

Alabama Department of Revenue



revenue.alabama.gov

Form 40NR Booklet

■ Nonresidents Only ■ Forms and Instructions

2025



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Index

A

Address Change ... 14
Addresses of Taxpayer Service
Centers ... 3
Alimony or Separate Maintenance
Amount paid ... 13
Amount received ... 11
Amended Return ... 14
Amount You Owe ... 10
Annuities ... 11 and 12
Armed Forces, Members of ... 4

B

Business income or (Loss)
(Federal Schedule C) ... 12
Business Use of Home ... 19

C

Casualty and Theft Losses ... 18
Corresponding With Alabama
Department of Revenue ... 14

D

Death of Taxpayer ... 14 and 15
Dependents ... 9
Dividend Income ... 11 and 19
Domicile ... 4

E

E-Check ... 10
Educational Expenses ... 19
Employee Business Expenses ... 19
Estates and Trusts ... 12 and 20
Estimated Tax ... 10 and 15
Extension of Time to file ... 15

F

Farm Income or (Loss) ... 12
Federal Tax Deduction ... 9, 13, 14 and 27
Figuring Your Income Tax ... 9, 10 and 21-26
Filing Requirements —
When To File ... 5
Where To File ... 11
Which Form To File ... 5
Who Must File ... 4
Filing Status —
Which Box To Check ... 6
Forms, How To Get ... 29

G

Gains ... 12 and 20
General Information ... 14
Gifts to Charity ... 17 and 18

H

Head of Family ... 6

I

Income (Examples) —
You Must Report ... 7
You Do Not Report ... 7 and 8
Income Tax Withheld (Alabama) ... 8
Income Tax Deduction (Federal) ... 9, 13, 14 and 27
Interest Income ... 11 and 19
Interest — Late Payment of Tax ... 14
Interest — Penalty on Early
Withdrawal of Savings ... 13
Individual Retirement Arrangement (IRA) ... 13
Itemized Deductions ... 8 and 15-19

K

Keogh Plan — Deduction For ... 13

L

Losses ... 12 and 20

M

Married Persons — Filing Joint or
Separate Return ... 6
Medical and Dental Expenses ... 16
Military Personnel —
Residents of Alabama ... 4
Nonresidents of Alabama ... 4
Moving Expenses ... 13
Miscellaneous Itemized Deductions ... 18
Mutual Funds ... 19

N

Name and Address ... 6
Nonresidents of Alabama —
Which Form To File ... 5
Who Must File ... 4

O

Other Income ... 8 and 12

P

Partnerships ... 12 and 20
Payments —
Check/Money Order ... 10

Credit Card ... 10
ACH Debit (E-Check) ... 10

Penalty —
Criminal Liability ... 14
Late Filing ... 14
Late Payment of Tax ... 14
Other Penalties ... 14
Pensions ... 11 and 12
Personal Exemption ... 6
Preparer, Tax Return ... 11

Q

Qualified Long-Term Care ... 18

R

Records — How Long To Keep ... 14
Refund, When Should I Receive? ... 15
Rents and Royalties ... 12 and 20
Requesting a Copy of Your Tax Return ... 14
Rounding Off To Whole Dollars ... 8

S

S Corporations ... 12 and 20
Salaries ... 8
Schedules A, B, D, E, no Sch. CR
on 40NR ... 15-19
Self-employed Health
Insurance Premiums ... 13
Setoff Debt Collection ... 15
Sign Your Return ... 11
Single Person ... 6
Social Security Number ... 6
Standard Deduction ... 8 and 9
Steps For Preparing Your Return ... 5
Students and Dependents ... 5
Substitute Forms ... 14

T

Tax Assistance for Taxpayers ... 3
Tax Tables ... 21-26

W

What's New ... 2
Where to file Form 40NR ... 11

What's New For 2025

Identity Quiz — If you happen to receive a notice to complete an ID Confirmation Quiz, it is not because you are suspected of ID theft. The purpose of the quiz is to protect your identity as the filer and prevent loss of taxpayer dollars to thieves.

Vehicle Loan Interest — Section 40-18-15 provides a deduction for vehicle loan interest paid on new qualified vehicles in 2025 through 2028 meeting certain requirements. See page 17 for more information on this interest deduction.

Military Income Exemption — Act 2024-0170 amends Section 40-18-3 to expand the current state income tax exemption on military pay for certain compensation of National Guard and Reserve members who are

deployed to locations outside the United States or activated to support certain emergencies. See "Examples of Income You Do Not Report" on page 7 for more information.

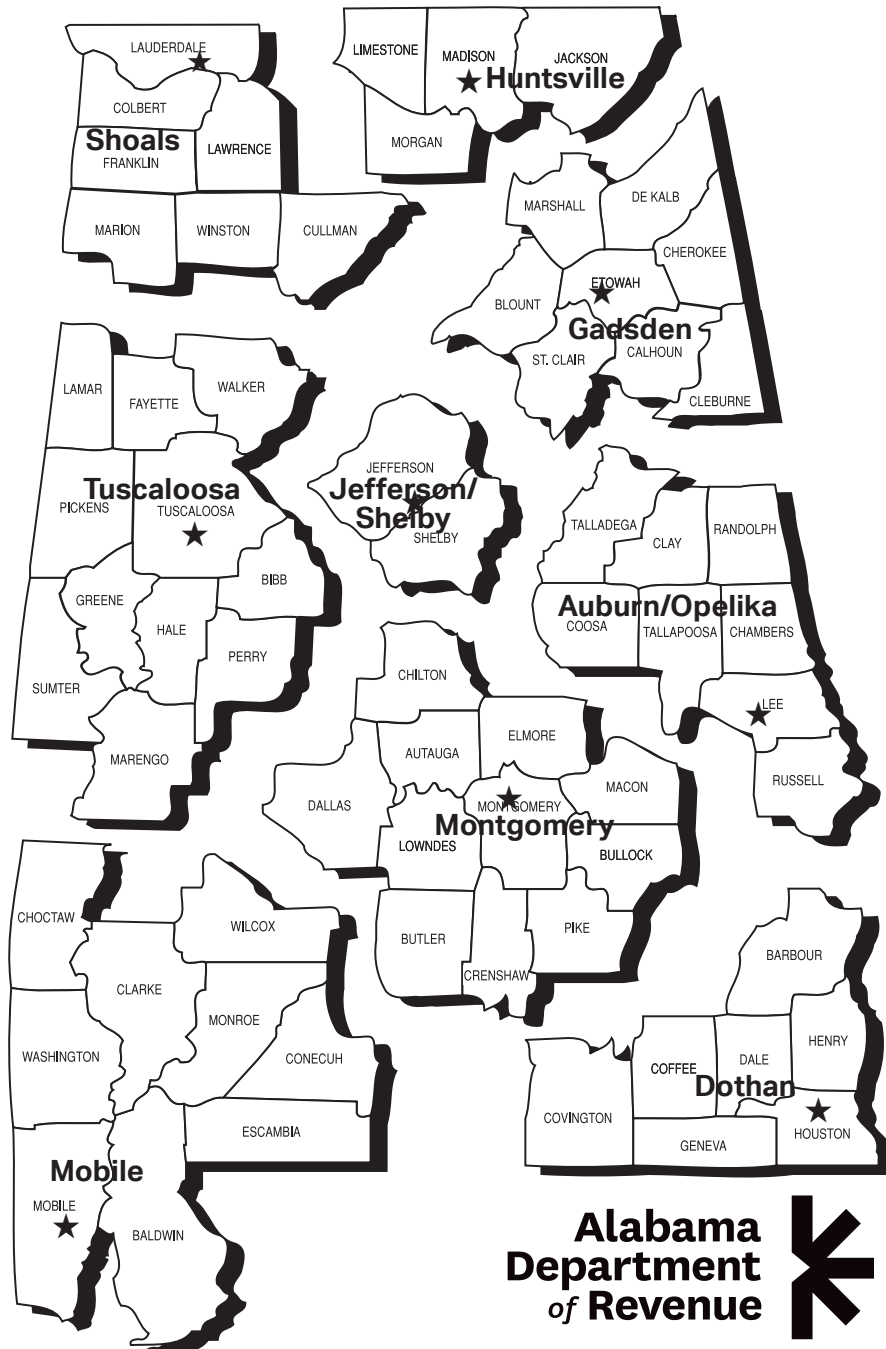
Sound Money Tax Neutrality Act — Act 2024-0447 amends Section 40-18-14 to exclude net capital gains derived from the exchange of precious metal bullion from state income taxes. See "Examples of Income You Do Not Report" on page 7 for more information.

Alabama Workforce Housing Tax Credit — Act 2024-302 provides an annual credit of up to \$2M per project for up to 10 years for a qualified workforce housing project. The Alabama Housing Finance Authority (AHFA) is the administering agency for determining the qualifying projects. See Schedule OC instructions for more information.

Childcare Facility Tax Credit — Act 2024-303 provides a tax incentive for Alabama childcare providers who own and operate a qualified childcare facility. The incentive is based on the facility's quality rating and average monthly number of eligible children. See Schedule OC instructions for more information.

Employer Tax Credit — Act 2024-303 provides a tax incentive to Alabama employers who are not childcare providers who support their employees' childcare needs by offering financial assistance for the provision of childcare. See Schedule OC instructions for more information.

Employer Provider Credit — Act 2024-303 provides a tax incentive to Alabama childcare providers who incur eligible expenses for the operation, maintenance, and/or updates of a qualified childcare facility. See Schedule OC instructions for more information.



Physical Addresses of Taxpayer Service Centers

Alabama income tax assistance may be obtained by calling or visiting any of the Alabama Department of Revenue Taxpayer Service Centers listed below. Additional forms and instructions may also be obtained from these centers.

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <p>■ Auburn/Opelika Taxpayer Service Center
1800 Samford Trace Court, Suite 100
Auburn, AL 36830
Phone – (334) 887-9549</p> <p>■ Dothan Taxpayer Service Center
121 Adris Place
Dothan, AL 36303
Phone – (334) 793-5803</p> <p>■ Gadsden Taxpayer Service Center
701 Forrest Avenue
Gadsden, AL 35901
Phone – (256) 547-0554</p> | <p>■ Huntsville Taxpayer Service Center
4920 Corporate Drive, Suite H
Huntsville, AL 35805
Phone – (256) 837-2319</p> <p>■ Jefferson/Shelby Taxpayer Service Center
250 Riverchase Parkway East, 4th Floor
Hoover, AL 35244
Phone – (205) 733-2740</p> <p>■ Mobile Taxpayer Service Center
851 E. I-65 Service Road South, Bel Air Tower, Suite 100
Mobile, AL 36606
Phone – (251) 344-4737</p> | <p>■ Montgomery Taxpayer Service Center
2545 Taylor Road
Montgomery, AL 36117
Phone – (334) 242-2677</p> <p>■ Shoals Taxpayer Service Center
201 South Court Street, Suite 200
Florence, AL 35630
Phone – (256) 383-4631</p> <p>■ Tuscaloosa Taxpayer Service Center
1434 22nd Avenue
Tuscaloosa, AL 35401
Phone – (205) 759-2571</p> |
|---|--|--|

Refund Status

To check the status of your current year refund, go to our website at www.revenue.alabama.gov, then click on "Where's My Refund," or call our 24-hour toll-free Refund Hotline at 1-855-894-7391.

How To Use This Instruction Booklet

The instructions for **Form 40NR** are divided into five main sections.

