Credit for Low-Income Individuals or Virginia Earned Income Credit.

40 Income Received by Holocaust Victims

To the extent included in FAGI and earned while a Virginia resident, subtract any income resulting from the return or replacement of assets stolen during the Holocaust and throughout the time period leading up to, during, and directly after World War II as a result of Nazi persecution, individual being forced into labor against their will, transactions with or actions of the Nazi regime, treatment of refugees fleeing Nazi persecution, or holding of such assets by entities or persons in the Swiss Confederation.

44 Medal of Honor Recipients

Enter the amount of military retirement income you received as an individual awarded the Medal of Honor while a Virginia resident.

49 Certain Death Benefit Payments

Allows a beneficiary taxpayer to subtract the death benefit payments received while a Virginia resident from an annuity contract that are subject to federal income taxation, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2007. In order to qualify for this subtraction, a death benefit payment is required to meet the following criteria: 1) the death benefit payment is made pursuant to an annuity contract with an insurance company; 2) the payment must have been awarded to the beneficiary in a lump sum; and 3) the payment must be subject to taxation at the federal level. The death benefit subtraction is not permitted for payments from a retirement plan.

51 Gains from Land Preservation

This is a subtraction for federal gain or federal income recognized by a taxpayer on the application of a land preservation tax while a Virginia resident. To the extent a taxpayer's federal return includes gain or loss recognized on the sale or transfer of a Land Preservation Tax Credit, the taxpayer is required to subtract the gain or add back the loss on the Virginia return.

52 Certain Long-Term Capital Gains

Provided the long-term capital gain or investment services partnership income is attributable to an investment in a "qualified business" as defined in *Va. Code* § 58.1-339.4 or any other technology business approved by the Secretary of Technology or the Secretary of Commerce and Trade, it may be allowed as a subtraction. The business must have its principal facility in Virginia and less than \$3 million in annual revenues for the fiscal year preceding the investment. The investment must be made between the dates of April 1, 2010, and June 30, 2020. Taxpayers claiming the Qualified Equity and Subordinated Debt Credit cannot claim this subtraction relating to investments in the same business. In addition, no investment is "qualified" for this deduction if the business performs research in Virginia on human embryonic stem cells and no subtraction would be allowed to an individual taxpayer who claimed the Venture Capital Investment subtraction for the same investment.

53 Historic Rehabilitation

To the extent included in federal adjusted gross income, any amount of gain or income recognized by a taxpayer in connection with the Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit is allowed as a subtraction on the Virginia return.

54 First-Time Home Buyer Savings Accounts

To the extent included in federal adjusted gross income, an individual may subtract any income attributable to a first-time home buyer savings account that was taxed as interest, capital gains, or other income for federal income tax purposes. Distributions from a first-time home buyer savings account may only be used for the purpose of paying or reimbursing the down payment and allowable closing costs for the purchase of a single-family residence in Virginia by a qualified beneficiary. The subtractions claimed by an account holder in all prior taxable years are subject to recapture in the taxable year in which account funds are withdrawn for any other purpose even if the withdrawal occurred after the expiration of Virginia's three-year statute of limitations.

To claim the subtraction, an individual must designate an account as a first-time home buyer savings account. An individual may designate an account by submitting an enclosure with their Virginia income tax return for the first taxable year in which such individual claims the subtraction. An individual must submit separate documentation for each account that he or she is designating. The documentation must include the following information:

- The name and address of the financial institution that maintains the account;
- The names of any other individuals with an ownership interest in the account;
- The account number or other account identifier;
- The type of principal (cash or marketable securities) contributed to the account as of the last day of the taxable year;

- The amount of principal and interest in the account as of the last day of the taxable year;
- The amount of any withdrawals from the account during the taxable year; and
- The account beneficiary or beneficiaries.

After designating an account as a first-time home buyer savings account, the account holder is required to include documentation with updated information for the account for all future taxable years in which he or she is required to file a Virginia income tax return. If an account holder has designated more than one existing first-time home buyer savings account, the account holder is required to submit separate documentation with updated information for each account. More information is available in the First-Time Home Buyer Savings Account Guidelines, which are available in the Laws, Rules & Decisions section of the Department's website at www.tax.virginia.gov.

55 Discharge of Student Loan

Effective for taxable years beginning on and after January 1, 2015, a subtraction is allowed for income attributable to the discharge of a student loan due to the student's death. For purposes of this subtraction, "student loan" means the same as the term is defined under IRC § 108(f). This is a loan to an individual to assist that individual in attending an educational organization that was made by:

- The United States, or an instrumentality or agency thereof;
- A state, territory, or possession of the United States, or the District of Columbia, or any political subdivision thereof;
- Certain tax-exempt public benefit corporations that have assumed control over a state, county, or municipal hospital and whose employees are deemed public employees under state law;
- Charitable educational organizations, if the loan was made: pursuant to an agreement with one of the above-listed entities; or pursuant to a program designed to encourage its students to serve in occupations or areas with unmet needs, and under which the services provided by the students are for or under the direction of a governmental unit or certain tax-exempt organizations.

This subtraction is not applicable to the discharge of private loans. This subtraction does not apply to loans that are already excluded from federal income taxation.

56 Venture Capital Investment

For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2018 taxpayers may claim an individual income tax subtraction for income attributable to an investment in a Virginia venture capital account made on or after January 1, 2018, but before December 31, 2023. For the purposes of this subtraction, income includes, but is not limited to, investment services partnership interest income, otherwise known as investment partnership carried interest income.

In order for the subtraction to be claimed on the investors' income tax returns, the fund in which they invest must be certified by the Department as a Virginia venture capital account for the year of the investment. If the fund is approved, a 9-digit certification number will be provided. Enter this number in the "Certification Number" space provided beside the subtraction code.

No subtraction is allowed to an individual taxpayer: for an investment in a company that is owned or operated by a family member or affiliate of the taxpayer; who claimed

the subtraction for certain long-term capital gains for the same investment; who claimed the Qualified Equity and Subordinated Debt Investments Tax Credit for the same investment; or who claimed the Real Estate Investment Trust subtraction for the same investment.

57 Real Estate Investment Trust

For taxable years beginning on and after January 1, 2019, taxpayers may claim a subtraction for income attributable to an investment in a Virginia real estate investment trust made on or after January 1, 2019 but before December 31, 2024.

In order for the subtraction to be claimed on the investors' income tax returns, the real estate investment trust in which they invest must be certified by the Department as a Virginia real estate investment trust for the taxable year during which the investment was made. If the fund is approved, a 9-digit certification number will be provided. Enter this number in the "Certification Number" space provided by the subtraction code.

No subtraction is allowed to an individual taxpayer: for an investment in a company that is owned or operated by a family member or affiliate of the taxpayer; who claimed the subtraction for certain long-term capital gains or Venture Capital Investments for the same investment; or who claimed the Qualified Equity and Subordinated Debt Investments Tax Credit for the same investment. For more information, see the Form REIT instructions.

58 Gain from Eminent Domain

For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2019, taxpayers may claim a subtraction for any gain recognized from the taking of real property by condemnation proceedings.

59 Federal Partnership Income Subtraction

Income related to a federal partnership audit may be subtracted from Virginia taxable income if the income was previously reported on the owner's Virginia return. The amount of the subtraction is equal to the federal taxable income that was included in the owner's Virginia original income tax return but should not have been reported. When claiming this subtraction, include a copy of the partnership's Form 502FED-1.

60 Military Benefits Subtraction

For taxable years beginning on and after January 1, 2022, certain military benefits received by an individual age 55 or older may be subtracted from Virginia taxable income. The maximum amount of the subtraction is \$10,000 in Taxable Year 2022; \$20,000 in Taxable Year 2023; \$30,000 for Taxable Year 2024; and \$40,000 for Taxable Year 2025 and after. If a joint return is filed by two married members of the military both receiving qualifying benefits, each spouse would be able to take advantage of the maximum subtraction amount for his or her qualifying benefits. "Military benefits" are defined as any military retirement income received for service in the Armed Forces of the United States; qualified military benefits received pursuant to § 134 of the Internal Revenue Code regarding certain military benefits; benefits paid to the surviving spouse of a veteran of the Armed Forces of the United States under the Survivor Benefit Plan program established by the U.S. Department of Defense; and military benefits paid to the surviving spouse of a veteran of the Armed Forces of the United States. This subtraction is not allowed if

a credit, exemption, subtraction, or deduction is claimed for the same income pursuant to any other provision of Virginia or federal law.

Taxpayers and surviving spouses are eligible for the Military Benefits Subtraction if they turn 55 at any time during the taxable year for which the subtraction is taken.

99 Other

Enter the amount of any other subtraction included in federal adjusted gross income which is not taxable in Virginia. If you are filing by paper, enclose an explanation and supporting documentation, if applicable. If you are filing electronically, provide a detailed explanation in the space provided by the software program.

DEDUCTIONS FROM VIRGINIA ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME

Lines 8a - 8c Deductions On Lines 8a - 8c, enter the 3-digit code from the list below in the boxes on Schedule 760PY ADJ, followed by the amount, for any deductions from Virginia adjusted gross income in the categories listed below paid while or pertaining to your residency in Virginia.

If you have more than 3 deductions on Lines 8a-8c of Schedule 760PY ADJ, use the supplemental Schedule PY ADJS to provide the code and amount for each deduction in excess of 3. Enter the total of all subtractions on Line 9 of Schedule 760PY ADJ and check the box at the bottom of the form. Be sure to enclose Schedule PY ADJS with your return.

CODE

101 Child and Dependent Care Expenses

Enter the child and dependent care expenses paid while you were a Virginia resident on which the federal credit for child and dependent care expenses is based. This is the amount on federal Form 2441 that is multiplied by the decimal amount - up to \$3,000 for one dependent and \$6,000 for two or more. Do not enter the federal credit amount.

If you filed a joint federal return and you file a separate Virginia return, you may allocate this amount as mutually agreed.

The amount of employment-related expenses that may be deducted is limited to the amount actually used in computing the federal credit for child and dependent care expenses. As a general rule, you are limited to a maximum of \$3,000 for 1 child and \$6,000 if you are claiming the expenses for 2 or more dependents, or the earned income of the spouse having the lowest income, whichever is less.

102 Foster Care Deduction

Foster parents may claim a deduction of \$1,000 for each child residing in their home while a Virginia resident under permanent foster care, as defined in the *Code of Virginia*, provided that they claim the foster child as a dependent on their federal and Virginia income tax returns. The foster care deduction must be prorated using the ratio schedule on Page 37, based on the period of residence in Virginia.

103 Bone Marrow Screening Fee

Enter the amount of the fee paid while a Virginia resident for an initial screening to become a possible bone marrow donor, if you were not reimbursed for the fee or did not claim a deduction for the fee on your federal return.

104 Virginia529 Account Contributions

If you are under age 70 on or before December 31 of the taxable year, enter the lesser of \$4,000 or the amount contributed during the taxable year to each Virginia529 account (Virginia 529 prePAID, Virginia 529 inVEST, College America, or CollegeWealth). If you contributed more than \$4,000 per account during the taxable year, you may carry forward any undeducted amounts until the contribution has been fully deducted. However, if you are age 70 or older on or before December 31 of the taxable year, you may deduct the entire amount contributed during the taxable year. Only the owner of record for an account may claim a deduction for contributions made.