- **SECTION 1** contains information on who must file, how to choose the correct form, and when to file a return.
- **SECTION 2** contains useful steps to help you prepare your return.
- **SECTION 3** contains specific instructions for most of the lines on your return.
- **SECTION 4** contains general information about such items as amending your tax return, how long to keep records, and when you should receive your refund.
- **SECTION 5** contains instructions for completing most of the schedules that may be attached to Form 40NR.

If you follow the steps in Section 2 and the specific instructions in Section 3, you should be able to fill in your return quickly and accurately.

SECTION

1 Filing Information

First, be certain you need to file a tax return. Your marital status, filing status, and gross income determine whether you have to file a tax return. Gross income usually means money, goods, and property you received on which you must pay tax. It does not include nontaxable benefits. See page 7 of the instructions to find out which types of income you should include.

Other Filing Requirements

Refunds. Even if your gross income was less than the amounts shown, you must file a return to get a refund if Alabama income tax was withheld from any amounts paid to you.

Domicile. Individuals who are domiciled in (or residents of) Alabama are subject to tax on their entire income whether earned within or without Alabama. This is true regardless of their physical presence within Alabama at any time during the taxable year. Domicile is where one lives, has a permanent home, and has the intention of returning when absent. Domicile may be by birth, choice, or operation of law. Each person has one and only one domicile which, once established, continues until a new one is established coupled with the abandonment of the old. Burden of proof regarding change of domicile is on the taxpayer even though he/she owns no property, earns no income, and has no place of abode in Alabama.

If an Alabama resident accepts employment in a foreign country for a definite or indefinite period of time with the intent of returning to the United States, the individual remains an Alabama resident and all income, wherever earned, is subject to Alabama income tax. This is true even if the taxpayer leaves no property in Alabama.

If a citizen of a foreign country comes to Alabama to work (no matter how long he stays), buys a home, secures an Alabama driver's license, does not intend to apply for U.S. Citizenship, and intends to ultimately return to the country of origin, the individual will be considered to have established domicile in Alabama. In other words, a foreign citizen domiciled in Alabama is liable for Alabama income tax on income earned from all sources.

Military Personnel (Residents). Military personnel whose legal residence is Alabama are subject to Alabama income tax on all income regardless of the source or where earned unless specifically exempt by Alabama law.

Military personnel (Army, Navy, Marine, Air Force, Merchant Marine, and Coast Guard) who were residents of Alabama upon entering military service remain residents of Alabama for income tax purposes regardless of the period of absence or actual place of residence until proof of change in home of record has been made. The burden of proof is on the taxpayer though he owns no property, earns no income, or has no place of abode in Alabama. Under the provisions of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act, military personnel are not deemed to have lost their permanent residence in any state solely because they are absent in compliance with military orders. In addition, persons are not deemed to have acquired permanent residence in another state when they are required to be absent from their home state by virtue of military orders. If the husband and wife are both in military service, each could be a resident of a different state under the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act. A spouse not in military service has the same domicile as his/her spouse unless proven otherwise.

Military Personnel (Nonresidents). Nonresident military personnel merely having a duty station within Alabama (whose legal residence is not Alabama) are not required to file an Alabama income tax return unless they have earned income from Alabama sources other than military pay. If they have earned income in Alabama other than military pay, they are required to file Alabama Form 40NR. A married nonresident with income earned in Alabama may file either a separate return claiming himself or

You Must File A Return If...

You were a:	and your marital status at the end of 2025 was:	and your filing status is:	and your gross income was at least:
Full Year Resident	Single (including divorced and legally separated)	Single	\$ 4,500
		Head of family	\$ 8,200
	Married and living with your spouse at the end of 2025 (or on the date your spouse died)	Married, joint return	\$11,500
		Married, separate return	\$ 5,750
Part Year Resident	Single (including divorced and legally separated)	Single	\$ 4,500 (while an Alabama resident)
		Head of family	\$ 8,200 (while an Alabama resident)
	Married and living with your spouse at the end of 2025 (or on the date your spouse died)	Married, joint return	\$11,500 (while an Alabama resident)
		Married, separate return	\$ 5,750 (while an Alabama resident)
Nonresident	Single (including divorced and legally separated)	Single or head of family	Over the allowable prorated exemption.
	Married and living with your spouse at the end of 2025 (or on the date your spouse died)	Married, joint return	
		Married, separate return	

herself only, or a joint return claiming the total allowable personal exemption. The "Military Spouses Residency Relief Act" (Public Law 111-97) states that the income for services performed by the spouse of a service member shall not be deemed to be income for services performed or from sources within a tax jurisdiction of the United States if the spouse is not a resident of the jurisdiction in which the income is earned because the spouse is in the jurisdiction solely to be with the service member serving in compliance with military orders.

Dependent's and Student's Income. Dependents who are residents of Alabama must file a return if they meet the requirements under **You Must File A Return IF...** on page 4. A student's income is fully taxable to the same extent as other individuals who are required to file a return. If a return is required, the dependent or student can claim a personal exemption of \$1,500 and his or her parents may claim a dependent exemption if they provided more than 50% of the total support. See Dependent Exemption on page 9.

When To File

You should file as soon as you can after January 1, 2026, but no later than the due date of the federal return. If you file late, you may have to pay penalties and interest. (See **Penalties and Interest** on page 14.) If you know you cannot file your return by the due date, you do not need to file for an extension. You will automatically be granted an extension until October 15, 2026. If you anticipate that you will owe additional tax on your return, you should submit your payment with a payment voucher (Form 40V) with the box "Automatic Extension Payment" checked by the due date of the federal return.

Except in cases where taxpayers are abroad, no extension will be granted for more than 6 months.

An extension means only that you will not be assessed a penalty for filing your return after the due date. Interest on the additional tax due from the due date of the return and any penalties will be assessed if applicable to your return.

Original returns must be filed within two years of the date the taxes are paid to be eligible for a refund. Criminal liability could result from a continued failure to file returns. (Refer to "**Criminal Liability**" on Page 14.)

Which Form To File

You MAY Use Form 40A If You Meet ALL The Following Conditions:

- You were a resident of Alabama for the entire year,
- You do not itemize deductions,
- You do not claim any adjustments to income such as an IRA deduction, alimony paid, federal income tax paid for a prior year, etc.,
- You do not have income from sources other than salaries and wages, except for interest and div-

idend income, which cannot exceed \$1,500,

- You are not claiming income or a loss from Schedules C, D, E, or F, and
- You are not claiming credit for taxes paid to another state.

You MUST Use Form 40 If:

- You were a full or part-year resident of Alabama and do not meet **ALL** of the requirements to file Form 40A, and
- You are itemizing deductions.

You MUST Use Form 40NR If:

- You are not a resident of Alabama and you received taxable income from Alabama sources or for performing services within Alabama and your gross income from Alabama sources exceeds the allowable prorated personal exemption, or filing Married Filing Joint under the "Military Spouses Residency Relief Act." Nonresidents must prorate the personal exemption. If your Alabama gross income exceeds the prorated amount, a return must be filed.

You MUST Use Both Form 40 and Form 40NR If:

- You had sufficient income to require the filing of a part-year return and also had income from Alabama sources while a non-resident during the same tax year. In this case, both the total personal exemption **and** the dependent exemption **must** be claimed in the part-year resident return. No exemption can be claimed on the nonresident return. The part year resident return should include only income and deductions incurred during the period of residency. The nonresident return should include only income and deductions incurred during the period of non-residency.

SECTION

2 Steps for Preparing Your Return

By following these five useful steps, and reading the specific instructions that follow, you should be able to prepare your return quickly and accurately.

Step 1

Collect all your necessary records.

Income Records. These include any **Forms W-2, W-2G, and 1099** that you have. If you do not receive a Form W-2 by February 1, OR if the one you receive is incorrect, please contact your employer as soon as possible. Only your employer can give you a Form W-2, and only he or she can correct it.

If you have someone prepare your return for you, make sure that person has all your income and expense records so he or she can fill in your return cor-

rectly. Remember, even if your return is prepared incorrectly by someone else, you are still responsible.

Itemized Deductions. If you itemize deductions (Forms 40 or 40NR), some of the records you need are:

- Medical and dental payment records.
- Real estate and personal property tax receipts.
- Interest payment records for a home mortgage.

Step 2

Obtain any forms or schedules you may need.

The fastest way to obtain forms is to **download them from our website www.revenue.alabama.gov**. Also see page 29 for more information.

Step 3

Check your return to make sure it is correct.

See **Common Mistakes** on page 11.

Step 4

Sign and date your return.

Form 40, 40A, or 40NR is not considered a return unless you sign it. Please sign in black ink only. Your spouse must also sign if it is a joint return. Original signatures are required or the return will not be accepted.

Step 5

Attach all necessary forms and schedules.

Attach the state copies of all **Forms W-2, W-2G, 1099's** and completed copy of your federal form to the front of your return. Attach schedules and forms in sequential order starting with Form 40NR.

If you need more space on forms or schedules, attach separate sheets and use the same format as the printed forms, but show your totals on the printed forms. Please use sheets that are the same size as the forms and schedules. Be sure to put your name and social security number on these separate sheets, and attach them at the end of the return.

Before mailing your return, check to make sure you have retained an exact copy for your records. If you owe tax, be sure to include payment and Form 40V with your return. Please see page 10 for additional payment options.

SECTION

3 Specific Instructions

Name and Address

Please type or print your name, address, and social security number in the appropriate blocks.

If you live in an apartment, please include your apartment number in the address. If the post office delivers mail to your P.O. Box number rather than to your street address, write the P.O. Box number instead of your street address.

Social Security Number

Each year thousands of taxpayers file returns using an incorrect social security number. Usually this number belongs to another taxpayer. It is very important that you file your return using the correct social security number. Failure to use your correct social security number(s) in the space(s) provided WILL DELAY the processing of your refund. Listed below are a few of the common reasons that a social security number is reported incorrectly:

- failure to place number on return,
- memorized wrong number,
- copied number wrong,
- gave an incorrect number to the tax preparer,
- gave your employer an incorrect number.

IMPORTANT: Check your W-2 forms. Your employer may be reporting an incorrect number for you.

If you are married and filing a joint return, write both social security numbers in the blocks provided.

If you are married and filing separate Alabama returns, write your spouse's social security number on line 3.

If your spouse is a nonresident alien, has no income, does not have a social security number, and you file a separate return, check the "NRA" box and leave the block for your spouse's social security number blank. If you and your spouse file a joint return, your spouse must have a social security number.

If you or your spouse do not have a social security number, please get **Form SS-5** from a Social Security Administration (SSA) office. File it with your local SSA office early enough to get your number before April 15.

IMPORTANT: Notify the Social Security Administration (SSA) immediately in the event you have changed your name because of marriage, divorce, etc., so the name on your tax return is the same as the name the SSA has on record. This helps prevent delays in processing your return.

Filing Status and Personal Exemption Lines 1 through 4

You should check only the box that describes your filing status. The personal exemption will be determined by your filing status on the last day of the tax year.

Single

Consider yourself single if on December 31, you were unmarried or separated from your spouse either by divorce or separate maintenance decree.

If you check box 1, multiply \$1,500 by the percentage on line 10, and enter the result on line 15.

Married

Joint or Separate Returns?

Joint Returns. Most married couples pay less tax if they file a joint return. You must report all income, exemptions, deductions, and credits for you and your spouse. **Both** of you must sign the return even if only one of you had income. Common law marriages entered into **before** January 1, 2017, are recognized by the State of Alabama for income tax purposes.

You and your spouse can file a joint return if you were living together on December 31, 2025, even if you did not live together for the entire year. Both of you are responsible for any tax due on a joint return, so if one of you does not pay the other may have to.

Note: If you file a joint return, you may not, after the due date of the return, choose to file separate returns for that year.

If your spouse died in 2025, you can file a joint return for 2025. You can also file a joint return if your spouse died in 2026 before filing a 2025 return. For details on how to file a joint return, see **Death of Taxpayer** on page 14 and 15.

If you check box 2, multiply \$3,000 by the percentage on line 10, and enter the result on line 15.

Separate Returns. You can file separate returns if both you and your spouse had income, or if only one of you had income.

If you file a separate return, report **only** your own income, exemptions, deductions, and credits. You are responsible only for the tax due on your return.

Note: Alabama is not a community property state.

If you file a separate return, write your spouse's social security number in the space on line 3.

If your spouse does not file, attach a statement explaining why your spouse is not required to file.

If you check box 3, multiply \$1,500 by the percentage on line 10, and enter the result on line 15.

Head of Family

An individual shall be considered Head of Fam-

ily if, and only if, such individual is not married at the close of their tax year, is not a surviving spouse and their qualifying dependent is not a foster child.

You may check the box on line 4 **ONLY IF** on December 31, 2025, you were unmarried or legally separated and meet either test 1 or test 2 below:

Test 1. You paid **more than half** the cost of keeping up a home for the entire year provided that the home was the main home for your parent whom you can claim as a dependent. Your parent did not have to live with you in your home.

OR

Test 2. You paid **more than half** the cost of keeping up a home in which you lived and in which one of the following also lived for more than 6 months of the year (temporary absences, such as for vacation or school, are counted as time lived in the home):

a. Your **unmarried** child, grandchild, great-grandchild, etc., adopted child, or stepchild. This child does not have to be your dependent.

b. Your **married** child, grandchild, great-grandchild, etc., adopted child, or stepchild. This child must be your dependent. However if your child's other parent claims him or her as a dependent under the federal rules for **Children of Divorced or Separated Parents**, this child does not have to be your dependent.

c. Any relative whom you can claim as a dependent. (See definition of a dependent on page 9.)

If the person for whom you kept up a home was born or died during the year, you may still file as Head of Family if the home was that person's main home for the part of the year he or she was alive.

If you check box 4, multiply \$3,000 by the percentage on line 10, and enter the result on line 15.

Special Rules

A nonresident taxpayer who receives income from Alabama sources or for performing services within Alabama and who also had income while a resident of Alabama during the same tax year must file both the Alabama Nonresident Form 40NR and the Alabama part-year Form 40. **If you are required to file both returns, the total personal exemption and the dependent exemption must be claimed on the part-year return (Form 40). No personal exemption or dependent exemption can then be claimed on the nonresident return (Form 40NR).**

Income

A nonresident of Alabama is subject to tax on all income received within or for services performed in Alabama and amounts received from the sale of property located in Alabama unless specifically exempt. The term "income" includes, but is not limited to; salaries, wages, commissions, income from business or professions, alimony, rents, royalties, inter-

est, dividends, and profits from sales of real estate, stocks, or bonds. Military pay is not taxable for non-residents of Alabama.

Examples of Income You MUST Report

The following kinds of income should be reported on Forms 40, 40A, or 40NR and related forms and schedules. You may need some of the forms and schedules listed below:

- Wages including salaries, fringe benefits, bonuses, commissions, fees, and tips.
- Dividends (Schedule B).
- Interest (Schedule B) on: bank deposits, bonds, notes, Federal Income Tax Refunds, mortgages on which you receive payments, accounts with saving and loan associations, mutual savings banks, credit unions, etc.
- Original Issue Discount (Schedule B).
- Distributions from an Individual Retirement Arrangement (IRA) including SEPs (Simplified Employee Pension) and DECs, if you excluded these amounts in a prior year (Schedule RS).
- Bartering income (fair market value of goods or services you received in return for your services).
- Business expense reimbursements you received that are more than you spent for the expenses.
- Amounts received in place of wages from accident and health plans (including sick pay and disability pensions) if your employer paid for the policy.
- Alimony or separate maintenance received from and deductible by your spouse or former spouse.
- Life insurance proceeds from a policy you cashed in if the proceeds are more than the premium you paid.
- Profits from businesses and professions (Federal Schedule C or C-EZ).
- Your share of profits from partnerships and S Corporations (Schedule E).
- Profits from farming (Federal Schedule F).
- Lump-sum distributions.
- Gains from the sale or exchange (including barter) of real estate, securities, coins, gold, silver, gems, or other property (Schedule D).
- Gains from the sale of your personal residence as reported on your Federal return (Schedule D).
- Rents and Royalties (Schedule E).
- Your share of estate or trust income (Schedule E).
- Prizes and awards (contests, lotteries, and gambling winnings) (W-2G).
- Income from sources outside the United

States.

- Director's fees.
- Fees received as an executor or administrator of an estate.
- Embezzled or other illegal income.
- Refunds of Federal Income tax if previously deducted in a prior year and resulted in a tax benefit.
- Payments received as a member of a military service generally are taxable except for combat pay and certain allowances.
- Jury duty pay.
- Nonqualified Withdrawal from Alabama College Counts 529 Fund.

Examples of Income You DO NOT Report

Do not include these amounts when deciding if you must file a return.

- United States Retirement System benefits.
- State of Alabama Teachers' Retirement System benefits.
- State of Alabama Employees' Retirement System benefits.
- State of Alabama Judicial Retirement System benefits.
- Military retirement pay.
- Tennessee Valley Authority Pension System benefits.
- United States Government Retirement Fund benefits.
- Payments from a Defined Benefit Retirement Plan in accordance with IRC 414(j). **Contact your retirement plan administrator to determine if your plan qualifies.**
- Federal Railroad Retirement benefits.
- Federal Social Security benefits.
- State income tax refunds.
- Unemployment compensation.
- Welfare benefits.
- Disability retirement payments (and other benefits) paid by the Veteran's Administration.
- Workman's compensation benefits, insurance damages, etc., for injury or sickness.
- Death benefits received by a designated beneficiary of a peace officer or fireman killed in the line of duty.
- Child support.
- Gifts, money, or other property you inherit or that was willed to you.
- Dividends on veteran's life insurance.
- Life insurance proceeds received because of a person's death.

■ Interest on obligations of the State of Alabama or any county, city, or municipality of Alabama.

■ Interest on obligations of the United States or any of its possessions.

■ Amounts you received from insurance because you lost the use of your home due to fire or other casualty to the extent the amounts were more than the cost of your normal expenses while living in your home. (You must report as income reimbursements for normal living expenses.)

■ Military allowances paid to active duty military, National Guard, and active reserves for quarters, subsistence, uniforms, and travel.

■ Subsistence allowance received by law enforcement and corrections officers of the State of Alabama.

■ All retirement compensation received by an eligible fire fighter or a designated beneficiary from any Alabama firefighting agency.

■ All retirement compensation received by an eligible peace officer or a designated beneficiary from any Alabama police retirement system.

■ Income earned while serving as a foreign missionary after first serving 24 months as a missionary in a foreign country.

■ Compensation received from the United States for active service as a member of the Armed Forces, including members of the National Guard and Reserve, in a combat zone designated by the President of the United States, deployed to locations outside the United States or activated by the Governor of Alabama or the President of the United States to support state or federal response to emergencies within or outside of the United States.

■ An amount up to \$50,000 for Tax Years 2020 and forward received as severance, unemployment compensation or termination pay, or as income from a supplemental income plan, or both, by an employee who, **as a result of administrative downsizing**, is terminated, laid-off, fired, or displaced from his or her employment, shall be exempt from state income tax. **If the exempt severance pay is included in your state wages, contact your employer for a corrected W-2.**

■ Beginning January 1, 1998, all benefits received from Alabama Prepaid Affordable College Tuition Contracts (PACT).

■ Qualified withdrawals from an Alabama 529 savings plan.

■ Beginning January 1, 2016, all income, interest, dividends, gains or benefits of any kind received from an ABLE (Achieving Better Life Experience) savings account.

■ Effective with tax year 2020, insurance benefits received by a certified firefighter as a result of a cancer diagnosis to any extent the amounts are included in the federal adjusted gross income of the taxpayer and are not exempt under any other law. For more information please see Act 2019-361.

■ Beginning January 1, 2025, any net capital gain on the exchange of precious metal bullion. Precious metal bullion means coins, bars or rounds containing primarily refined gold, silver, platinum, or palladium that is marked and valued primarily by its weight, purity, and content.

Rounding Off To Whole Dollars

Round off cents to the nearest whole dollar on your return and schedules. You can drop amounts under 50 cents. Increase amounts from 50 to 99 cents to the next dollar. For example: \$1.39 becomes \$1.00, and \$2.69 becomes \$3.00.

Negative numbers - Please enter all negative numbers with negative signs (-). Do not use parenthesis ().

Line 5

Wages, Salaries, Tips, Etc.

Alabama tax withheld information must be reported on Schedule W-2. (See *Schedule W-2 instructions* for more information.)

The amount withheld is shown on the state copy of your Form W-2. This copy should be marked "To Be Filed With Your Alabama Income Tax Return."

Note: Do not change or alter the amount of tax withheld or wages reported on your Form W-2. If any amount is incorrect or illegible, you should contact your employer and request a corrected statement.

Do not include these taxes as Alabama income tax:

- Federal income tax,
- FICA tax (Social Security and Medicare),
- Local, city, or occupational tax, or
- Taxes paid to another state.

In Column A – Alabama tax withheld, enter the total amount from Schedule W-2, Line 18, Column G.

Income From ALL Sources. Report income from all sources on Schedule W-2, Column H. See Schedule W-2 instructions for more information. Show the total amount of wages, salaries, fees, commissions, tips, bonuses, and other amounts you were paid before taxes, insurance, etc. were taken out.

This includes the income earned in Alabama as well as the income earned outside of Alabama. Even though the income earned outside of Alabama is not taxable to Alabama, it must be included in order to determine the ratio of Alabama income to total income from all sources. This determines the personal exemption, dependent exemption, and itemized deductions or standard deduction you may claim in arriving at the income on which you figure the amount of tax you owe Alabama.

In Column B – "All Sources" enter the total income from Schedule W-2, Line 18, Column H.

Alabama Income. Report all W-2 information

on Schedule W-2. See *Schedule W-2 instructions* for more information. On column C – "Alabama Income", enter the amount from Schedule W-2, Line 18, Column I. The amount shown in the box headed "State Wages" on your **Form W-2** should be included on Schedule W-2. Report all wages, salaries, fees, commissions, tips, bonuses, and other amounts of income that were earned in Alabama even if you do not have a Form W-2. (These amounts should also have been included in Column B.)

Note: State of Alabama employees will find that the amount taxable for state purposes is, in most cases, more than the amount taxable for federal purposes. This is due to the fact that amounts deducted from their wages as "Contributions to the Alabama State Retirement System" qualify for deferral on the federal return, but do not qualify for deferral on the Alabama return.

Statutory Employees. If you were a statutory employee, the Statutory employee box of your W-2 form should be checked. Statutory employees include full time life insurance salespeople, certain agent or commission drivers and traveling salespeople, and certain homeworkers.

Please see the Schedule W-2 instructions for information on how to report your "Statutory Employee" wages.

Line 6

Other Income

All taxable income you received that is not reported on line 5 should be entered on line 6. This includes interest income, dividends, rents, royalties, gains from sale of property, etc.