105 Continuing Teacher Education

An individual employed as a licensed primary or secondary school teacher may enter a deduction equal to 20% of unreimbursed tuition costs incurred to attend continuing teacher education courses that are required as a condition of employment, provided that these expenses were incurred while a resident and not deducted from federal adjusted gross income.

106 Long-Term Health Care Premiums

Enter the amount of premiums paid for long-term health care insurance, provided you did not claim a deduction for long-term health care insurance premiums on your federal return. The Virginia deduction for long-term health care insurance premiums is completely disallowed if you claimed a federal income tax deduction of any amount for long-term health care insurance premiums paid during the taxable year.

107 Virginia Public School Construction Grants Program and Fund

Enter the amount of total contributions to the Virginia Public School Construction Grants Program and Fund made while a Virginia resident, provided you have not claimed a deduction for this amount on your federal income tax return.

108 Tobacco Quota Buyout

Allows a deduction from taxable income for payments received in the preceding year in accordance with the Tobacco Quota Buyout Program of the American Jobs Creation Act of 2004 to the extent included in federal adjusted gross income and received while a Virginia resident. For example, on your 2022 Virginia return you may deduct the portion of such payments received in 2021 that is included in your 2021 federal adjusted gross income; while payments received in 2022 may generate a deduction on your 2023 Virginia return. Individuals cannot claim a deduction for a payment that has been, or will be, subtracted by a corporation unless the subtraction is shown on a Schedule VK-1 you received from an S corporation. If you chose to accept payment in installments, the gain from the installment received in the preceding year may be deducted. If, however, you opted to receive a single payment, 10% of the gain recognized for federal purposes in the year that the payment was received may be deducted in the following year and in each of the 9 succeeding taxable years.

109 Sales Tax Paid on Certain Energy Efficient Equipment or Appliances

Allows an income tax deduction for 20% of the sales tax paid while a Virginia resident on certain energy efficient equipment or appliances, up to \$500 per year. If filing a joint return, you may deduct up to \$1,000.

110 Organ and Tissue Donor Expenses

Allows a deduction for unreimbursed expenses that are paid while a Virginia resident by a living organ and tissue donor, that have not been taken as a medical deduction on the taxpayer’s federal income tax return. The amount of the deduction is the lesser of \$5,000 or the actual amount paid by the taxpayer.

111 Charitable Mileage

Enter the difference between 18 cents per mile and the charitable mileage deduction per mile allowed on Virginia Schedule A to the extent that the charitable mileage was driven while a resident of Virginia. If you used actual expenses for the charitable mileage deduction, and those expenses were less than 18 cents per mile, then you may use the difference between actual expenses and 18 cents per mile.

112 Virginia Bank Franchise Tax

A shareholder of a bank may be required to make certain adjustments to their federal adjusted gross income. Such adjustments are required only if the shareholder invests in a bank that (1) is subject to the Virginia Bank Franchise Tax for state tax purposes (see *Va. Code* § 58.1-1207) and (2) has elected to be taxed as a small business corporation (S corporation) for federal tax purposes.

Computation of Virginia Bank Franchise Tax Deduction

If an adjustment is required, complete the worksheet below to determine the amount of your adjustment. Enclose a copy of Schedule K-1 provided to you by the bank.

- a. If your allocable share of the income or gain of the bank was included in federal adjusted gross income, enter the amount here... _____
- b. If your allocable share of the losses or deductions of the bank was included in federal adjusted gross income, enter the amount here..... _____
- c. Enter the value of any distributions paid or distributed to you by the bank to the extent that such distributions were excluded from federal adjusted gross income..... _____
- d. Add Line b and Line c _____
- e. Subtract Line d from Line a. This is your net deduction amount. If this amount is negative you must enter the amount on Schedule 760PY ADJ, Line 8a and use brackets to indicate a loss. _____

113 Income from Dealer Disposition of Property

Allows an adjustment for certain income from dealer dispositions of property made on or after January 1, 2009, while a Virginia resident. In the year of disposition the adjustment will be a deduction for gain attributable to installment payments to be made in future taxable years provided that (i) the gain arises from an installment sale for which federal law does not permit the dealer to elect installment reporting of income, and (ii) the dealer elects installment treatment of the income for Virginia purposes on or before the due date prescribed by law for filing the

taxpayer's income tax return. In subsequent taxable years the adjustment will be an addition for gain attributable to any payments made during the taxable year with respect to the disposition. Each disposition must be tracked separately for purposes of this adjustment.

114 Prepaid Funeral, Medical, or Dental Insurance Premiums

You may be allowed a deduction for payments made while a Virginia resident for (i) a prepaid funeral insurance policy that covers you or (ii) medical or dental insurance premiums for any person for whom you may claim a deduction for such premiums under federal income tax laws. To qualify for this deduction, you must be age 66 or older with earned income of at least \$20,000 for the taxable year and federal adjusted gross income not in excess of \$30,000 for the taxable year. The deduction is not allowed for any portion of premiums for which you have been reimbursed, have claimed a deduction for federal income tax purposes, have claimed another Virginia income tax deduction or subtraction, or have claimed a federal income tax credit or any Virginia income tax credit.

115 ABLEnow Account Contributions

Effective for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2016, you may claim a deduction for the amount contributed during the taxable year to an ABLEnow account. No deduction is allowed if such contributions are deducted on the contributor's federal income tax return. If the contribution to an ABLEnow account exceeds \$2,000, the remainder may be carried forward and subtracted in future taxable years until the amount has been fully deducted; however, in no event shall the amount deducted in any taxable year exceed \$2,000 per ABLEnow account. Deductions are subject to recapture in the taxable year or years in which distributions or refunds are made for any reason other than (i) to pay qualified disability expenses; or (ii) the beneficiary's death. A contributor who has attained age 70 is allowed a deduction for the full amount contributed to an ABLEnow account, less any amounts previously deducted.

116 Business Interest Deduction

Virginia conforms to the federal business interest limitation pursuant to § 163(j) of the Internal Revenue Code. Virginia allows individuals to claim a deduction of 30% of business interest disallowed. If claiming this deduction, enclose a copy of federal Form 8990.

117 Business Interest Deduction Recovery

Virginia conforms to the federal business interest limitation pursuant to § 163(j) of the Internal Revenue Code. As a result, individuals are allowed to claim a deduction on the Virginia return of 20% of business interest disallowed for federal purposes. If the increased amount that was allowed for Virginia purposes is allowed in subsequent years for federal purposes, it must be recovered on the Virginia return for the year in which the amount is later allowed as it is carried forward. Enter the amount being recovered as a negative number on Schedule 760PY ADJ, Line 8.

118 Deduction for eligible educators

For taxable years beginning on and after January 1, 2022, but before January 1, 2025, an individual income tax deduction is allowed of up to \$500 for the amount actually paid or incurred for eligible educator qualifying expenses.

An "Eligible educator" is an individual who for at least 900 hours during the taxable year served as a Virginia licensed teacher, instructor, student counselor, special needs personnel, principal, or student aide for public or private primary and secondary school students in Virginia. "Qualifying expenses" are defined as 100 percent of the amount paid or incurred by an eligible educator during the taxable year for participation in professional development courses and the purchase of books, supplies, computer equipment (including related software and services), other educational equipment, and supplementary materials used directly in an individual's service to students as an eligible educator, provided that such purchases were neither reimbursed nor claimed as a deduction on the eligible educator's federal income tax return for the taxable year.

199 Other

Enter the amount of any other deduction which you are entitled to claim. If you are filing by paper, enclose an explanation and supporting documentation, if applicable. If you are filing electronically, provide a detailed explanation in the space provided by the software program.

Line 9 - Filing status 4 filers, enter the total for Column A and Column B in the applicable column of Form 760PY, Line 14. All other filers, enter the total from Column A on Line 14, Column A of Form 760PY.

COMPUTATION FOR TAX CREDIT FOR LOW-INCOME INDIVIDUALS OR VIRGINIA EARNED INCOME CREDIT

You may be eligible to claim a Credit for Low-Income Individuals if your family Virginia adjusted gross income (family VAGI) is equal or less than the federal poverty guidelines and you meet the eligibility requirements. You are eligible for the Virginia Earned Income Credit if you claimed an Earned Income Tax Credit on your federal return. Claim the credit that benefits you the most.

However, you cannot claim both credits. **Please complete the entire section.**

The Tax Credit for Low-Income Individuals or Virginia Earned Income Credit **may NOT be claimed** if you, your spouse, or any dependent claims any of the following:

- Virginia National Guard subtraction (Subtraction Code 28);
- Basic military subtraction (Subtraction Code 38);
- State and federal employees subtraction for earnings of \$15,000 or less (Subtraction Code 39);
- Exemption for blind taxpayers or taxpayers age 65 and over;
- the Age Deduction; or
- You are claimed as a dependent on another taxpayer's return.

To compute total annual family income you must compute the "Guideline Income" for each family member and add those amounts together.

Guideline Income is defined as federal adjusted gross income modified by the Virginia additions and qualifying Virginia subtractions that apply to full-year residents.

After a worksheet below has been filled in for each person on your tax return, complete Schedule 760PY ADJ, Lines 10 - 17.

If you and your spouse file separate returns, only one spouse may claim the Credit for Low-Income Individuals. If qualified, both may claim their proportionate share of the Virginia Earned Income Tax Credit.

Guideline Income Worksheet

(photocopy as needed)

*The income, additions and subtractions entered on the worksheet **must** be shown for the entire taxable year.*

1. FAGI from the federal return.....\$ _____
2. Interest earned on obligations of other states exempt from federal tax \$ _____
3. Other additions to FAGI\$ _____
4. Subtotal. Add Lines 1, 2 and 3.\$ _____
5. State income tax refund or overpayment credit reported on your federal return.\$ _____
6. Income (interest, dividends or gains) on U.S. obligations or securities exempt from state income tax, but not from federal tax.\$ _____
7. Social Security or equivalent Tier 1 Railroad Retirement Act benefits reported as taxable income on your federal return.\$ _____
8. Disability income reported as wages (or payments in lieu of wages) on your federal return.\$ _____
9. Unemployment benefits included in FAGI\$ _____
10. Other subtractions from FAGI reported on Schedule 760PY ADJ and not included above.....\$ _____
11. Add Lines 5 through 10.....\$ _____
12. Guideline Income. Deduct Line 11 from Line 4. Enter here and on Schedule 760PY ADJ for the appropriate person.\$ _____

Family VAGI

If more room is needed, enclose a schedule with the name, SSN and Guideline Income for each additional dependent.

Your Information

Enter your name, Social Security Number and Guideline Income. Filing Statuses 2, 3 and 4 must also complete spouse's information.

Your Spouse's Information

Enter your spouse's name, Social Security Number and Guideline Income. **All married** taxpayers, regardless of filing jointly or separately, must complete this line.

Dependent(s) Information

Enter the name and Social Security Number for each dependent claimed as an exemption on your return and, if any of your dependents had income, enter the Guideline Income for each dependent.