See **Examples of Income You DO NOT Report** and **Examples of Income You MUST Report** on page 7 of these instructions for further details on income which should be included on this line.

If you have income from other sources, you must complete page 2, Part I and attach the appropriate schedule(s).

Line 8

Adjustments to Income

If you made payments to an Individual Retirement Arrangement (IRA), Keogh Retirement Plan, Simplified Employee Pension (SEP), paid self-employment health insurance premiums, incurred penalties for the early withdrawal of funds, or incurred deductible moving expenses, then these items should be shown as an adjustment to income.

For more information on the above deductions see the instructions on page 13 for page 2, Part II.

The adjustments to income from Part II, line 8 should be entered on page 1, line 8.

Line 10

Alabama Percentage of Adjusted Total Income

You must divide the amount on line 9, Column C, by the amount on line 9, Column B, to determine the ratio of Alabama Adjusted total income to the Adjusted total income from all sources. If the amount in Column C is larger than the amount in Column B, you should enter 100% on line 10. If the amount in Column C is a loss (less than 0) enter 0% on line 10.

Line 11

Other Adjustments

If you paid alimony, adoption expenses and/or qualifying health insurance for a small employer employee, you should show these amounts as other adjustments to income. The amount that needs to be entered on line 11, will come from the total other adjustments on page 2, part 3, line 4 and line 6 of your return. See instructions for page 2, part 3, on page 13 of this booklet for more instructions.

Line 12

Adjusted Gross Income

If the amount on Column C, line 12 is less than zero you may have a net operating loss that you can carry to another tax year. If you carry the loss back to earlier years, you should check the amended return box on your **Form 40NR** and attach **Form NOL-85** and/or **Form NOL-85A**.

Line 13

Itemized or Standard Deduction

You have the option to either itemize your deductions or you may claim the optional standard deduction. You should compute your deduction both ways to determine the option that gives you the larger deduction. If you elect to claim the standard deduction on your return and it later becomes necessary to change to itemized deductions, you may do so by filing an amended return.

If married and filing separate returns, both spouses must claim the same deduction unless the spouses have lived apart for the entire year, in which case each spouse may claim either deduction. However, neither spouse may claim a deduction for expenses paid by the other. See the instructions for **Schedule A** for items that may be claimed as an itemized deduction.

Itemized Deductions. If you elect to itemize your deductions, you should check box a on line 13 and complete and attach Schedule A. The amount shown on line 30 of Schedule A should be entered on line 13.

Standard Deduction. If you elect to claim the Standard Deduction, you should check box b on line 13, and use the chart on the next page to determine the Standard Deduction allowable on your return. A dependent or student may take the standard deduction even if claimed as a dependent by someone

else. The Standard Deduction must be prorated by the percentage on page 1, line 10.

Line 14

Federal Income Tax Deduction

A nonresident of Alabama may deduct from Alabama adjusted gross income **a portion of the Federal income tax due** on the 2025 Federal income tax return. In order to determine the amount deductible, you **must** complete page 2, Part IV of Form 40NR. The instructions for completing Part IV are on page 13 of this booklet.

Line 15

Personal Exemption

Enter the personal exemption amount from line 1, 2, 3, or 4 multiplied by the percentage on line 10. A dependent or student may take the personal exemption even if claimed as a dependent by someone else.

Line 16

Dependent Exemption

A dependent as defined under Alabama law is an individual **other than the taxpayer and his or her spouse** who received over 50% of his or her support from the taxpayer during the tax year **and** is also related to the taxpayer in one of the following relationships:

- Son
- Stepfather
- Daughter
- Mother-in-law

- Stepson
- Stepdaughter
- Legally adopted child
- Parent
- Grandparent
- Grandchild
- Brother
- Sister
- Stepbrother
- Stepsister
- Stepmother
- Father-in-law
- Brother-in-law
- Sister-in-law
- Son-in-law
- Daughter-in-law
- If related by blood:
- Uncle
- Aunt
- Nephew
- Niece

Note: You cannot claim a foster child, friend, cousin, yourself, or your spouse as a dependent under Alabama law.

Birth or Death of Dependent. You can take an exemption for a dependent who was born or who died during 2025 if he or she met the qualifications for a dependent while alive.

Support. You **must** have provided over 50% of the dependent's support in 2025. If you file a joint return, the support can be from you or your spouse. You **cannot** claim credit on an Alabama return for a dependent if you provided less than 50% of the support under Alabama law as you can under federal law in certain conditions.

If you are married and filing a separate return, you must consider **only** the amounts you **separately** furnished out of your income in determining whether or not you provided over 50% of the dependent's support. **Do not** include any amounts your spouse furnished for the support of the dependent.

In figuring total support, you must include money the dependent used for his or her own support even if this money was not taxable (for example: gifts, savings, welfare benefits). If your child was a student, do not include amounts he or she received as scholarships.

Support includes items such as food, a place to live, clothes, medical and dental care, recreation, and education. In figuring support use the actual cost of these items. However, the cost of a place to live is figured at its fair rental value.

In figuring support, **do not** include items such as income taxes, social security taxes, premiums for life insurance, or funeral expenses.

If you qualify to claim your child and/or other individuals as your dependent, you **must** complete on page 2, Part V. The total credit entered on page 2, Part V, line 4 should be entered on page 1, line 16.

Amount on Col. B, Line 12, Page 1	Dependent Exemption
0 - 50,000	1,000
50,001 - 100,000	500
Over 100,000	300

Line 19

Figuring Your Tax

You must figure your tax from the **Tax Tables** on pages 21-26 unless you are claiming a carryover or carryback net operating loss from another year.

Standard Deduction

Married Filing Joint		Married Filing Separate		Head of Family		Single	
Adjusted Gross Income (Col. B, Line 12)	Standard Deduction	Adjusted Gross Income (Col. B, Line 12)	Standard Deduction	Adjusted Gross Income (Col. B, Line 12)	Standard Deduction	Adjusted Gross Income (Col. B, Line 12)	Standard Deduction
\$ 0 – \$25,999	\$8,500	\$ 0 – \$12,999	\$4,250	\$ 0 – \$25,999	\$5,200	\$ 0 – \$25,999	\$3,000
\$26,000 – \$26,499	\$8,325	\$13,000 – \$13,249	\$4,162	\$26,000 – \$26,499	\$5,065	\$26,000 – \$26,499	\$2,975
\$25,500 – \$26,999	\$8,150	\$13,250 – \$13,499	\$4,074	\$26,500 – \$26,999	\$4,930	\$26,500 – \$26,999	\$2,950
\$27,000 – \$27,499	\$7,975	\$13,500 – \$13,749	\$3,986	\$27,000 – \$27,499	\$4,795	\$27,000 – \$27,499	\$2,925
\$27,500 – \$27,999	\$7,800	\$13,750 – \$13,999	\$3,898	\$27,500 – \$27,999	\$4,660	\$27,500 – \$27,999	\$2,900
\$28,000 – \$28,499	\$7,625	\$14,000 – \$14,249	\$3,810	\$28,000 – \$28,499	\$4,525	\$28,000 – \$28,499	\$2,875
\$28,500 – \$28,999	\$7,450	\$14,250 – \$14,499	\$3,722	\$28,500 – \$28,999	\$4,390	\$28,500 – \$28,999	\$2,850
\$29,000 – \$29,499	\$7,275	\$14,500 – \$14,749	\$3,634	\$29,000 – \$29,499	\$4,255	\$29,000 – \$29,499	\$2,825
\$29,500 – \$29,999	\$7,100	\$14,750 – \$14,999	\$3,546	\$29,500 – \$29,999	\$4,120	\$29,500 – \$29,999	\$2,800
\$30,000 – \$30,499	\$6,925	\$15,000 – \$15,249	\$3,458	\$30,000 – \$30,499	\$3,985	\$30,000 – \$30,499	\$2,775
\$30,500 – \$30,999	\$6,750	\$15,250 – \$15,499	\$3,370	\$30,500 – \$30,999	\$3,850	\$30,500 – \$30,999	\$2,750
\$31,000 – \$31,499	\$6,575	\$15,500 – \$15,749	\$3,282	\$31,000 – \$31,499	\$3,715	\$31,000 – \$31,499	\$2,725
\$31,500 – \$31,999	\$6,400	\$15,750 – \$15,999	\$3,194	\$31,500 – \$31,999	\$3,580	\$31,500 – \$31,999	\$2,700
\$32,000 – \$32,499	\$6,225	\$16,000 – \$16,249	\$3,106	\$32,000 – \$32,499	\$3,445	\$32,000 – \$32,499	\$2,675
\$32,500 – \$32,999	\$6,050	\$16,250 – \$16,499	\$3,018	\$32,500 – \$32,999	\$3,310	\$32,500 – \$32,999	\$2,650
\$33,000 – \$33,499	\$5,875	\$16,500 – \$16,749	\$2,930	\$33,000 – \$33,499	\$3,175	\$33,000 – \$33,499	\$2,625
\$33,500 – \$33,999	\$5,700	\$16,750 – \$16,999	\$2,842	\$33,500 – \$33,999	\$3,040	\$33,500 – \$33,999	\$2,600
\$34,000 – \$34,499	\$5,525	\$17,000 – \$17,249	\$2,754	\$34,000 – \$34,499	\$2,905	\$34,000 – \$34,499	\$2,575
\$34,500 – \$34,999	\$5,350	\$17,250 – \$17,499	\$2,666	\$34,500 – \$34,999	\$2,770	\$34,500 – \$34,999	\$2,550
\$35,000 – \$35,499	\$5,175	\$17,500 – \$17,749	\$2,578	\$35,000 – \$35,499	\$2,635	\$35,000 – \$35,499	\$2,525
\$35,500 and above	\$5,000	\$17,750 and above	\$2,500	\$35,500 and above	\$2,500	\$35,500 and above	\$2,500

Indicate the method you are using by checking the appropriate box. If you are claiming a net operating loss from another year, you must complete and attach **Form NOL-85A**.

Line 20

Net Tax Due Alabama

If you are using tax credits to reduce your tax liability, Schedule OC must be completed in order to compute your net tax due. You must check the box to indicate you are using Schedule OC to compute your net tax due. If you do not have any tax credits, enter the amount from line 19.

Credits - Schedule OC

Schedule OC must be completed for a credit claim and Individual taxpayers must register to set up an account in My Alabama Taxes (MAT) at www.myalabamataxes.alabama.gov for approval before claiming certain credits on their tax return. Once logged into MAT, a taxpayer will need to locate the "Individual Income Tax" account type, then select "Submit a Credit Claim" from the "Tax Incentives" section on the right margin of the page and follow a short series of steps to reserve their credit. For individuals who do not have a MAT account or are unable to set up a MAT account, go to the MAT homepage, select "Submit an Individual Credit Claim" from the "Individuals" section on the main page and follow a short series of steps to reserve your credit. If the credit claimed on an individual income tax return is from a Schedule K-1 issued by a pass through entity, the credit claim will be submitted by the entity and no action is required by the individual. Supporting documentation for certain credits is required to be uploaded in MAT. Taxpayers needing assistance with reserving a tax credit may call (334) 353-9770 or (334) 353-0602.

While all tax credits are reported on Schedule OC, some require a separate schedule to be completed before entering the results on Schedule OC and some require a MAT account to reserve their credit approval before submission on Schedule OC.

Please visit the Department's website for more information on the Schedule OC and Schedule OC instructions for each of the following tax credits: Alabama Enterprise Zone Credit, Basic Skills Education Credit, Rural Physician Credit, Coal Credit, Full Employment Act of 2011 Credit, Veterans Employment Act - Employers Credit, Veterans Employment Act- Business Start Up Expense Credit, Qualified Irrigation System/Reservoir System tax Credit, Alabama Accountability Tax Credit- School Transfer Credit, Alabama Accountability Act Credit - Scholarship Granting Organization (SGO) credit, Alabama Adoption Credit, 2013 Alabama Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit, Career Technical Dual Enrollment Credit, Investment Credit - Alabama Jobs Act, Alabama Renewal Act - Port Credit, Alabama Renewal Act - Growing Alabama Credit, 2017 Alabama Historic Tax Rehabilitation Credit, Railroad Modernization Act of 2019 Credit, Storm Shelter Credit, Volunteer Emergency Responders Tax

Credit, Innovate Alabama Tax Credit, Volunteer First Responder Mileage Income Tax Credit, Preceptor Tax Incentive Credit, Alabama Workforce Housing Tax Credit, Employer Tax Credit, Childcare Facility Tax Credit, Employer Provider Credit, and Income Tax Capital Credit. **For more information on credits see Schedule OC.**

Line 22

2025 Estimated Tax Payments/ Automatic Extension Payments

Enter on this line any payments you made on your estimated Alabama income tax (**Form 40ES**) for 2025 or automatic extension (Form 40V). Include any overpayments from your 2024 return that you applied to your 2025 estimated tax. (Do not include the balance you paid with your 2024 return in 2025 or any overpayment from 2024 that was refunded to you.)

If you and your spouse paid joint estimated tax but are now filing separate Alabama income tax returns, either of you may claim all of the amount paid, **OR** you can each claim a part of it. Please be sure to show both social security numbers on the separate returns. If you and your spouse paid separate estimated tax but are now filing a joint income tax return, add the amounts you each paid. These instructions also apply if your spouse died during the year.

Caution: It is very important that the social security numbers be the same on your current return, last year's return, and all of your estimate vouchers. The department will be unable to allow you proper credit for your payments unless the numbers are the same. If the department is unable to verify the amount claimed, you may be requested to submit copies of all your canceled checks substantiating the amount claimed. This will cause considerable delay in processing your return.

Name Change. If you changed your name because of marriage, divorce, etc., and you made estimated tax payments using your former name, attach a statement to Form 40NR explaining all the payments you and your spouse made in 2025 and the name(s) and social security number(s) under which you made the payments.

Line 23

Composite Tax Payments/Electing PTE Credit

If you are reporting income from a partnership or S corporation which filed Alabama Form PTE-C, any payment made on your behalf should be entered on Schedule CP. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2021, Act 2021-423 allows the owner, member, partner, or shareholder of an electing pass-through entity reporting income to be allowed a refundable credit in an amount equal to its pro rata or distributive share of the Alabama income tax paid by the electing pass-through entity with respect to the corresponding tax year. This amount needs to be reported on Schedule CP. The amount from Schedule CP, Section B, line 1 should be entered on line 23.

Line 24

Previous Payments

This line is for amended returns only. Enter the amount of your previous payment made with your original return and/or billing notices and amended return(s).

Line 25

Refundable Credit

This line is only for the refundable portion of Alabama Accountability Act, Adoption Credit, Historic Tax Rehabilitation Act of 2017 Credit, Childcare Facility Tax Credit or Employer Provider Credit. Enter the amount from Schedule OC, Section F, line F6.

Line 27

Previous Refund

This line is for amended returns only. Enter the amount of your previous refund from your original return and amended return(s).

Line 29

Amount You Owe

(If line 20 is larger than line 28)

Subtract line 28 from line 20 and add line 30, and enter the amount on line 29 - this is the amount you owe the State of Alabama.

Pay the full amount by **check or money order** payable to the "Alabama Department of Revenue." On your payment write your social security number, your daytime telephone number, and "2025 Form 40NR," and remit your payment with Form 40V.



Electronic Payment Option

You may pay your taxes online using your bank account (e-check), or a debit/credit card through MyAlabamaTaxes.gov.

If you have a My Alabama Tax (MAT) account, log on to your account and click on the "Make a Payment" link. If you do not have a MAT account, go to www.myalabamataxes.alabama.gov. Click on the "Make a Payment" link and complete the requested information.

Paying by e-check is free. There is a convenience fee for debit/credit card payments. Do not use Form 40V when paying by ACH Debit or credit card.

If you are paying with funds on a foreign bank you must include an additional \$25 exchange fee.

If payment for the full amount of tax due is not paid by the due date of the return, you will be charged interest and will be subject to penalties. (See **Penalties and Interest** on page 14 of these instructions.) More importantly, if you submit your return **without payment**, a final assessment may be entered by the Department. A final assessment which is not appealed is as conclusive as a judgment of a circuit court. The Department may then

proceed with collection by issuance of legal processes including recording of **tax liens, garnishment of wages or bank accounts, levy, or a writ of seizure** directed to the county sheriff as provided by Sections 40-1-2, 40-2-11(16), and 40-29-23, *Code of Alabama 1975*.

Line 30

Estimated Tax Penalty

If the amount you owe (line 29) exceeds \$500.00, you may be subject to an estimate, or underestimation penalty. Page 14 of this booklet provides additional information on these penalties, or you can complete Form 2210AL. See page 29, "How To Obtain Forms."

Line 31

Overpayment

(If line 28 is larger than line 20)

Subtract line 20 from line 28, and enter the amount on line 31 — this is the amount you overpaid.

Line 32

Applied to 2026 Estimated Tax

You may elect to credit all or part of the overpayment shown on line 31 to your 2026 estimated Tax. Once an election is made to apply this overpayment to your 2026 estimated tax, it cannot later be refunded to you or applied to pay additional tax for 2025.

Line 33

Refunded to You

If line 31 is greater than zero, subtract lines 30 and 32 from the amount on line 31. If your return is complete and contains no errors, you should receive your refund within 8 to 12 weeks after you mail it. See **When Should I Receive My Refund?** on page 15 of this booklet for further information about your refund.

Sign Your Return

Form 40NR is not considered a return unless you sign it. Please sign in black ink only. Your spouse must also sign if it is a joint return. If you are filing a joint return with your deceased spouse, see **Death of Taxpayer** on page 14 and 15.

Did You Have Someone Else Prepare Your Return? If you fill in your own return, the **Paid Preparer's Use Only** area should remain blank. Someone who prepares your return but does not charge you should not sign.

Generally, anyone who is paid to prepare your tax return must sign your return and fill in the other blanks in the **Paid Preparer's Use Only** area of the return.

If you have questions about whether a preparer is required to sign a return, please contact an Alabama Taxpayer Service Center.

The preparer required to sign your return **MUST:**

- Sign, by hand, in the space provided for the preparer's signature. (Signature stamps or labels are not acceptable.)
- Give you a copy of your return for your records in addition to the copy to be filed with the Alabama Department of Revenue.

BEFORE signing and mailing your return, you should review it to make sure the preparer has entered the correct name(s), address, and social security number(s) in the spaces provided and reported all of your income. **REMEMBER**, you are responsible for the information on your return even if you pay someone else to prepare it.

Please enter your daytime phone number. This will enable us to contact you and help speed your refund if there are any problems with processing your return.

Common Mistakes Which Delay Refunds

Errors delay your refund. This checklist should help you file your form correctly:

1. Is your address correct?
2. If you took the standard deduction, did you use the chart on page 9?
3. Did you include your W-2 forms and any other forms? Did you assemble all forms and schedules in the proper order? (See Step 5 on page 5.)
4. Is your math correct? (*Note: Check your math carefully when figuring your refund or amount you owe.*)
5. Did you find the correct tax in the Tax Table for your filing status and taxable income?
6. Did you write your social security number, daytime phone number, and "2025 Form 40NR" on your check or money order?
7. Did you sign and date your tax form?

If you want the Department to contact your tax preparer, please give permission to do so by checking the box above the signature line.

Where To File

If you are receiving a refund (Form 40NR, line 33), mail your return to:

Alabama Department of Revenue
P.O. Box 154
Montgomery, AL 36135-0001

If you are making a payment (Form 40NR, line 29), mail your return, Form 40V and payment to:

Alabama Department of Revenue
P.O. Box 2401
Montgomery, AL 36140-0001

If you are not receiving a refund or making a payment, mail your return to:

Alabama Department of Revenue
P.O. Box 327469

Montgomery, AL 36132-7469

Page 2, Part I

Other Income

All taxable income other than salaries, wages, commissions, etc. that is not reported on page 1, line 5 should be reported in page 2, Part I.

The total other income from all sources should be reported in Column B under the heading "All Sources." The income reported in Column B should be the same as would be reported by a resident of Alabama.

Example: You may be required to report interest income from obligations of the U.S. Government on your federal return, but since this income is not taxable to Alabama it should not be included in Column B.

All income you listed in Column B earned in the State of Alabama should also be listed in Column C under the heading "Alabama Sources." Use only the lines and schedules applicable to your types of income.

Line 1

Interest and Dividend Income

Any interest or dividend income received in 2025 with Alabama legal jurisdiction should be reported in Column C. All other interest or dividend items that would normally be taxable to an Alabama resident should be reported in Column B.

Note: Interest or Dividend items received from pass through entities such as Partnerships or S-Corporations should not be reported as separate line items on Schedule B, but should be included in total on the Alabama Schedule E.

If you received dividends and interest income of more than \$1,500 in 2025, you **must** complete and attach **Schedule B**. Enter the taxable amount shown in Schedule B on Part I, line 1.

Line 2

Alimony Received

Alimony and separate maintenance payments received by a nonresident of Alabama in 2025 are not taxable for Alabama purposes. However, any amounts you received in 2025 must be included in the total adjusted gross income from all sources to the same extent that it is includable on your 2025 Federal return. The amount received should be listed in Column B **only**. Do not include amounts you received which are child support.

Line 3

Pensions and Annuities

Pension and annuity payments received by a nonresident are not subject to Alabama tax. However, pension and annuity payments you received in 2025 that would be taxable to a resident of Ala-

bama must be included in the total adjusted gross income from all sources in order to compute the ratio of Alabama adjusted gross income to total adjusted gross income from all sources:

Payments you received from any of the following are not taxable and should not be included in the income reported on line 3:

- State of Alabama Teachers' Retirement.
- State of Alabama Employees' Retirement.
- State of Alabama Judicial Retirement.
- United States Civil Service Retirement.
- Retirement systems created by the Federal Social Security Acts.
- Railroad retirement benefits received under the Federal Railroad Retirement Acts of 1935 and 1937.
- Military Retirement Pay.
- TVA Pension System Benefits.
- U.S. Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund Annuities.
- U.S. Government Retirement Fund Benefits.
- Any Defined Benefit Retirement Plan in accordance with IRC 414(j). Contact your retirement plan administrator to determine if your plan qualifies.

Complete Schedule RS to report all pensions and/or annuities you received in 2025 that would be taxable to a resident of Alabama. The amount to be reported would be the same as reported on your Federal return except for income from those sources previously listed as exempt.

Line 4

Business Income or (Loss)

If you conducted a business or practiced a profession during the taxable year, you must complete and attach a copy of **Federal Schedule C or C-EZ** to your Alabama return.

Generally, you may deduct the ordinary and necessary expenses of doing business — the cost of merchandise, salaries, interest, taxes, rent, repairs, and incidental supplies.

In the case of capital investments and improvements in depreciable property such as buildings, machines, and similar items having a useful life of more than one year, Alabama law provides for a "reasonable allowance" for depreciation over the useful life of the property.