For Filing Status 3 (Married Filing Separately) also enter the name and Social Security Number of your dependents not claimed as an exemption on your return and, if any of the dependents had income, enter the Guideline Income for each dependent.

Line 10 - Enter Total Family Guideline Income

Total the Guideline Income Worksheet for each family member (each exemption reported and from any additional schedule enclosed).

Line 11 - Enter Total Number of Exemptions Listed Above and on Any Enclosed Schedule.

Enter the total number of exemptions listed above and on any enclosed schedule.

Determine Eligibility for Credit for Low-Income Individuals

Using the number on Line 11 as Eligible Exemptions, compare the dollar amount on Line 10 to the Poverty Guideline Table below. If the Line 10 amount is greater than the Guideline amount, you do not qualify for the Credit for Low-Income Individuals. Continue to Line 14. If the Line 10 amount is less than or equal to the Guideline amount for the number of exemptions on Line 10, complete Line 14 through Line 17, Schedule 760PY ADJ.

Poverty Guideline Table			
Eligible Exemptions	Poverty Guidelines	Eligible Exemptions	Poverty Guidelines
1	\$ 13,590	5	\$ 32,470
2	18,310	6	37,190
3	23,030	7	41,910
4	27,750	8*	46,630
*For each additional exemption add \$4,720 .			

Line 12 - Exemptions

If you are eligible based on the table above, enter the number of personal and dependent exemptions **from Form 760PY**. Do not include exemptions for age 65 or older and blind.

Line 13 - Multiply

Multiply the number of exemptions reported on Line 12 by \$300. If you do not qualify for the Tax Credit for Low-Income Individuals but claimed an Earned Income Tax Credit on your federal return, enter \$0 on Line 13 and proceed to Line 14.

Line 14 - Earned Income Credit Claimed on Your Federal Return

Enter the amount of Earned Income Tax Credit claimed on your federal return. If you did not claim this credit on your federal return, enter \$0. When a taxpayer using the married filing separately status computes the Virginia Earned Income Tax Credit, the taxpayer must first determine the proportion of the earned income that was used to qualify for the federal Earned Income Tax Credit. That proportion must then be multiplied by the total Virginia Earned Income Tax Credit, which is 20% of the federal Earned Income Tax Credit. The spouses may then claim their proportional share of the credit on their separate returns.

Line 15 - Multiply

Multiply Line 14 by 20% (.20).

Line 16

Enter the greater of Line 13 or 15.

Line 17 - Credit

Compare the amount of tax on Form 760PY, Line 18 to the amount on Schedule 760PY ADJ, Line 16. Enter the lower amount on Line 17. This is your Tax Credit. Also, enter this amount on Form 760PY, Line 23.

These credits are nonrefundable credits. A nonrefundable credit cannot exceed your tax liability. If you claim any credits on Form 760PY, Lines 24 - 25, in addition to the Tax Credit For Low-Income Individuals or the Virginia Earned Income Tax Credit, the sum of all nonrefundable credit claimed cannot exceed your tax liability on Form 760PY, Line 18.

Many low-income individuals who work and have earned income under \$59,187 may also qualify for up to \$6,935 in federal Earned Income Credit when filing their federal tax return! See your federal instructions or call 1-800-829-3676 to order Pub 596.

ADDITION TO TAX, PENALTY AND INTEREST

Addition to Tax for Underpayment of Tax

Even if your return results in a refund, you may owe an “addition to tax” for underpaying your withholding or estimated tax. Virginia law requires that you pay your income tax in timely installments throughout the year by having income tax withheld or making payments of estimated tax. If you do not pay at least 90% of your tax in this manner, you may be charged an addition to tax.

There are 4 (quarterly) installment periods for determining whether you underpaid your tax for the year. If your taxable year is from January 1 through December 31, your quarterly payments are due May 1, June 15, September 15 and January 15 (of the following year). Underpayments are determined as of each installment due date, so an overpayment in one quarter cannot cancel out an underpayment for a previous quarter. The addition to tax does not apply if each payment is made on time and:

- the total tax paid through withholding and timely estimated tax payments is at least 90% (66 2/3% for farmers, fishermen or merchant seamen) of the current year’s tax liability (after nonrefundable credits) or 100% of last year’s tax liability (after nonrefundable credits);
- the sum of the quarterly underpayments for the year is \$150 or less; or
- you meet one of the exceptions computed on Form 760C or Form 760F.

Line 18 - Addition to Tax

Enter the amount of the addition to tax computed on Form 760C (for individuals, estates and trusts) or Form 760F (for farmers, fishermen or merchant seamen). If you underpaid your estimated income tax or had insufficient income tax withheld for the taxable year, you may owe the “addition to tax” computed on Form 760C or Form 760F.

Line 19 - Penalty

The due date for filing a calendar year return is May 1, and the automatic extension provisions apply to returns filed by November 1. Depending on when you file your return, you may be required to compute an extension penalty or a late filing penalty. For more information on due dates and penalty provisions, refer to When to File Your Return section in these instructions.

Extension penalty: If you file your return within 6 months after the due date and the amount of tax due with the return is more than 10% of your total tax liability, you must compute an extension penalty on the balance of tax due. The extension penalty is applied at the rate of 2% per month or part of a month, from the due date through the date of filing. The maximum extension penalty is 12% of the tax due. Note: If you do not pay the tax in full when you file your return, a late payment penalty will be assessed at the rate of 6% per month or part of a month from the date the return is filed through the date the tax is paid, up to a maximum of 30%.

The late payment penalty is imposed in addition to the extension penalty.

Late filing penalty: If you file your return more than 6 months after the due date, no extension provisions apply, and you must compute a late filing penalty of 30% of the tax due with your return.

Line 20 - Interest

If you filed a tax due return after the filing date, you are liable for interest on the tax due amount on Form 760PY, Line 27, from the due date to the date filed or postmarked. To obtain the daily interest factor, please call **804.367.8031** or contact your locality.

Enter the amount on Schedule 760PY ADJ, Line 20.

Line 21 - Total Adjustments

Enter the total of Lines 18 through 20.

VIRGINIA SCHEDULE VAC

Part I - Virginia529 and ABLE Contributions

You may contribute all or part of your income tax refund to one or more existing Virginia529 or ABLE accounts by completing Schedule VAC. Any contribution(s) made will be deemed a contribution to either a Virginia529 or ABLE account(s) for the 2022 taxable year.

Virginia529 is a savings plan that offers flexible, affordable, and tax-advantaged savings for qualified expenses through its programs: Prepaid529, Invest529, CollegeAmerica and CollegeWealth. For more information on establishing accounts, visit Virginia529.com. You are not required to be the owner of record for an account in order to direct a contribution of all or part of your income tax refund. However, please remember that only the Virginia529 account owner of record as of December 31st is eligible to take the Virginia state tax deduction associated with Virginia529 accounts. Please note that the CollegeWealth and Prepaid529 programs are no longer accepting new accounts, but existing account owners may continue to contribute to their current CollegeWealth accounts and Prepaid529 contracts.

ABLE is a tax-advantaged way to save, invest and pay for qualified disability expenses of eligible individuals with certain disabilities. Generally, funds in an ABLE account are disregarded when determining eligibility for certain Federal means-tested benefits programs, such as Medicaid and Supplemental Security Income (SSI), and for Commonwealth of Virginia means-tested benefits programs as well. For information on the ABLEnow or ABLEAmerica program, visit able-now.com. You are not required to be the owner of record for an ABLE account in order to direct a contribution of all or part of your income tax refund and the contributor is eligible to take the Virginia state tax deduction associated with ABLE accounts.

When you specify a Virginia529 or ABLE contribution amount on Schedule VAC, you authorize the Department to transfer payment and related information to Virginia529 or ABLE to facilitate crediting contributions to the specified account(s) pursuant to their operating procedures. The information that will be exchanged is identified below:

- The contribution amounts and the program information contained on Schedule VAC.
- The taxpayer’s name, Social Security Number or tax identification number, address, and telephone number. Note: Information for both spouses will be provided if a joint return is filed.

For purposes of determining interest on an overpayment or refund, no interest will accrue after the Department transfers the payment

to Virginia529 or ABLE. If Virginia529 or ABLE is unable to match a contribution to an existing account, they will contact the taxpayer and attempt to resolve the contribution and, if all efforts fail, Virginia529 or ABLE will return the refund contribution to the taxpayer at the address on the return.

Part I, Section A

Enter the overpayment amount computed on your return less the amount credited to estimated tax for next year.

Part I, Section B

For each contribution, provide the Program Type Code (see codes below), beneficiary’s last name, and account number. In addition, provide the routing number if you are making a contribution to a CollegeAmerica or ABLEAmerica account. Contact your financial advisor to obtain the proper account number and routing number for a CollegeAmerica or ABLEAmerica account. For contributions to Prepaid529, Invest529 or CollegeWealth, use your Virginia529 account number for each. For contributions to ABLEnow accounts, use your ABLEnow account number for each.

Program Type Codes:

- 1 = Invest529
- 2 = Prepaid529
- 3 = CollegeWealth
- 4 = CollegeAmerica or ABLE America
- 5 = ABLEnow

If contributing to more than 5 accounts, use the supplemental schedule, Schedule VACS, to provide the information for additional accounts.

Part II - Other Voluntary Contributions

Complete this section to contribute to one or more other voluntary contribution organizations listed in the income tax instructions.

For information on qualifying organizations, see further instructions in Part B - Voluntary Contributions From Your Refund.

Part A, Line 1

Enter the overpayment amount computed on your return less the amount credited to estimated tax for next year and the amount of Virginia529 contributions from Part I.

Part B - Voluntary Contributions from your refund

Lines 2 - 4 You may voluntarily donate all or part of your tax refund to one or more qualifying organizations. Enter the contribution code(s) and amount(s) you are donating in the boxes. If you want to donate to more than 3 organizations, enter code “00” and the total amount donated on Line 2. Enclose a schedule showing the organization code, name and amount donated to each.

Code Organization Name

- 60 Virginia Nongame & Endangered Wildlife Program
- 61 Democratic Political Party
- 62 Republican Political Party
- 64 Virginia Housing Program
- 65 Transportation Services for the Disabled Fund
- 67 Virginia Arts Foundation
- 68 Open Space Recreation & Conservation Fund
- 78 Children of America Finding Hope
- 84 Virginia Federation of Humane Societies
- 86 Spay and Neuter Fund
- 88 Virginia Cancer Centers

Lines 5 - 7 Library Foundations - Library Foundations and Community Foundations: Use this section if you wish to contribute to one or more Library Foundations or Community Foundations. If you want to donate to more than 3 organizations, enter code “999999” and the total amount donated to the organizations on Line 5. Enclose a schedule showing the organization code, name and amount donated to each.

Library Foundations - enter the 6-digit code from the list starting on Page 29.

Part C Voluntary Contributions to be made from your refund OR tax payment

Lines 8 - 10 You may make a payment to the following organizations even if you owe a tax balance or if you wish to donate more than your expected refund. If you are donating to more than 3 organizations, enter the code “00” in the first box on Line 8 and enter the total amount of all donations. Enclose a separate page indicating the amount you wish to contribute to each organization.

Code Organization Name

- 11 Federation of Food Banks
- 71 Chesapeake Bay Restoration Fund
- 72 Family & Children’s Trust Fund (FACT)
- 73 Virginia’s State Forests Fund
- 92 Virginia Military Family Relief Fund (MFRF)

Lines 11 - 13 Public School Foundations - You may contribute to Public School Foundations even if you owe a tax balance or if you wish to donate more than your expected refund. If you want to donate to more than 3 foundations, enter code “999999” and the total amount donated to foundations on Line 11, and enclose a schedule showing the foundation number, name and amount donated to each.

Lower your tax bill with two Virginia tax incentives

Save for higher education

- Start with just \$10
- Deduct contributions up to \$4,000 per account per year from your Virginia individual income tax
- Enjoy tax-free (federal and state) earnings for qualified higher education expenses

Virginia529™
Virginia529.com | 1-888-567-0540

Save for disability expenses

- No minimum initial contribution
- Deduct contributions up to \$2,000 per contributor per year from your Virginia individual income tax
- Enjoy tax-free (federal and state) earnings for qualified disability expenses

ABLEnow®
ablenow.com | 1-844-669-2253

Call above listed numbers or visit above listed websites to obtain all program materials. Read them carefully before investing. An investor should consider the investment objectives, risks, charges, and expenses of the programs before investing. For non-Virginia residents: before investing in a 529 plan, consider whether you or the beneficiary's home state offers any state tax or other state benefits such as financial aid, scholarship funds, and protections from creditors that are only available for investments in that state's qualified tuition program. For non-Virginia residents: other states may sponsor an ABLE plan that offers state tax or other benefits not available through ABLEnow. © 2022 Virginia College Savings Plan. All Rights Reserved.

Enter the 6-digit code from the School Foundations list starting on Page 29.

Part D, Line 14 Total Voluntary Contributions

Enter the total of Lines 2 - 13. Enter this amount on Line 31 of Form 760PY.

Donate to the General Fund by writing a check to the State Treasurer and designating it as a donation to the Commonwealth's General Fund. You must enclose your payment to Form GFD. Visit www.tax.virginia.gov or call 804.367.8031 to obtain this form.

LIBRARY FOUNDATIONS

To be used by eligible public library foundations established as a nonprofit organization to raise funds for a local public library in order to provide additional financial assistance for the library beyond the government's appropriation.

Code	Foundation Name
200101	Alexandria Library Foundation, Inc.
200501	John Randolph Foundation – Appomattox Regional Library System Endowment
200701	Friends of the Arlington County Library
201101	Bedford Public Library System Foundation, Inc.
201501	Blue Ridge Regional Library Foundation
201901	Bristol Public Library Foundation
202101	The Friends of the Buchanan County Public Library
202301	Campbell County Public Library Foundation
202901	Central Virginia Regional Library
203101	Alleghany Highland Regional Library Foundation
203301	Friends of the Charlotte County Library
203501	Chesapeake Public Library Foundation
203701	Friends of the Chesterfield Public Library
204301	Craig County Public Library
204501	Culpeper Library Foundation
204701	Cumberland County Public Library, Inc.
205101	Eastern Shore Public Library Foundation
205501	Fairfax Library Foundation
205701	Friends of Fauquier Library
206101	Franklin County Library
206301	Galax-Carroll Regional Library Foundation, Inc.
206502	Gloucester County Friends of the Library
206901	Hampton Public Library Foundation
207101	Handley Regional Library Endowment
207301	Friends of Henrico County Public Library
207501	Friends of the Heritage Public Library
207701	Highland County Library, Inc.
208501	Friends of Jefferson-Madison Regional Library Endowment Fund
208701	Lancaster Community Library
208901	Friends of the Smoot Library (FOSL)
209101	The Library of Virginia Foundation
209501	Loudoun Library Foundation, Inc.
209502	Friends of Gum Springs Library

209701	Friends of the Lynchburg Public Library
209901	Madison County Library, Inc.
210102	Mary Riley Styles Public Library Foundation Inc. (Falls Church City Library)
210301	Rockingham Library Association
210901	Middlesex County Public Library
211101	Montgomery-Floyd Regional Library Foundation, Inc.
211102	Floyd County Library Building Fund Inc.
211301	Friends of the Newport News Public Library
211302	Newport News Public Library System Foundation
211501	Norfolk Public Library Foundation
211701	Northumberland Public Library
211901	Friends of the Library Blackstone VA
212101	Orange County Library Foundation
212501	Friends of the Pearisburg Public Library
212701	The Petersburg Library Foundation, Inc.
212901	Pittsylvania County Public Library Foundation (PPL)
213301	Portsmouth Public Library Foundation, Inc.
213501	Friends of the Powhatan Public Library
213701	Prince William Public Library System Foundation
213901	Pulaski County Library System Fund
214301	Friends of the Rappahannock County Library
214501	Richmond Public Library Foundation (City)
214901	Roanoke Public Library Foundation (City)
215101	Friends of the Roanoke County Public Library
215301	Rockbridge Regional Library Foundation
215501	Friends of the Russell County Library
215701	Friends of Salem Library
215902	Samuels Public Library
216101	Shenandoah County Library Foundation
216503	Mecklenburg County Public Library Foundation Inc.
216701	Staunton Library Foundation, Inc.
216901	Friends of the Suffolk Library
217101	Tazewell County Public Library Foundation
217302	Virginia Beach Library Foundation
217303	Friends of the Virginia Beach Public Library
217501	Washington County Public Library Foundation
217901	Williamsburg Regional Library Foundation
218101	Wythe-Grayson Regional Library Foundation
218301	York County Library Foundation

SCHOOL FOUNDATIONS

To be used by eligible public school foundations established for the express purpose of implementing a public/private partnership to fund public school improvement projects approved by the local school board.

Code	Foundation Name
009001	Amherst County Public Schools Education Foundation, Inc.
015001	Augusta County Public School Endowment Fund

019001	The Bedford Area Educational Foundation	685001	Manassas Park Education Foundation
023001	Botetourt County Public Schools Education Foundation, Inc.	117001	Mecklenburg County Business Education Partnership
520001	Bristol Virginia Public Schools Education Foundation	119001	Friends of Middlesex County Public Schools
530001	Blues Education Foundation, Inc. (Buena Vista)	121001	Montgomery County Educational Foundation
029001	Buckingham County Educational Foundation Inc.	127001	New Kent Educational Foundation
031001	Campbell County Educational Foundation	700001	Newport News Educational Foundation
033001	Caroline County Public Schools Education Foundation	139001	Page County Education Foundation
550002	Chesapeake Public Schools Educational Foundation	143001	Pittsylvania Vocational Education Foundation, Inc.
550001	W. Randolph Nichols Scholarship Foundation (Chesapeake)	735001	Poquoson Education Foundation
036001	Charles City Educational Foundation	740001	Portsmouth Schools Foundation
041001	Chesterfield Education Foundation	147001	Prince Edward Public School Endowment, Inc.
043001	Clarke County Education Foundation Inc.	149001	Prince George Alliance for Education Inc.
570001	Colonial Heights Education Foundation for Excellence	153001	Prince William County Public Schools Education Foundation
049001	Cumberland County Public Schools Foundation	155001	Pulaski County Public Schools Education Foundation
590001	Danville Public Schools Education Foundation, Inc.	157002	Rappahannock County Public Schools
051001	Dickenson County Public Schools	750002	Radford City Schools Partners for Excellence Foundation, Inc.
059002	Educate Fairfax	760001	Richmond Public Schools Education Foundation, Inc. (City of Richmond)
610001	Falls Church Education Foundation	159002	Richmond County Education Foundation
061001	Fauquier Excellence in Education Foundation	770001	Roanoke City Public Schools Education Foundation, Inc.
065001	Fluvanna Education Foundation	161001	Roanoke County Public Schools Education Foundation, Inc.
620001	Franklin City Educational Foundation, Inc.	165001	Rockingham Educational Foundation, Inc.
067001	Franklin County Public Schools Education Foundation	167001	Russell County Foundation for Scholarships
069001	Frederick County Educational Foundation	775001	Salem Education Foundation and Alumni Assoc.
630001	Fredericksburg Education Foundation	169001	Southwest Virginia Public Education Foundation, Inc.
073001	Gloucester County Public Schools Educational Foundation, Inc.	169002	Scott County Foundation for Excellence in Education
075001	Goochland Educational Foundation	171002	Moore Educational Trust (Shenandoah County)
079002	Greene Education Foundation	171001	Shenandoah Education Foundation, Inc.
081001	Greensville County Education Foundation	173001	Smyth County Education Foundation
083001	Halifax County Public Schools Education Foundation	177001	Spotsylvania Education Foundation
650001	Hampton Educational Foundation	179001	Stafford Education Foundation Inc.
085001	Hanover Education Foundation	790001	Staunton City Public Schools Endowment Fund.
660001	The Harrisonburg Education Foundation	800001	Suffolk Education Foundation Inc.
087001	Henrico Education Foundation, Inc.	183001	Sussex Educational Foundation Inc.
093001	Education Foundation for Isle of Wight Public Schools, Inc.	810001	Virginia Beach City Public Schools Education Foundation
099001	King George Education Foundation	187001	Warren County Educational Endowment, Inc.
101001	King William Public Schools Education Foundation, Inc.	820001	Waynesboro City Public Schools Foundation
103001	Lancaster County Virginia Education Foundation	193002	Westmoreland County Public Schools Education Foundation
678002	Community Foundation for Rockbridge, Bath and Alleghany-Lexington	830002	Williamsburg/James City Education Foundation
107001	The Loudoun Education Foundation, Inc.	840001	Winchester Education Foundation
680001	The Lynchburg City Schools Education Foundation	197001	Wythe County Public Schools Foundation for Excellence, Inc.
113001	Madison County Education Foundation, Inc.	199001	York Foundation for Public Education
683001	Manassas City Public Schools Education Foundation		

ORGANIZATION INFORMATION**Code Description**

11 Federation of Virginia Food Banks The Federation of Virginia Food Banks, a partner state association of Feeding America is the largest hunger relief network in the Commonwealth of Virginia. The Federation is composed of the 7 regional Virginia and Washington DC food banks, consisting of facilities in 14 strategic locations. The primary mission of the food banks is to improve nutrition security and empower strong, healthy communities in partnership with more than 1,500 local organizations throughout the Commonwealth. In addition, the Federation coordinates the distribution of food and supplies to victims of disasters and emergencies on behalf of Virginia's food banks.

Federation of Virginia Food Banks
1415 Rhoadmiller Street
Richmond, VA 23220
www.vafoodbanks.org

60 Virginia Nongame & Endangered Wildlife Program This fund provides for research, management and conservation of nongame wildlife species and habitats, including those listed by state or federal agencies as Endangered or Threatened and those identified as Species of Greatest Conservation Need in Virginia's Wildlife Action Plan.