If some of your expenses are part business and part personal, you can deduct **ONLY** the business portion.

Adjustments to Federal Schedules C and F. Alabama law differs from federal law in the treatment of some of the expenses shown on Federal Schedules C, and F, and certain items may need adjusting for Alabama purposes. The expenses which may need adjusting are:

- **Percentage Depletion Gas and Oil.** In the case of oil and gas wells, the allowance for depletion shall be 12 percent of the gross income from the property during the taxable year, excluding from such gross income an amount equal to any rents or royalties paid or incurred by the taxpayer in respect to the property. Such amounts shall not exceed 50 percent of the net income of the taxpayer, computed without allowance for depletion, from the property, except that in no case shall the depletion allowance be less than the amount allowable under federal income tax law.
- **Cost Depletion Natural Resources Other than Gas and Oil.** Alabama law has no provision for percentage depletion of natural resources other than gas and oil, as currently allowed under federal law. For Alabama purposes, the depletion allowance shall be computed using the cost depletion method.
- **Depreciation.** Alabama law allows IRC Section 179 Expense for all taxable years beginning after December 31, 1989. Adjustments may be necessary if assets were acquired and placed in service prior to tax years beginning January 1, 1990.
- **Targeted "Jobs Credit."** You may have been allowed to take a portion of your payroll expense as a "Targeted Jobs Credit" on your federal return. This is an allowable expense for Alabama income tax purposes.
- **Passive Activity Losses.** Alabama law has no provision, similar to current federal law, which limits the deduction of passive trade or business activity losses.

If you have adjustments involving any of the previously described expenses, attach an explanation and show the adjustment as "Other Expenses" on Federal Schedule C or F.

The net profit or (loss) from business, as shown on **Federal Schedule C-EZ or C** after above adjustments (if applicable), should be entered on Part I, line 4. The net profit or (loss) from all operations within and without Alabama, as shown on Federal Schedule C, after above adjustments (if applicable), should be entered on Part I, line 4, Column B. The net profit or (loss) from operations in Alabama should be entered in Column C.

Line 5

Gain or (Loss) from Sale of Real Estate, Stocks, Bonds, Etc.

If you sold real estate, stocks, bonds, or other assets in 2025 the net gain or (loss) should be entered in column B. The net gain or (loss) from the sale of property located in Alabama should also be entered in Column C.

If you sold your personal residence, any gain realized is taxable to the same extent as reported on your federal return.

Please see the instructions for Schedule D for

further information.

Line 6

Rents, Royalties, Partnerships, Estates, Trusts, S Corporations

You **must** complete and attach **Schedule E** if you received income in 2025 from any of these sources. The instructions for completing Schedule E are on page 20 of this booklet.

Line 7

Farm Income or (Loss)

If you operated a farm during the year, you must attach **Federal Schedule F** to your return.

Alabama law differs from Federal law in the treatment of some of the expenses shown on Federal Schedule F. These differences are discussed in the instructions for line 4, Part I. If any of these adjustments apply to your return, you should show the additional amounts as "Other Expenses" on Federal Schedule F.

The net profit or (loss) from farm operations, within and without Alabama, should be entered on line 7, Column B. The net profit or (loss) from farm operations in Alabama should also be entered in Column C.

Line 8

Other Income

Enter on line 8 any other income you cannot find a place for on your return or on another schedule. State the nature and source in the space provided, or attach a separate explanation.

The total other income from all sources should be entered in Column B, and only the other income earned in Alabama should be entered in Column C.

Foreign Income Exclusion. If you are entitled to a foreign income exclusion, please attach a copy of your Federal Form 2555 to your return and report the amount of your exclusion as a credit with a negative sign (Example: -30,000) on line 8 Other Income on page 2 of your return. All foreign income must be reported on your return, in order to receive any foreign income exclusion.

Nonqualified Distribution from Alabama 529 Savings Plan. If you receive a distribution from your Alabama 529 Savings plan and do not use the distribution to pay qualified expenses, the amount not used for qualifying expenses is taxable. Enter the amount of the nonqualified distribution plus 10% of the distribution and description on line 8, Columns B and C, Other Income.

Nonqualified Withdrawal from ABLE Savings Account. If you make a nonqualified withdrawal as defined by Internal Revenue Code (26 U.S.C 529A), the amount of the nonqualified withdrawal, plus 10 percent of the amount withdrawn, shall be taxable as income in the year of the nonqualified withdrawal. Report this amount on line 8, Columns B and C, Other Income.

Note: Net operating losses are not allowed as a deduction on line 8 (Other Income). Net operating losses can only be claimed on Form NOL-85A.

Page 2, Part II Adjustments To Income

Line 1 Individual Retirement Arrangement (IRA), Keogh Retirement Plan, and SEP Deduction

Contributions to Individual Retirement Arrangements, Keogh retirement plans, and SEP deduction are deductible as an adjustment to income from "All Sources" in Column B. The amount deductible in Column C is limited to the contributions made from income attributable to Alabama sources. The amount deductible in Columns B and C is subject to the same limitations as on your federal return. However, when figuring the limitation on the amount deductible you must use the adjusted gross income shown on line 12, Columns B and C of your Alabama Return.

Line 2 Penalty on Early Withdrawal of Savings

The **Form 1099-INT** given to you by your bank or savings and loan association will show the amount of any penalty you were charged for withdrawing funds from your time savings deposit before its maturity. Enter this amount on line 2, Column B only. (Be sure to include the interest income on Part I, line 1, column B.) Note: Penalties on early withdrawal from retirement plans are not deductible.

Line 3 Moving Expenses

Certain active duty Armed Forces Members may deduct certain moving expenses as an **adjustment to gross income** to the same extent and subject to the same limitations as currently allowed under federal rules with the following exception:

The new job location must be within the State of Alabama.

If you meet the requirements, complete and attach **Federal Form 3903** to figure the amount of moving expenses. Enter the total and the new job location as indicated on line 3.

Line 4 Self-employed Health Insurance Deduction

Premiums paid for self-employed health insurance are deductible as an adjustment to income

from "All sources" in Column B to the same extent as determined in accordance with the Internal Revenue Code Section 162.

The amount deductible in Column C is limited to premiums paid based on the percentage of Alabama self-employment income to total self-employment income.

Line 6 Certified Firefighter Health Insurance Premiums

Effective with tax year 2020, certified Alabama firefighters may deduct 100 percent of insurance premiums paid for cancer insurance coverage as defined in Act 2019-361, provided the premiums have not been deducted from federal gross income or are deductible under any other law. Insurance premiums paid with pre-tax dollars will not be deductible.

Line 7 Contributions to an Achieving a Better Life Experience (ABLE) savings account

Section 40-18-15.8, **Code of Alabama 1975**, allows an individual taxpayer to deduct contributions made on or after January 1, 2021 to an Alabama ABLE savings account, by or on behalf of such individual, of an amount up to five thousand dollars (\$5,000) per year.

Page 2, Part III Other Adjustments

Line 1 Alimony

Enter the total amount of alimony paid as shown on your federal return.

You can deduct payments of alimony or separate maintenance made under a court decree to the same extent allowed for federal income tax purposes. Do not deduct lump-sum cash or property settlements, voluntary payments not made under a court order or a written separation agreement or amounts specified as child support.

Line 2 Adoption Expenses

Enter the total amount of adoption expenses you paid or incurred.

The reasonable medical and legal expenses paid or incurred by a nonresident taxpayer in connection with the adoption of a minor may be deducted. The term "medical expenses" include any medical and hospital expenses of the adoptee and the adoptee's biological mother which are incident to the adoptee's birth, and subsequent medical care and which, in the case of the adoptee, are paid or incurred before the petition is granted. Adoption agency fees are not deductible. The expenses allowed in your 2025 return

are limited to those expenses paid or incurred on or after January 1, 2025, even though adoption proceedings may have begun before this date.

Page 2, Part IV Federal Income Tax Deduction

The federal income tax allowed as a deduction to a nonresident of Alabama is the amount calculated using the federal income tax deduction worksheet on page 27. The balance is then prorated by the percentage of income earned in Alabama to the total income from all sources. Self-Employment, Social Security, and Medicare taxes can only be claimed if you itemize deductions on Schedule A.

If you filed a joint federal return and have elected to file a separate Alabama Return, you must complete all lines in Part IV to determine your allowable deduction. If you are single or married and filing a joint Alabama Return with your spouse, you should skip lines 1 through 3.

If you are a nonresident alien with income earned in Alabama, the deduction for Federal Income Tax should be computed by applying the ratio of Alabama source income to total income received from sources within the United States. In other words, in the case of a nonresident alien, total income from all sources does not include foreign source income that is not required to be reported for Federal Income Tax purposes.

Alabama income is determined for nonresident aliens in the same manner as for other nonresidents.

Line 1
Enter your joint federal adjusted gross income.

Line 2
Enter your federal adjusted gross income.

Line 3
Divide line 2 by line 1.

Line 4
Enter federal income tax liability from line 6 of Federal Income Tax Deduction Worksheet on page 27.

Line 5
Enter percentage from line 3 if you completed lines 1 through 3. Multiply line 4 by the percentage on line 3.

PLEASE NOTE: The Federal line references were correct at the time these forms and instructions were printed. However, there may have been changes to Federal forms after our print deadline and the line numbers referenced for our forms may have changed. If you have questions as to the correct line number on the Federal return, please feel free to call one of our taxpayer service centers listed on page 3.

Line 6

Enter percentage from page 1, line 10.

Line 7

If you completed lines 1-3 above, multiply line 5 by the percentage on line 6. Otherwise, multiply line 4 by the percentage on line 6.

Page 2, Part V

Dependents

Before completing this section, see page 9 of these instructions for the definition of a dependent. Schedule DS must be finished first and attached to your return to take the deduction for dependents. Please follow the line-by-line instructions on Form 40NR to complete this section.

Page 2, Part VI

General Information

**ALL TAXPAYERS MUST
COMPLETE THIS SECTION**

Please follow the line-by-line instructions on Form 40NR to complete this section.

SECTION

4 General Information

This section contains general information about items such as amending your tax return, how long to keep records, filing a return for a deceased person, and when you should receive your refund.

Substitute Tax Forms

You may not use your own version of a tax form unless it meets the requirements of the Alabama Department of Revenue. All privately designed and printed substitute tax forms **must be approved** by the Alabama Department of Revenue.

Penalties and Interest

Interest. Interest is charged on taxes not paid by their due date even if an extension of time is granted. If your return is not filed by the due date and you owe additional tax, you should add interest from the due date of the federal return to date of payment. Submit payment of the tax and interest with your return. Alabama law provides that the same rate of interest shall be collected as currently prescribed by the Internal Revenue Service. Any of the Alabama Taxpayer Service Centers listed in this booklet will provide you the current rate of interest in effect at the time your return is filed.

Failure To Timely File Return. Alabama law provides a penalty of 10% of the tax due or \$50, whichever is greater, if the return is filed late. The

penalty does not apply to a tax return filed indicating no tax due or a refund.

Failure To Timely Pay Tax. The penalty for not paying the tax when due is 1% of the unpaid amount for each month or fraction of a month that the tax remains unpaid. The maximum penalty is 25%.

Underpayment Penalty. If the amount you owe for 2025 is \$500.00 or more you may owe the penalty for 2025 if the total of your withholding and timely estimated tax payments did not equal at least the smaller of:

1. 90% of your 2025 tax (66-2/3% for farmers), OR
2. 100% of your 2024 tax. (Your 2024 tax return must cover a 12-month period.) Use Form 2210AL to calculate the penalty.