Department of Wildlife Resources
Non-Game Donation
P.O. Box 90778
Henrico, VA 23228-0778
804.367.6913
www.dwr.virginia.gov

61 & 62 Political Party Each taxpayer may contribute up to \$25 to one of the following qualified parties: Democratic Party (code 61) or Republican Party (code 62).

64 Virginia Housing Program Supports locally-based organizations providing housing assistance to the low-income elderly, persons with mental or physical disabilities and/or the homeless in need of emergency, transitional or permanent housing.

Department of Housing & Community Development
Check-Off for Housing Programs
Main Street Centre
600 East Main Street, Suite 1100
Richmond, VA 23219
804.371.7000

65 Transportation Services for the Elderly and Disabled Fund Provides funding to local agencies to improve or expand transportation for older Virginians or individuals with disabilities who cannot drive or use public transportation. Services include transportation for jobs, medical appointments and other essential activities.

Department for Aging and Rehabilitative Services
8004 Franklin Farms Drive
Henrico, VA 23229-5019
800.552.3402

67 Virginia Arts Foundation Supports local artists, arts groups and schools in every city and county in Virginia.

Virginia Arts Foundation
c/o Virginia Commission for the Arts
Main Street Centre
600 E. Main St., Suite 330
Richmond, Virginia 23219
arts@arts.virginia.gov or 804.225.3132
www.arts.virginia.gov

68 Open Space Recreation and Conservation Fund These funds are used by the Department of Conservation and Recreation to acquire land for recreational purposes and preserve natural areas; to develop, maintain and improve state parks and to provide matching outdoor recreation grants to localities.

Virginia Department of Conservation & Recreation
Open Space Recreation & Conservation Fund
600 East Main Street, 24th Floor
Richmond, VA 23219
804.786.6124

71 Chesapeake Bay Restoration Fund More than half of Virginia's lands drain into the Chesapeake Bay. This fund is used to help meet needs identified in the state's clean up plan for the Bay and the waters that flow into it.

Virginia Secretary of Natural and Historic Resources
1111 E. Broad Street
Richmond, VA 23219
804.786.0044

72 Family and Children's Trust Fund Contributions support the prevention and treatment of family violence in local communities and through statewide public awareness projects and activities. Family violence includes child abuse and neglect, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and elder abuse and neglect.

Family and Children's Trust Fund
801 East Main Street, 15th Floor
Richmond, VA 23219
familyandchildrens.trustfund@dss.virginia.gov
804.726.7604
www.fact.virginia.gov

73 Virginia's State Forests Fund State Forests are self-supporting and managed to sustain multiple natural resources and values [benefits]. Conservation practices protect wetlands, enhance critical wildlife habitat and preserve unique natural areas for biodiversity and provide long-term applied research for restoration and reforestation of native species. Demonstration areas provide private forest landowners with practical, effective solutions to resource management challenges. Recreation opportunities and conservation educational programs are available statewide in all seasons to any age or experience level. State Forests are open to the public without fee for hiking, bird watching and nature observation. Horseback riding, mountain bike riding, fishing, hunting and trapping are allowed on certain state forests with a use permit.

Virginia Department of Forestry
Attn: State Forest Fund
900 Natural Resources Drive, Suite 800
Charlottesville, VA 22903
434.977.6555

78 Children of America Finding Hope, Inc. Uses proven strategies and programs to meet emotional and physical needs of children who are disadvantaged, runaways, in crisis and delinquent by providing hope in a tangible form regardless of religion, race, gender, or socioeconomic status.

642 Scenic Lakeview Drive
Spring City, TN 37381
276.608.2006
www.childrenfindinghope.org

84 Virginia Federation of Humane Societies Founded in 1959, the Virginia Federation of Humane Societies (VFHS) is committed to ending the unnecessary euthanasia of cats and dogs in Virginia shelters. In early 2017, VFHS launched “SaveVaPets - Crossing the No Kill Finish Line” with the focused goal of saving at least 90% of the dogs and cats in Virginia’s shelters and rescues. Year-end 2020 statistics show that we have achieved a 91% save rate for Virginia’s dogs and cats. VFHS members include leaders from public and private shelters, rescue groups, veterinarians, animal control officers and citizen advocates. Programs include funding for spay/neuter and general support for local animal welfare organizations, advocating for humane laws for all animals, training for animal welfare professionals and advocates, transferring animals from under-resourced areas of the state to municipalities where adoption rates are higher, and Spay VA which provides pet owners access to convenient and affordable spay/neuter services. Your contribution to VFHS ensures a brighter future for Virginia’s animals and their caregivers.

Virginia Federation of Humane Societies, Inc.
P.O. Box 545
Edinburg, VA 22824
540.335.6050
Email: info@vfhs.org
www.vfhs.org

86 Spay and Neuter Fund All moneys contributed shall be paid to the Spay and Neuter Fund for use by localities in the Commonwealth for providing low-cost spay and neuter surgeries through direct provision or contract or each locality may make the funds available to any private, nonprofit sterilization program for dogs and cats in such locality. The Tax Commissioner shall determine annually the total amounts designated on all returns from each locality in the Commonwealth, based upon the locality that each filer who makes a voluntary contribution to the Fund lists as their permanent address. The State Treasurer shall pay the appropriate amount to each respective locality.

88 Virginia Cancer Centers Virginia is fortunate to have two National Cancer Institute-designated Cancer Centers to serve the people of the Commonwealth: the VCU Massey Cancer Center and the University of Virginia Cancer Center. These two Cancer Centers work together to deliver the leading edge in contemporary cancer care in a supportive and compassionate environment, and to change the future of cancer care through research. Your contribution will enable us to help cancer patients today, and those who will be cancer patients in the future.

University of Virginia Cancer Center
P.O. Box 800773
Charlottesville, VA 22908-0773
434.924.8432
www.supportuvacancer.org

VCU Massey Cancer Center
Virginia Commonwealth University
P.O. Box 980214
Richmond, VA 23298-0214
804.828.1450
www.massey.vcu.edu/

92 Virginia Military Family Relief Fund (MFRF) The Military Family Relief Fund (MFRF) was established in 2006, with support from the Virginia Legislature. This is a quick response grant program to assist military and family members

of the Virginia National Guard and the United State Reserve Components who are residents of Virginia, and, called to extended federal active duty for periods in excess of 90 days and up to 180 days after their return. As well as those missions in support of Virginia civil authorities, including state active duty and federal defense support to civil authority missions, for periods in excess of 30 days. The Military Family Relief Fund assists military families with urgent or emergency needs relating to living expenses including but not limited to food, housing, utilities and medical services. Each need is considered on its own merit.

Virginia National Guard Family Programs
6090 Strathmore Rd. Building 430
Richmond, VA 23237
804.236.7859

QUALIFYING AGE DEDUCTION

To compute your income based age deduction, use the Age 65 and Older Income based Age Deduction Worksheet on Page 33.

Are you eligible to claim an age deduction?

For 2022, taxpayers born on or before January 1, 1958, may qualify to claim an age deduction based on birth date, filing status and income. A taxpayer who qualifies to claim an age deduction may **NOT** also claim a disability income subtraction, Credit for Low-Income Individuals, or Virginia earned income credit.

For married taxpayers, each eligible spouse may take either an age deduction or a disability income subtraction. Neither spouse may claim an age deduction if 1 spouse claimed a Credit for Low-Income Individuals or Virginia earned income credit, even if filing separate returns. Claim the deduction or subtraction that gives you the greatest tax benefit.

If you or your spouse are not claiming a disability subtraction and you, or your spouse, are not claiming a Credit for Low-Income Individuals and your birth date is on or before January 1, 1958, please read the instructions below to determine if you qualify for an age deduction and the amount of the age deduction you may claim for 2022.

Taxpayers Age 65 and Older

If you, or your spouse if you are married, were **born on or before January 1, 1958**, you may qualify to claim an age deduction of up to \$12,000 each for 2022.

The age deduction you may claim will depend upon your birth date, filing status and income.

If your birth date is:

- **On or before January 1, 1939**

Your age deduction is not income based. You may claim an age deduction of \$12,000. If you are married, each spouse born on or before January 1, 1939, may claim a \$12,000 age deduction. For a spouse born after January 1, 1939, the age deduction for that spouse is based on the criteria below.

Multiply the age deduction by the ratio amount from the Ratio Schedule on Page 37 when computing the deduction amount. Enter the adjusted amount on Form 760PY, Line 4.

- **On or between January 2, 1939, and January 1, 1958**

Your age deduction is based on your income. A taxpayer’s income, for purposes of determining an **income based age deduction**, is the taxpayer’s *adjusted federal adjusted gross income or AFAGI*.

AGE 65 AND OLDER INCOME BASED DEDUCTION WORKSHEET

FOR 2022: Only taxpayers born on or between January 2, 1939, and January 1, 1958, claiming an income-based age deduction for the 2022 taxable year are required to complete this worksheet. Married taxpayers must enter the combined income of both spouses, regardless of filing status or whether one or both spouses claim an income-based age deduction.

<p>1. Enter the number of taxpayers born who are claiming an income based age deduction for Age 65 and Older.</p> <p>A. Filing Status 1, Single: Enter 1.</p> <p>B. All Married Taxpayers: • If one spouse is eligible to claim an income based age deduction: Enter 1 • If both spouses are eligible to claim an income based age deduction, and both spouses are filing Virginia returns, regardless of whether filing jointly or separately: Enter 2.</p>													
<p>2. Enter your Federal Adjusted Gross Income (FAGI).</p> <p>A. Filing Status 1, Single: Enter your FAGI from your federal return.</p> <p>B. All Married Taxpayers: Enter the combined FAGI for you and your spouse from your federal return(s).</p>													
<p>3. Enter your fixed date conformity (FDC) addition, if applicable.</p> <p>A. Filing Status 1, Single: Enter your FDC addition.</p> <p>B. All Married Taxpayers: Enter the combined FDC addition for you and your spouse.</p>													
<p>4. Add Line 2 and Line 3 and enter the total.</p>													
<p>5. Enter your fixed date conformity (FDC) subtractions, if applicable.</p> <p>A. Filing Status 1, Single: Enter your FDC subtraction.</p> <p>B. All Married Taxpayers: Enter the combined FDC subtraction for you and your spouse.</p>													
<p>6. Deduct Line 5 from Line 4 and enter the difference.</p>													
<p>7. Enter your Social Security and Tier 1 Railroad Benefits.</p> <p>A. Filing Status 1, Single: Enter taxable benefits from your federal return.</p> <p>B. All Married Taxpayers: Enter the combined taxable benefits for you and your spouse from your federal return(s).</p>													
<p>8. Deduct Line 7 from Line 6 and enter the difference. This is your A FAGI.</p>													
<p>9. Enter the income limit for your age deduction. A. Filing Status 1, Single: Enter \$50,000. B. All Married Taxpayers: Enter \$75,000.</p>													
<p>10. If Line 8 is less than Line 9, your A FAGI is below the threshold.</p> <p>A. Filing Status 1, Single: Enter \$12,000 here and on Line 15 in the appropriate column.</p> <p>B. All Married Taxpayers: Enter \$12,000 for each spouse claiming an income based age deduction here and on Line 15 in the appropriate column.</p>	<p>Spouse</p> <hr/> <p>You</p>												
<p>11. If Line 8 is greater than Line 9, deduct Line 9 from Line 8 and enter the difference.</p>													
<p>12. Multiply Line 1 by \$12,000 and enter the result.</p>													
<p>13. If Line 11 is greater than Line 12: YOU DO NOT QUALIFY FOR AN AGE DEDUCTION. If married and you are computing an income based age deduction for both spouses, neither spouse qualifies for an age deduction.</p>													
<p>14. If Line 12 is greater than Line 11, deduct Line 11 from Line 12 and enter the difference.</p>													
<p>15. Single or married taxpayers with only one spouse claiming an income based age deduction: Enter the amount from Line 14 in the appropriate row in Column A. Married taxpayers and both spouses claiming an income based age deduction: Divide Line 14 by 2 and enter on "You" and "Spouse" rows in Column A.</p> <p>Enter the ratio amount from the Ratio Schedule on Page 37 for the date you moved into or out of Virginia in the applicable row in Column B.</p> <p>Multiply Column A by Column B and enter the result in both Column C and on Form 760PY, Line 4.</p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 20%;"></th> <th style="width: 20%;">A</th> <th style="width: 20%;">B</th> <th style="width: 20%;">C</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Spouse</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">You</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		A	B	C	Spouse				You			
	A	B	C										
Spouse													
You													

A taxpayer's AFAGI is the taxpayer's federal adjusted gross income, modified for any fixed date conformity adjustments, minus Social Security and Tier 1 Railroad Benefits.

- For Filing Status 1, single taxpayer, the maximum allowable age deduction of \$12,000 is reduced \$1 for every \$1 the taxpayer's AFAGI exceeds \$50,000.
- For all married taxpayers, whether filing jointly or separately, the maximum allowable age deduction of \$12,000 each is reduced \$1 for every \$1 the married taxpayers' joint AFAGI exceeds \$75,000.

To compute your income based age deduction, use the Age 65 and Older Income Based Deduction Worksheet on Page 33.

Notice to ALL Married Taxpayers

A married taxpayer's **income based age deduction** is always determined using the married taxpayers' **joint AFAGI**. Regardless of whether you are filing jointly or separately, if you are married, your income based age deduction is determined on the combined income of both spouses.

In addition, if both spouses are claiming an **income based age deduction**, regardless of whether filing jointly or separately, the married taxpayers must compute a joint age deduction first and then allocate half the joint age deduction to each spouse.

CREDIT FOR TAXES PAID TO ANOTHER STATE

As a Virginia part-year resident, report and pay income tax only on income you received, regardless of the source of the income, during the period you were a Virginia resident. Income you received while not a Virginia resident is subtracted from your adjusted gross income on Line 7 of Form 760PY. You cannot claim a credit for taxes paid on any income that is subtracted on Form 760PY.

Virginia allows a part-year resident to claim a credit for income tax paid to another state only if the income was also subject to Virginia tax.

This credit applies only to income taxes paid to other states. For more information, see *Va. Code* § 58.1-332 or visit www.tax.virginia.gov.

Exceptions

Arizona, California, or Oregon: If you have income from one of these states, do not claim the credit for tax paid on such income on your Virginia income tax return. If you have income from Arizona, California, or Oregon, claim the credit on the nonresident income tax return of that other state.

However, if you are an owner of a pass-through entity with income from Arizona, California, or Oregon and you participate in the filing of a composite return with any of those states, please consult Public Documents 16-91 and 07-207.

District of Columbia: If you have income from the District of Columbia, do not claim the credit for tax paid on the income on your Virginia income tax return. If you paid individual income tax to the District, follow their instructions to obtain a refund of your withholding.

Kentucky, Maryland, Pennsylvania, or West Virginia: If you are a Virginia resident with wages, salaries and certain other compensation income earned as a nonresident in one of these four states, you are not eligible to claim the credit for any income not taxable by the other state.

Before claiming this credit, review the other state's nonresident instructions to determine if your wages, salaries and certain other

compensation income are exempt from taxation in that state. If your wages, salaries and certain other compensation income are exempt, follow the other state's instructions to obtain a refund of your withholding.

A credit can be claimed on your Virginia return only for income taxes paid to any of the four states listed above on income that was not exempt income.

Special Circumstances

Border State Computation - Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolina, or West Virginia

If you are required to file a return with Virginia and only one other state and that state is listed above, you may qualify for a special computation if:

- The income from that state consists solely of wages, salaries, or business income from federal Schedule C that is taxed by the state; **and**
- Your Virginia Taxable Income is at least equal to the Qualifying Taxable Income on the border state's return; then
- Mark the border state oval and enter "100.0" in the Income Percentage field.

When calculating income from the border state, do not include income exempt from income tax in the border state, even if it is earned or business income from federal Schedule C. Refer to the **Exceptions** section above.

If filing a joint return and each spouse filed a return separately in **only one** other state and that state is listed above, then each spouse may use the border state computation to compute the credit.

Married Taxpayers

Unless a joint return is filed in both Virginia and the other state, you may need to adjust your taxable income to compute the credit correctly.

- If you filed separately in the other state, but jointly in Virginia, enter only the Virginia taxable income attributable to the filer whose income was taxed by the other state.
- If you filed jointly in the other state, but separately in Virginia, enter only the taxable income attributable to that filer from the other state's return.
- If both spouses are included in the same composite return or entitled to a credit for corporation income tax paid by an S Corporation in which both spouses are shareholders, each spouse must compute income and credits separately.

New Elective Pass-Through Entity Tax

Legislation enacted by the 2022 Virginia General Assembly establishes a new Virginia elective pass-through entity (PTE) tax. Beginning with Taxable Year 2021, the new law also allows taxpayers to claim a credit in proportion to their ownership interest in the PTE for certain taxes paid by the PTE. Not all taxes paid by a PTE are eligible for the credit. To be an eligible PTE tax, the tax must have been paid by a PTE under the law of another state that is substantially similar to Virginia's elective PTE tax law. See Tax Bulletin 22-6.

Required Documentation

- A separate computation and related documentation must be submitted for each state for which a credit is claimed using Schedule OSC.
- Enclose a copy of the other state's return if the taxpayer filed an individual return in the other state

- If you are an owner or shareholder in a pass-through entity, and you elected to be included in a nonresident Composite return filed by the pass-through entity in another state, enclose a Composite Filing Statement from the pass-through entity that documents your inclusion in the filings and your share of the income, tax liability, and tax paid.
- If claiming a credit on corporation income tax paid to a state that does not recognize the federal S Corporation election, enclose a statement from the S Corporation that documents your share of the income, tax liability, and tax paid.
- If you are an owner in a pass-through entity that paid an eligible PTE tax to another state, enclose a statement from the PTE that documents your share of the income, tax liability, and tax paid.

W-2s, 1099s, and Schedule K-1s are not acceptable documentation to support the credit. Visit our website for a list of required forms and a sample Composite Filing Statement.

Schedule OSC Line Instructions

Line 1. Filing Status

Enter the code for the filing status on the other state's return.

1. Single
2. Married Filing Jointly
3. Married Filing Separately
4. Composite/Unified
5. Other (including Corporation Income Tax paid by an S Corporation and Eligible PTE Tax)

Line 2. Claiming Credit

Enter the code to identify the person claiming the credit:

1. You
2. Spouse
3. You and Spouse (Not for Composite or Corporation Filing Status)

Line 3. Qualifying Taxable Income

Enter the total taxable income from the following categories that apply to you, to the extent that the income was derived from sources outside Virginia and such income was subject to tax by both Virginia and another state:

- Earned or business income;
- Gain from the sale of any capital asset not used in a trade or business, including a residence; and
- Income on which corporation income tax was paid to a state that does not recognize the federal S Corporation election; and
- Income on which an eligible PTE tax was paid to another state on your behalf.

If nonqualifying income is included in the taxable income of the other state, recompute the qualifying taxable income and qualifying tax liability with that income removed. Examples of nonqualifying income include lottery or gambling winnings and unemployment compensation. Additions to federal adjusted gross income or federal taxable income required by the other state are also nonqualifying income unless those items are specifically included in Virginia taxable income.

If nonqualifying income (for example, lottery or gambling winnings and unemployment income) is included in the nonresident taxable income, recompute the qualifying taxable income and qualifying tax liability with that income removed.

If the other state's tax is computed on total taxable income from all sources and then reduced by an allocation percentage, enter the reduced taxable income. Visit our website for a complete list of states that require this calculation.

Line 4. Virginia Taxable Income

Enter the Virginia taxable income from Line 16 of Form 760PY. Married taxpayers, see Special Circumstances above.

Line 5. Qualifying Tax Liability

Enter the net tax liability after nonrefundable credits reported on the other state's return. Married taxpayers, include only the tax on the income from Line 3.

Note: Only state income tax on earned, business, and capital gain income should be included on Line 5.

Line 6. Identify the State

Enter the 2-character postal abbreviation for the state.

Line 7. Virginia Income Tax

Enter your Virginia income tax from Line 18 of Form 760PY. Married taxpayers, include only tax on the income from Line 4.

Line 8. Income Percentage

Divide Line 3 by Line 4. Compute the percentage to one decimal place. If the result is greater than 100%, enter 100%. If the result is less than 0.1%, enter 0.1%.

If you qualify see Border State Computation under Special Circumstances.

Line 9. Virginia Ratio

Multiply Line 7 by Line 8.

Line 10. Credit

Enter the lesser of Line 5 or Line 9.

If claiming more than one credit, continue to Line 11 of Schedule OSC. Enter the total of all credits on Line 24 of Form 760PY. The sum of all nonrefundable credits claimed cannot exceed your tax liability on Line 18 of Form 760PY.

TAX RATE SCHEDULE

IF YOUR VIRGINIA TAXABLE INCOME IS:

Not over \$3,000, your tax is 2% of your Virginia taxable income.

	but not over—	your tax is—	of excess over—
\$ 3,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 60 + 3 %	\$ 3,000
\$ 5,000	\$17,000	\$ 120 + 5 %	\$ 5,000
\$17,000		\$ 720 + 5.75 %	\$17,000

Example

If your taxable income is \$90,000, your tax is \$720 + 5.75% of the amount over \$17,000.
This equals \$720 + (.0575 x \$73,000) = \$720 + \$4,197.50 = \$4,917.50 which should be rounded to **\$4,918**.

TAX TABLE

The tax table can be used if your Virginia taxable income is listed in the table.
Otherwise, use the Tax Rate Schedule.