Note: If you include interest, a failure to timely file, or a failure to timely pay penalty with your payment, identify and enter these amounts in the bottom margin of Form 40NR, page 1. Refer to form 2210AL for instructions on how to calculate the underpayment penalty.

Other Penalties. There are also penalties for underpayment due to negligence, underpayment due to fraud, and filing a frivolous return.

Any person failing to file a return as required by Alabama law or rendering a false or fraudulent return will be assessed. The assessment will be based on the best information obtainable by the department with respect to the income of the taxpayer. In the case of a willfully false or fraudulent return having been rendered, the department shall add a penalty of not more than 50% of such tax. This penalty is in addition to any interest due as described above.

Criminal Liability. Section 40-29-112, **Code of Alabama 1975**, as amended, provides for a more severe penalty for not filing tax returns. Any person required to file a return under this title who willfully fails to make such return shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not more than \$25,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both. Section 40-29-110 provides that any person who willfully attempts to evade any tax imposed by this title or the payment thereof shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not more than \$100,000 or imprisoned for not more than five years, or both. These penalties are in addition to any other penalties provided for by Alabama law.

Address Change

If you move after filing your return you should notify the Department of Revenue by sending a Change of Address Form available on the Department's website under the Forms link to:

**Alabama Department of Revenue
Income Tax Administration Division
P.O. Box 327410
Montgomery, AL 36132-7410.**

Corresponding With Alabama Department of Revenue

Be sure to include your social security number and phone number in any correspondence with the Alabama Department of Revenue.

How Long Should Records Be Kept?

Keep records of income, deductions, and credits shown on your return, as well as any worksheets used to figure them, until the statute of limitations runs out for that return. Usually this is three years from the date the return was filed. If income that should have been reported was not reported and the income omitted is in excess of 25% of the stated income, the period of limitation does not expire until six (6) years after the due date of the return or six (6) years after the date the return was filed, whichever is later. **There is no period of limitation when a return is false or fraudulent, or when no return is filed.**

Also, keep copies of your filed tax returns as part of your records. You should keep some records longer than the period of limitation. For example, keep property records (including those on your own home) as long as they are needed to figure the basis of the original or replacement property. Copies of your tax returns will help in preparing future returns, and they are necessary if you file an amended return. Copies of your returns and your other records may be helpful to your survivor, or the executor or administrator of your estate.

Requesting a Copy of Your Tax Return

If you need a copy of your tax return or tax account information use **Form 4506-A**, Request for Copy of Tax Form or Income Tax Account Information. The charge for a copy of a return is \$5. There is no charge for tax account information.

Amended Return

If you have already filed a return and become aware of any changes to income, deductions or credits, you should file an amended tax return. You should file a completed Alabama Individual Income Tax Return with the "Amended" box checked. A detailed explanation page of all the changes made should be attached to the tax return.

Note: If your State return is changed for any reason, it may affect your federal income tax liability. This includes changes made as a result of an examination of your return by the Alabama Department of Revenue. Contact the Internal Revenue Service for more information.

Death of Taxpayer

If a taxpayer died before filing a return, the taxpayer's spouse or personal representative must file a return for the person who died if they were required

to file a return. A personal representative can be an executor, administrator, or anyone who is in charge of the taxpayer's property.

The person who files the return should check the box indicating which taxpayer is deceased and provide the date of death in the space provided. A copy of the death certificate must also be attached to the return.

If the taxpayer did not have to file a return but had tax withheld, a return must be filed to receive a refund.

If your spouse died within the tax year, you can file a joint return even if you did not remarry. You can also file a joint return if your spouse died before filing the return. A joint return should show both your and your spouse's income during the tax year. Also, write "Filing as surviving spouse" in the area where you sign the return. If someone else is the personal representative, he or she must also sign.

If you are claiming a refund as a surviving spouse filing a joint return with the deceased and you follow the above instructions, no other form is needed unless you receive a joint refund check and the refund check should be reissued in your name only. In such case, you will need to file Form 1310A.

Form 1310A is used when you are a surviving spouse requesting reissuance of the refund check in your name only, a court-appointed or certified personal representative and did not file paperwork with decedent's original return, or any other person claiming the refund for the decedent or on behalf of the decedent's estate.

Payment of Estimated Tax

Every individual who reasonably expects to owe at least \$500 in 2026 is required to file and pay estimated tax.

Note: If the TOTAL ESTIMATED TAX for 2026 is less than five hundred dollars (\$500), an estimate is not required to be paid.

The procedures for filing and paying estimated tax and the due dates are similar to Federal Income Tax Law. **Do not** include payment of your estimated tax with the payment for tax due on your individual return because the quarterly voucher and remittance **MUST** be mailed separately. Additional instructions for filing your estimate are on the back of Form 40ES.

No refund will be made for any estimated taxes paid except when such amount is taken as a credit on an income tax return filed at the end of the taxable year by the payor or his authorized representative, or on an amended income tax return if the full amount paid is not claimed on the original income tax return.

Automatic Extension

If you know you cannot file your return by the due date, you do not need to file for an extension. You will automatically be granted an extension until October 15, 2026. If you anticipate that you will owe ad-

ditional tax on your return, you should submit your payment with a payment voucher (Form 40V) by the due date of the federal return.

Except in cases where taxpayers are abroad, no extension will be granted for more than 6 months.

An extension means only that you will not be assessed a penalty for filing your return after the due date. Interest on the additional tax due from the due date of the return and any penalties will be assessed if applicable to your return.

Setoff Debt Collection

If you owe money or have a delinquent account under any of the following public assistance programs, your refund may be applied to offset that debt:

- Any and all of the public assistance programs administered by the Alabama Department of Human Resources including the Child Support Act of 1979, Chapter 10 of Title 38.

- Any and all of the assistance programs administered by the Alabama Medicaid Agency.

- Overpayment of unemployment compensation.

- Any and all unpaid debt submitted by local governmental entities.

- Any and all court fees/fines owed to the Administrative Office of Courts.

If the Alabama Department of Human Resources, the Alabama Department of Labor, the Administrative Office of Courts, or the Alabama Medicaid Agency notifies the Alabama Department of Revenue that you have a delinquent account in excess of \$25, part or all of your refund may be applied to offset that debt. If you are married and filing a joint return, the joint refund may be applied to offset any of these debts.

IMPORTANT: If you have been assessed taxes from a prior year, your current year refund will be applied to that debt even if the liability resulted from a jointly filed return.

Federal Refund Offset Program

Your 2025 federal or state refund will be taken to satisfy any outstanding liabilities owed to the State of Alabama or to the Internal Revenue Service.

When Should I Receive My Refund?

If you are due a refund, it will be mailed to you at the earliest possible date. Normally, it takes up to **90 days** to process your return and get your refund to you. The earlier you file your return the sooner you will receive your refund.

If you do not receive your refund within 90 days of the due date or within 90 days after you file your return, whichever is later, the state will pay you interest and include it with your refund.

It may take longer than 90 days to process your refund if it is incomplete or incorrect. Your refund may be delayed for the following reasons:

- Your name and/or address is incorrect.
- Your social security number is incorrect or not shown in the space provided.
- You failed to attach all of your withholding statements (W-2 Forms).
- You failed to attach one or more of the supporting schedules.
- You made an error in figuring your return.
- You mailed your return to the wrong address.
- You filed more than one return.
- You submitted a copy instead of the original return.
- You have not paid all taxes due for a prior year.
- The Department needs additional information to explain the income or deductions reported on your return.
- The Alabama Department of Human Resources has notified the Alabama Department of Revenue that your account is delinquent on a debt repayment, or any public assistance program (including the Child Support Act of 1979, Chapter 10, Title 38). **Note:** See **Setoff Debt Collection** on this page for further information.
- Your return was not properly signed.

If you are due a refund and discover, after mailing your return, that you failed to attach your withholding statement(s) or supporting schedule(s) to your return, **do not** mail this information until the Department requests it. If you mail it before the Department notifies you, your refund may be further delayed.

The Department requests that you **wait 90 days before inquiring about your refund**. If you do not receive it within 90 days, go to **www.revenue.alabama.gov**, click on "Where's My Refund," or complete **Form IT-489**. This form may be obtained from the Department's website under the Forms link or from any of our Alabama Taxpayer Service Centers listed on page 3 of this booklet. If you find it necessary to call about your refund, you should have a copy of your return in front of you.

SECTION

5 Instructions to Schedules for Form 40NR

Instructions For Schedule A Itemized Deductions

Changes You Should Note

The itemized deductions you may claim on your Alabama return are similar to the deductions allowed for federal purposes; however, certain items may be treated differently. Please see the instructions which follow for an explanation of these differences.

Purpose of Schedule

Some taxpayers should itemize their deductions because they will save money. See **Itemized or Standard Deduction** on page 8.

If you itemize, you can deduct part of your medical and dental expenses, certain taxes, contributions, and certain miscellaneous deductions. **A nonresident of Alabama must prorate these deductions by the ratio of Alabama adjusted gross income to total adjusted gross income from all sources.** Unreimbursed business expenses may be deducted if the business expenses were incurred while earning Alabama income.

Married, Filing Separate Returns. If married and filing separate returns, both spouses must claim the same deduction unless the spouses have lived apart for the entire year, in which case each spouse may claim either deduction. However, neither spouse may claim a deduction for expenses paid by the other.

Part-Year Residents and Part-Year Nonresidents. If you were a resident of Alabama for a part of 2025 and you are required to file Form 40, you may claim **only** the itemized deductions you actually paid while a resident of Alabama.

If you had income from Alabama sources during the period you were not a resident of Alabama you should also file Form 40NR. You should claim on your nonresident return only the itemized deductions actually paid during the period you were a nonresident.

Lines 1 through 4

Medical and Dental Expenses

Before you can figure your total medical and dental expenses, you **must** complete your Form 40NR, page 1, lines 1-12.

Medical and dental expenses are allowed as itemized deductions to the same extent as allowed for federal purposes with the following exception:

- You may deduct only that part of your medical and dental expenses that is more than 4% of the amount on Form 40NR, line 12, Column B.

Do not include in medical and dental expenses insurance premiums paid by an employer-sponsored health insurance plan (cafeteria plan). You can deduct self-employment health insurance premiums to the same extent as federal purposes.

Line 1

Enter the total of your medical and dental expenses after reducing these expenses by any payments received from insurance or other sources.

Include amounts you paid for doctors, dentists, nurses, hospitals, prescription medicines and drugs, or insulin. Also, include the total amount you paid for insurance premiums for medical and dental care, amounts paid for transportation and lodging, and other expenses such as hearing aids, dentures, eyeglasses, and contact lenses.

If your insurance company paid your doctor or dentist directly for part of your medical expenses, and you paid only the amount that remained, include in your medical expenses **ONLY** the amount you paid.

If you received a reimbursement in 2025 of prior year medical or dental expenses, do not reduce your 2025 expenses by this amount. You must include the reimbursement in income on Form 40NR, page 2, Part I, line 8 if you deducted the medical expense in the earlier year and the deduction reduced your tax. **Federal Pub. 502** tells you how to figure the amount to include in income.