Taxable Income is At Least	But Less Than	Your Tax Is	Taxable Income is At Least	But Less Than	Your Tax Is	Taxable Income is At Least	But Less Than	Your Tax Is	Taxable Income is At Least	But Less Than	Your Tax Is	Taxable Income is At Least	But Less Than	Your Tax Is
\$ 0—	\$ 25	\$ 0.00	\$ 1,975—	\$ 2,025	\$ 40.00	\$ 3,650—	\$ 3,683	\$ 80.00	\$ 4,983—	\$ 5,017	\$ 120.00	\$ 6,560—	\$ 6,600	\$ 199.00
25—	75	1.00	2,025—	2,075	41.00	3,683—	3,717	81.00	5,017—	5,040	121.00	6,600—	6,640	201.00
75—	125	2.00	2,075—	2,125	42.00	3,717—	3,750	82.00	5,040—	5,080	123.00	6,640—	6,680	203.00
125—	175	3.00	2,125—	2,175	43.00	3,750—	3,783	83.00	5,080—	5,120	125.00	6,680—	6,720	205.00
175—	225	4.00	2,175—	2,225	44.00	3,783—	3,817	84.00	5,120—	5,160	127.00	6,720—	6,760	207.00
225—	275	5.00	2,225—	2,275	45.00	3,817—	3,850	85.00	5,160—	5,200	129.00	6,760—	6,800	209.00
275—	325	6.00	2,275—	2,325	46.00	3,850—	3,883	86.00	5,200—	5,240	131.00	6,800—	6,840	211.00
325—	375	7.00	2,325—	2,375	47.00	3,883—	3,917	87.00	5,240—	5,280	133.00	6,840—	6,880	213.00
375—	425	8.00	2,375—	2,425	48.00	3,917—	3,950	88.00	5,280—	5,320	135.00	6,880—	6,920	215.00
425—	475	9.00	2,425—	2,475	49.00	3,950—	3,983	89.00	5,320—	5,360	137.00	6,920—	6,960	217.00
475—	525	10.00	2,475—	2,525	50.00	3,983—	4,017	90.00	5,360—	5,400	139.00	6,960—	7,000	219.00
525—	575	11.00	2,525—	2,575	51.00	4,017—	4,050	91.00	5,400—	5,440	141.00	7,000—	7,040	221.00
575—	625	12.00	2,575—	2,625	52.00	4,050—	4,083	92.00	5,440—	5,480	143.00	7,040—	7,080	223.00
625—	675	13.00	2,625—	2,675	53.00	4,083—	4,117	93.00	5,480—	5,520	145.00	7,080—	7,120	225.00
675—	725	14.00	2,675—	2,725	54.00	4,117—	4,150	94.00	5,520—	5,560	147.00	7,120—	7,160	227.00
725—	775	15.00	2,725—	2,775	55.00	4,150—	4,183	95.00	5,560—	5,600	149.00	7,160—	7,200	229.00
775—	825	16.00	2,775—	2,825	56.00	4,183—	4,217	96.00	5,600—	5,640	151.00	7,200—	7,240	231.00
825—	875	17.00	2,825—	2,875	57.00	4,217—	4,250	97.00	5,640—	5,680	153.00	7,240—	7,280	233.00
875—	925	18.00	2,875—	2,925	58.00	4,250—	4,283	98.00	5,680—	5,720	155.00	7,280—	7,320	235.00
925—	975	19.00	2,925—	2,975	59.00	4,283—	4,317	99.00	5,720—	5,760	157.00	7,320—	7,360	237.00
975—	1,025	20.00	2,975—	3,025	60.00	4,317—	4,350	100.00	5,760—	5,800	159.00	7,360—	7,400	239.00
1,025—	1,075	21.00	3,025—	3,050	61.00	4,350—	4,383	101.00	5,800—	5,840	161.00	7,400—	7,440	241.00
1,075—	1,125	22.00	3,050—	3,083	62.00	4,383—	4,417	102.00	5,840—	5,880	163.00	7,440—	7,480	243.00
1,125—	1,175	23.00	3,083—	3,117	63.00	4,417—	4,450	103.00	5,880—	5,920	165.00	7,480—	7,520	245.00
1,175—	1,225	24.00	3,117—	3,150	64.00	4,450—	4,483	104.00	5,920—	5,960	167.00	7,520—	7,560	247.00
1,225—	1,275	25.00	3,150—	3,183	65.00	4,483—	4,517	105.00	5,960—	6,000	169.00	7,560—	7,600	249.00
1,275—	1,325	26.00	3,183—	3,217	66.00	4,517—	4,550	106.00	6,000—	6,040	171.00	7,600—	7,640	251.00
1,325—	1,375	27.00	3,217—	3,250	67.00	4,550—	4,583	107.00	6,040—	6,080	173.00	7,640—	7,680	253.00
1,375—	1,425	28.00	3,250—	3,283	68.00	4,583—	4,617	108.00	6,080—	6,120	175.00	7,680—	7,720	255.00
1,425—	1,475	29.00	3,283—	3,317	69.00	4,617—	4,650	109.00	6,120—	6,160	177.00	7,720—	7,760	257.00
1,475—	1,525	30.00	3,317—	3,350	70.00	4,650—	4,683	110.00	6,160—	6,200	179.00	7,760—	7,800	259.00
1,525—	1,575	31.00	3,350—	3,383	71.00	4,683—	4,717	111.00	6,200—	6,240	181.00	7,800—	7,840	261.00
1,575—	1,625	32.00	3,383—	3,417	72.00	4,717—	4,750	112.00	6,240—	6,280	183.00	7,840—	7,880	263.00
1,625—	1,675	33.00	3,417—	3,450	73.00	4,750—	4,783	113.00	6,280—	6,320	185.00	7,880—	7,920	265.00
1,675—	1,725	34.00	3,450—	3,483	74.00	4,783—	4,817	114.00	6,320—	6,360	187.00	7,920—	7,960	267.00
1,725—	1,775	35.00	3,483—	3,517	75.00	4,817—	4,850	115.00	6,360—	6,400	189.00	7,960—	8,000	269.00
1,775—	1,825	36.00	3,517—	3,550	76.00	4,850—	4,883	116.00	6,400—	6,440	191.00	8,000—	8,040	271.00
1,825—	1,875	37.00	3,550—	3,583	77.00	4,883—	4,917	117.00	6,440—	6,480	193.00	8,040—	8,080	273.00
1,875—	1,925	38.00	3,583—	3,617	78.00	4,917—	4,950	118.00	6,480—	6,520	195.00	8,080—	8,120	275.00
1,925—	1,975	39.00	3,617—	3,650	79.00	4,950—	4,983	119.00	6,520—	6,560	197.00	8,120—	8,160	277.00

2022 Income Tax Return Mailing Addresses and Locality Codes

You may mail your income tax return to your Commissioner of the Revenue at the address below or directly to the Department of Taxation at the addresses listed at the bottom of the next page.

* DENOTES DIRECTOR OF FINANCE

** DENOTES DIRECTOR, DEPARTMENT OF TAX ADMINISTRATION

COUNTIES AND CITIES

Accomack County - 001

P.O. Box 186, Accomac, VA 23301-0186
757-787-5747

Albemarle County* - 003

Refund: P.O. Box 1498, Richmond, VA 23218-1498
Tax Due: P.O. Box 760, Richmond, VA 23218-0760
434-296-5851

Alexandria City* - 510

Refund: P.O. Box 1498, Richmond, VA 23218-1498
Tax Due: P.O. Box 760, Richmond, VA 23218-0760
703-746-4800

Alleghany County - 005

Refund: P.O. Box 1498, Richmond, VA 23218-1498
Tax Due: P.O. Box 760, Richmond, VA 23218-0760
540-863-6640

Amelia County - 007

P.O. Box 269, Amelia, VA 23002
804-561-2158

Amherst County - 009

P.O. Box 719, Amherst, VA 24521
434-946-9310

Appomattox County - 011

P.O. Box 125, Appomattox, VA 24522
434-352-7450

Arlington County - 013

Refund: P.O. Box 1498, Richmond, VA 23218-1498
Tax Due: P.O. Box 760, Richmond, VA 23218-0760
703-228-4017

Augusta County - 015

P.O. Box 959, Verona, VA 24482
540-245-5640

Bath County - 017

P.O. Box 130, Warm Springs, VA 24484
540-839-7231

Bedford County - 019

122 E. Main St., Suite 103, Bedford, VA 24523
540-586-7621

Bland County - 021

P.O. Box 130, Bland, VA 24315
276-688-4291

Botetourt County - 023

57 S. Center Dr., Daleville, VA 24083
540-928-2050

Bristol City - 520

497 Cumberland St., Room 101, Bristol, VA 24201
276-645-7316

Brunswick County - 025

P.O. Box 669, Lawrenceville, VA 23868
434-848-2313

Buchanan County - 027

P.O. Box 1042, Grundy, VA 24614
276-935-6542

Buckingham County - 029

P.O. Box 138, Buckingham, VA 23921
434-969-4972

Buena Vista City - 530

2039 Sycamore Ave., Buena Vista, VA 24416
540-261-8611

Campbell County - 031

P.O. Box 66, Rustburg, VA 24588
434-332-9518

Caroline County - 033

P.O. Box 819, Bowling Green, VA 22427
804-633-4059

Carroll County - 035

Refund: P.O. Box 1498, Richmond, VA 23218-1498
Tax Due: P.O. Box 760, Richmond, VA 23218-0760
276-730-3080

Charles City County - 036

Refund: P.O. Box 1498, Richmond, VA 23218-1498
Tax Due: P.O. Box 760, Richmond, VA 23218-0760
804-652-2161

Charlotte County - 037

P.O. Box 308, Charlotte C.H., VA 23923
434-542-5546

Charlottesville City - 540

P.O. Box 2964, Charlottesville, VA 22902-2964
434-970-3160

Chesapeake City - 550

P.O. Box 15285, Chesapeake, VA 23328-5285
757-382-6736

Chesterfield County - 041

P.O. Box 124, Chesterfield, VA 23832
804-748-1281

Clarke County - 043

Refund: P.O. Box 1498, Richmond, VA 23218-1498
Tax Due: P.O. Box 760, Richmond, VA 23218-0760
540-955-5108

Colonial Heights City - 570

P.O. Box 3401, Colonial Heights, VA 23834
804-520-9280

Covington City - 580

P.O. Drawer 58, Covington, VA 24426-0058
540-965-6350

Craig County - 045

P.O. Box 186, New Castle, VA 24127
540-864-6241

Culpeper County - 047

P.O. Box 1807, Culpeper, VA 22701
540-727-3443

Cumberland County - 049

P.O. Box 77, Cumberland, VA 23040
804-492-4280

Danville City - 590

P.O. Box 480, Danville, VA 24543
434-799-5145

Dickenson County - 051

P.O. Box 1067, Clintwood, VA 24228
276-926-1646

Dinwiddie County - 053

P.O. Box 104, Dinwiddie, VA 23841
804-469-4500, Ext. 4

Emporia City - 595

P.O. Box 956, Emporia, VA 23847
434-634-5405

Essex County - 057

P.O. Box 879, Tappahannock, VA 22560
804-443-4737

Fairfax City - 600

Rm. 224, City Hall, 10455 Armstrong St.
Fairfax, VA 22030
703-385-7885

Fairfax County** - 059

Refund: P.O. Box 1498, Richmond, VA 23218-1498
Tax Due: P.O. Box 760, Richmond, VA 23218-0760
703-222-8234

Falls Church City - 610

300 Park Ave., # 202W
Falls Church, VA 22046-3301
703-248-5065

Fauquier County - 061

P.O. Box 149, Warrenton, VA 20188-0149
540-422-8163

Floyd County - 063

Refund: P.O. Box 1498, Richmond, VA 23218-1498
Tax Due: P.O. Box 760, Richmond, VA 23218-0760
540-745-9345

Fluvanna County - 065

Refund: P.O. Box 1498, Richmond, VA 23218-1498
Tax Due: P.O. Box 760, Richmond, VA 23218-0760
434-591-1940

Franklin City - 620

207 West Second Ave., Franklin, VA 23851
757-562-8552

Franklin County - 067

1255 Franklin St., Ste. 102, Rocky Mt., VA 24151
540-483-3083

Frederick County - 069

Refund: P.O. Box 1498, Richmond, VA 23218-1498
Tax Due: P.O. Box 760, Richmond, VA 23218-0760
540-665-5681

Fredericksburg City - 630

P.O. Box 644, Fredericksburg, VA 22404
540-372-1004

Galax City* - 640

Refund: P.O. Box 1498, Richmond, VA 23218-1498
Tax Due: P.O. Box 760, Richmond, VA 23218-0760
276-236-2528

Giles County - 071

130 N. Main St., Pearisburg, VA 24134
540-921-3321

Gloucester County - 073

6489 Main St., Suite 137, Gloucester, VA 23061
804-693-3451

Goochland County - 075

P.O. Box 60, Goochland, VA 23063
804-556-5807

Grayson County - 077

P.O. Box 126, Independence, VA 24348
276-773-2381

Greene County - 079

Refund: P.O. Box 1498, Richmond, VA 23218-1498
Tax Due: P.O. Box 760, Richmond, VA 23218-0760
434-985-5211

Greensville County - 081

1781 Greensville County Circle, Room 132,
Emporia, VA 23847
434-348-4227

Halifax County - 083

P.O. Box 1847, Halifax, VA 24558
434-476-3314

Hampton City - 650

P.O. Box 636, Hampton, VA 23669-0636
757-727-6690

Hanover County - 085

P.O. Box 129, Hanover, VA 23069
804-365-6129

Harrisonburg City - 660

409 S Main St., Harrisonburg, VA 22801-3610
540-432-7704

Henrico County* - 087

Refund: P.O. Box 1498, Richmond, VA 23218-1498
Tax Due: P.O. Box 760, Richmond, VA 23218-0760
804-501-4263

Henry County - 089

P.O. Box 1077, Collinsville, VA 24078-1077
276-634-4690

Highland County - 091

P.O. Box 148, Monterey, VA 24465
540-468-2142

Hopewell City - 670

P.O. Box 1604, Hopewell, VA 23860
804-541-2237

Isle of Wight County - 093

P.O. Box 107, Isle of Wight, VA 23397-0107
757-365-6301

James City County - 095

P.O. Box 283, Williamsburg, VA 23187
757-253-6695

King and Queen County - 097

P.O. Box 178, King & Queen Courthouse, VA 23085
804-785-5976

King George County - 099

10459 Courthouse Dr., Suite 101,
King George, VA 22485-3865
540-775-4664

King William County - 101

Refund: P.O. Box 1498, Richmond, VA 23218-1498
Tax Due: P.O. Box 760, Richmond, VA 23218-0760
804-769-4941

Lancaster County - 103

8311 Mary Ball Rd., Room 203, Lancaster, VA 22503
804-462-7920

Lee County - 105

P.O. Box 96, Jonesville, VA 24263
276-346-7722

COUNTIES and CITIES (CONTINUED)

Lexington City - 678

300 E Washington St, Room 103, Lexington, VA 24450
540-462-3701

Loudoun County - 107

Refund: P.O. Box 1498, Richmond, VA 23218-1498
Tax Due: P.O. Box 760, Richmond, VA 23218-0760
703-777-0260

Louisa County - 109

1 Woolfolk Ave. Ste.203, Louisa, VA 23093
540-967-3432

Lunenburg County - 111

11512 Courthouse Rd., Ste. 101, Lunenburg, VA 23952
434-696-2516

Lynchburg City - 680

P.O. Box 858, Lynchburg, VA 24505-0858
434-455-3870

Madison County - 113

P.O. Box 56, Madison, VA 22727
540-948-4421

Manassas City - 683

Refund: P.O. Box 1498, Richmond, VA 23218-1498
Tax Due: P.O. Box 760, Richmond, VA 23218-0760
703-257-8222

Manassas Park City - 685

Refund: P.O. Box 1498, Richmond, VA 23218-1498
Tax Due: P.O. Box 760, Richmond, VA 23218-0760
703-335-8825

Martinsville City - 690

Refund: P.O. Box 1498, Richmond, VA 23218-1498
Tax Due: P.O. Box 760, Richmond, VA 23218-0760
276-403-5131

Mathews County - 115

Refund: P.O. Box 1498, Richmond, VA 23218-1498
Tax Due: P.O. Box 760, Richmond, VA 23218-0760
804-725-7168

Mecklenburg County - 117

P.O. Box 360, Boydton, VA 23917
434-738-6191, Ext. 4272

Middlesex County - 119

Refund: P.O. Box 1498, Richmond, VA 23218-1498
Tax Due: P.O. Box 760, Richmond, VA 23218-0760
804-758-5331

Montgomery County - 121

755 Roanoke St., Ste. 1-A, Christiansburg, VA 24073
540-382-5710

Nelson County - 125

P.O. Box 246, Lovingston, VA 22949
434-263-7070

New Kent County - 127

Refund: P.O. Box 1498, Richmond, VA 23218-1498
Tax Due: P.O. Box 760, Richmond, VA 23218-0760
804-966-9610

Newport News City - 700

2400 Washington Ave., Newport News, VA 23607
757-926-8653

Norfolk City - 710

P.O. Box 2260, Norfolk, VA 23501-2260
757-664-7885

Northampton County - 131

P.O. Box 65, Eastville, VA 23347
757-678-0446

Northumberland County - 133

P.O. Box 309, Heathsville, VA 22473
804-580-4600

Norton City - 720

P.O. Box 347, Norton, VA 24273
276-679-0031

Nottoway County - 135

P.O. Box 5, Nottoway, VA 23955
434-645-9317

Orange County - 137

P.O. Box 389, Orange, VA 22960
540-672-4441

Page County - 139

103 S. Court St., Suite C, Luray, VA 22835
540-743-3840

Patrick County - 141

Refund: P.O. Box 1498, Richmond, VA 23218-1498
Tax Due: P.O. Box 760, Richmond, VA 23218-0760
276-694-7131

Petersburg City - 730

144 N. Sycamore St., Petersburg, VA 23803
804-733-2315

Pittsylvania County - 143

P.O. Box 272, Chatham, VA 24531-0272
434-432-7940

Poquoson City - 735

500 City Hall Ave., Poquoson, VA 23662
757-868-3020

Portsmouth City - 740

801 Crawford St., Portsmouth, VA 23704
757-393-8773

Powhatan County - 145

3834 Old Buckingham Rd., Ste. C, Powhatan, VA
23139
804-598-5616

Prince Edward County - 147

P.O. Box 446, Farmville, VA 23901
434-392-3231

Prince George County - 149

P.O. Box 155, Prince George, VA 23875
804-722-8740

Prince William County* - 153

Refund: P.O. Box 1498, Richmond, VA 23218-1498
Tax Due: P.O. Box 760, Richmond, VA 23218-0760
703-792-6710

Pulaski County - 155

52 West Main Street, Ste. 200, Pulaski, VA 24301
540-980-7750

Radford City - 750

Refund: P.O. Box 1498, Richmond, VA 23218-1498
Tax Due: P.O. Box 760, Richmond, VA 23218-0760
540-731-3613

Rappahannock County - 157

P.O. Box 115, Washington, VA 22747
540-675-5370

Richmond City - 760

Refund: P.O. Box 1498, Richmond, VA 23218-1498
Tax Due: P.O. Box 760, Richmond, VA 23218-0760
804-646-6474

Richmond County - 159

P.O. Box 366, Warsaw, VA 22572
804-333-3722

Roanoke City - 770

P.O. Box 718, Roanoke, VA 24004
540-853-6543

Roanoke County - 161

P.O. Box 21709, Roanoke, VA 24018
540-772-2049

Rockbridge County - 163

P.O. Box 1160, Lexington, VA 24450
540-463-3431

Rockingham County - 165

20 E. Gay St., Harrisonburg, VA 22802
540-564-3000

Russell County - 167

137 Highland Dr., Ste. C, Lebanon, VA 24266
276-889-8018

Salem City - 775

P.O. Box 869, Salem, VA 24153-0869
540-375-3019

Scott County - 169

190 Beech Street, Suite 206, Gate City, VA 24251
276-386-7692

Shenandoah County - 171

Refund: P.O. Box 1498, Richmond, VA 23218-1498
Tax Due: P.O. Box 760, Richmond, VA 23218-0760
540-459-6170

Smyth County - 173

P.O. Box 985, Marion, VA 24354
276-682-4040

Southampton County - 175

Refund: P.O. Box 1498, Richmond, VA 23218-1498
Tax Due: P.O. Box 760, Richmond, VA 23218-0760
757-653-3030

Spotsylvania County - 177

P.O. Box 175, Spotsylvania, VA 22553
540-507-7058

Stafford County - 179

P.O. Box 98, Stafford, VA 22555-0098
540-658-4132

Staunton City - 790

P.O. Box 4, Staunton, VA 24402-0004
540-332-3829

Suffolk City - 800

P.O. Box 1459, Suffolk, VA 23439-1459
757-514-4260

Surry County - 181

P.O. Box 35, Surry, VA 23883
757-294-5225

Sussex County - 183

P.O. Box 1398, Sussex, VA 23884
434-246-1030

Tazewell County - 185

135 Court St., Suite 301, Tazewell, VA 24651-0020
276-385-1235

Virginia Beach City - 810

2401 Courthouse Dr., Bldg. 1,
Virginia Beach, VA 23456
757-385-4483

Warren County - 187

P.O. Box 1775, Front Royal, VA 22630-0038
540-635-2651

Washington County - 191

One Government Center Place, Ste. C,
Abingdon, VA 24210
276-676-6270

Waynesboro City - 820

503 W. Main St., Room 107, Waynesboro, VA 22980
540-942-6612

Westmoreland County - 193

P.O. Box 68, Montross, VA 22520
804-493-0113

Williamsburg City - 830

P.O. Box 245, Williamsburg, VA 23187
757-220-6150

Winchester City - 840

21 South Kent St., Ste. 100, Winchester, VA 22601
540-667-1815

Wise County - 195

P.O. Box 1278, Wise, VA 24293
276-328-3556

Wythe County - 197

225 S. 4th Street, Room 101, Wytheville, VA 24382
276-223-6015

York County - 199

P.O. Box 90, Yorktown, VA 23690-0090
757-890-3381

You may mail your income tax return directly to the Department of Taxation at the addresses listed below or to your Commissioner of the Revenue at the above address.

REFUND RETURNS
Virginia Department of Taxation
P.O. Box 1498
Richmond, VA 23218-1498

TAX DUE RETURNS
Virginia Department of Taxation
P.O. Box 760
Richmond, VA 23218-0760