When figuring the deduction, you may include medical and dental bills you paid for:

- Yourself.
- Your spouse.
- All dependents claimed on your return.
- Your child whom you do not claim as a dependent because of the federal rules explained for **Children of Divorced or Separated Parents.**

Examples of Medical and Dental Payments You CAN Deduct

To the extent you were not reimbursed, you can deduct what you paid for:

- Medicare Part B insurance.
- Prescription medicines and drugs, or insulin.
- Premiums paid to private insurers for additional Medicare coverage.
- Medical doctors, dentists, eye doctors, chiropractors, osteopaths, podiatrists, psychiatrists, psychologists, physical therapists, acupuncturists, and psychoanalysts (medical care only).
- Medical examinations, X-ray and laboratory services, insulin treatment, and whirlpool baths the doctor ordered.
- If you pay someone to do both nursing and housework, you can deduct only the cost of the nursing help.
- Hospital care (including meals and lodging), clinic costs, and lab fees.
- Medical treatment at a center for drug addicts or alcoholics.
- Cost of a weight-loss program for the purpose of treating diagnosed obesity or another recognized disease. Cost must be out-of-pocket and uncompensated.
- Medical aids such as hearing aid batteries, braces, crutches, wheelchairs, guide dogs, and the cost of maintaining them.

- Lodging expenses (but not meals) paid while away from home to receive medical care in a hospital or a medical care facility that is related to a hospital. Do not include more than \$50 a night for each eligible person.

- Ambulance service and other travel costs to get medical care. If you used your own car, you can claim what you spent for gas and oil to go to and from the place you received medical care, or you can claim the federal mileage rate. Add parking and tolls to the amount you claim under either method.

Examples of Medical and Dental Payments You CANNOT Deduct

- Premiums paid by an employer-sponsored health insurance plan (cafeteria plan).
- The basic cost of Medicare Insurance (Medicare A). Note: If you were 65 or older but not entitled to social security benefits, you may deduct premiums you voluntarily paid for Medicare A coverage.
- Life insurance or income protection policies.
- The 1.45% Medicare (hospital insurance benefits) tax withheld from your pay as part of the Social Security tax, or the Medicare tax paid as part of social security self-employment tax.
- Nursing care for a healthy baby.
- Illegal operations or drugs.
- Nonprescription medicines or drugs.
- Travel your doctor told you to take for rest or change.
- Funeral, burial, or cremation costs.

Federal Pub. 502 has a discussion of expenses that may and may not be deducted. It also explains when you may deduct capital expenditures and special care for handicapped persons.

Lines 5 through 9 Taxes (Other than Federal Income Tax) You CAN Deduct

If deductions are itemized, you **CAN DEDUCT** the following taxes:

Real estate taxes, Personal property taxes and Generation-Skipping transfer taxes are allowable as itemized deductions to the same extent as currently allowed for federal purposes under 26 U.S.C. 164. However, when determining any limitations, you **must** use Alabama (not Federal) adjusted gross income.

- **Real estate taxes** (line 5). Include taxes you paid on property you own in any state that was not used for business. If you pay real estate taxes as part of your mortgage payments do not take a deduction for that amount. Deduct the taxes in the year the mortgage company actually paid them to the taxing authority.

- **FICA tax (Social Security and Medicare)** (line 6). You can deduct the FICA tax (Social Security and Medicare) withheld on your income by your employer. If you worked for more than one employer resulting in more than the maximum FICA tax being withheld, the excess amount claimed as Federal Income Tax Withheld on your federal return cannot be claimed as an itemized deduction on your Alabama return.
- **Federal Self-Employment Taxes** (line 6). You can deduct the Federal Self-Employment Tax you paid during the year 2025 for the tax year 2024 and/or prior years.
- **Railroad Retirement Tax** (line 7). You can deduct the railroad retirement tax you paid in 2025. Only your contribution to tier one railroad retirement is deductible as an itemized deduction.
- **Other taxes** (line 8). In addition to the above taxes, you can also deduct:
 - (a) **City, County, and Occupational Tax**, as shown on your W-2.
 - (b) **State Unemployment Insurance Tax (S.U.I.)**. Employees were not required to pay S.U.I. Tax in 2025 since the full amount was paid by their employer. However, if S.U.I. Tax was paid to a state other than Alabama, it may be deducted.
 - (c) **Federal gift taxes**. Federal gift taxes are deductible **only** if you are the person making the gift and you paid the tax. (The person receiving the gift cannot claim this deduction even though he paid the tax.)
 - (d) **Personal property taxes**. This tax must be based on the value alone. For example, if part of the fee you paid for the registration of your car was based on the car's value and part was based on its weight, you can deduct only the part based on value.
 - (e) **Generation-Skipping Transfer (GST) taxes**. Generation-Skipping transfer taxes imposed on income distributions by 26 U.S.C. 2601 are deductible if you paid or accrued the taxes within the taxable year.

Taxes You CANNOT Deduct include but are not limited to

- State income taxes. If you owe taxes to the State of Alabama, you may be entitled to a credit against the taxes you owe to the state of which you are a legal resident. See instructions for that state.
- State and local sales taxes.
- Income tax you paid to a foreign country.
- Taxes you paid for another person.
- License fees (marriage, driver's, dog, hunting, pistol, etc.).
- Civil Service Retirement contributions (State or

Federal).

- Federal excise tax on personal property, transportation, telephone, and gasoline.
- Customs duties.
- Gasoline tax.
- State utility taxes.
- Tax on liquor, beer, wine, cigarettes, and tobacco.
- Car inspection fees.
- Taxes you paid for your business or profession. (Use Schedule C, E, or F to deduct these business expenses.)
- Assessments for sidewalks or other improvements to your property.

Lines 10a through 14 Interest You Paid

The interest you paid that can be claimed as an itemized deduction is limited in most cases to the same amount as currently allowable for federal purposes.

You should show on Schedule A interest you paid on nonbusiness items only. Whether your interest expense is treated as investment interest, personal interest, or business interest depends on how and when you used the loan proceeds.

Note: Personal interest is no longer deductible.

Complete and attach **Alabama Form 4952A** if you are claiming investment interest as an itemized deduction.

If you qualify for the mortgage interest credit on your federal return, the total interest you paid (before the credit) is deductible for Alabama purposes.

Vehicle Loan Interest. Effective for 2025 through 2028, individuals may deduct interest paid on a loan used to purchase a qualified vehicle, provided the vehicle is purchased for personal use and meets other eligibility criteria. (Lease payments do not qualify.) The tax deduction phases out for single taxpayers with modified adjusted gross income that exceeds \$100,000 (or \$200,000 for married taxpayers filing jointly). Final assembly of the automobile must have been completed in the United States. The interest must be paid on a loan that originated after December 31, 2024, was used to purchase a vehicle originally used by the taxpayer and secured by a lien on the vehicle. Enter the date new vehicle was purchased, the vehicle VIN and amount of vehicle loan interest on lines 11a and/or 11b on Schedule A. If you have more than 2 qualified vehicles, please create a separate spreadsheet with the same fields as lines 11a and 11b and enter "Statement attached" in the vehicle VIN field on 11a. Please make sure your spreadsheet is the same size as the Schedule A. To determine the Qualified vehicle loan interest on line 11c, please complete the Qualified Vehicle Loan Interest Worksheet on page 27 and enter the amount from line 8 of the worksheet.

For further information describing the interest you may deduct, refer to federal instructions and publications.

Lines 15 through 18 Gifts to Charity

Contributions are allowable as itemized deductions to the same extent as currently allowed for federal purposes. However, when determining any limitations, you **must** use adjusted gross income from Column B, line 12.

You can deduct what you gave to organizations that are religious, charitable, educational, scientific, or literary in purpose. You can also deduct what you gave to organizations that work to prevent cruelty to children or animals.

Note: See Federal Pub. 526 for more information

Examples of these organizations are

- Churches, temples, synagogues, Salvation Army, Red Cross, CARE, Goodwill Industries, United Way, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Boys and Girls Clubs of America, etc.
- Fraternal orders if the gifts will be used for the purposes listed above.
- Veteran's and certain cultural groups.
- Nonprofit schools, hospitals, and organizations with the purpose of finding a cure for or helping people who have arthritis, asthma, birth defects, cancer, cerebral palsy, cystic fibrosis, diabetes, heart disease, hemophilia, mental illness or retardation, multiple sclerosis, muscular dystrophy, tuberculosis, etc.
- Federal, state, and local governments if the gifts are solely for public purposes.

If you contributed to a charitable organization and also received a benefit from it, you can deduct only the amount that is more than the benefit you received. If you do not know whether you can deduct what you gave to an organization, check with that organization or with the IRS.

Contributions You MAY Deduct

Contributions may be in cash (keep canceled checks, receipts, or other reliable written records showing the name of the organization and the date and amount given,) property, or out-of-pocket expenses you paid to do volunteer work for the kinds of organizations described above. If you drove to and from the volunteer work, you may take 14 cents a mile or the actual cost of gas and oil. Add parking and tolls to the amount you claim under either method. (But don't deduct any amounts that were repaid to you.)

You MAY NOT Deduct as Contributions

- Travel expenses (including meals and lodging) while away from home unless there was no significant element of personal pleasure, recreation,

or vacation in the travel.

- Political contributions.
- Dues, fees, or bills paid to country clubs, lodges, fraternal orders, or similar groups.
- Value of any benefit, such as food, entertainment, or merchandise that you received in connection with a contribution to a charitable organization.

Example. You paid \$100 to a charitable organization to attend a fundraising dinner. To figure the amount of your deductible charitable contribution, subtract the value of the dinner from the total amount you paid. If the value of the dinner was \$40, your deductible contribution is \$60.

- Cost of raffle, bingo, or lottery tickets.
- Cost of tuition.
- Value of your time or services.
- Value of blood given to a blood bank.
- The transfer of a future interest in tangible personal property (generally, until the entire interest has been transferred.)
- Gifts to:
 - a. Individuals.
 - b. Foreign organizations.
 - c. Groups that are run for personal profit.
 - d. Groups with the purpose of lobbying for changes in the laws.
 - e. Civic leagues, social and sports clubs, labor unions, and chambers of commerce.

Record Keeping. If you gave property, you should keep a receipt or written statement from the organization you gave the property to, or a reliable written record that shows the organization's name and address, the date and location of the gift, and a description of the property. You should also keep reliable written records for each gift of property that include the following information:

- a. How you figured the property's value at the time it was given. (If the value was determined by an appraisal, you should also keep a signed copy of the appraisal.)
- b. The cost or other basis of the property if you must reduce it by any ordinary income or capital gain that would have resulted if the property had been sold at its fair market value.
- c. How you figured your deduction if you chose to reduce your deduction for gifts of capital gain property.
- d. Any conditions attached to the gift.

Note: If your total deduction for gifts of property is over \$500, or if you gave less than your entire interest in the property, or you made a "qualified conservation contribution" under Federal Section 170(h), your records should contain additional information. See Federal Pub. 526 for details.

Line 15

Enter the total contributions you made in cash or by check (including out-of-pocket expenses).

Line 16

Enter the contributions of property. If you gave used items such as clothing or furniture, deduct their fair market value at the time you gave them. Fair market value is what a willing buyer would pay a willing seller when neither has to buy or sell and both are aware of the conditions of the sale. If the amount of your deduction is more than \$500, you must complete and attach **Federal Form 8283**, Noncash Charitable Contributions. If your total deduction is over \$5,000, you may also need appraisals of the values of the donated property. For this purpose, the "amount of your deduction" means your deduction BEFORE applying any income limitations that could result in a carryover of contributions. See **Federal Form 8283** and its instructions for details.

Line 17

Enter any carryover of contributions that you were unable to deduct in an earlier year because it exceeded your adjusted gross income limit.

Line 19

Qualified Long-term Care Coverage

Premiums paid pursuant to a qualifying insurance contract for qualified long term care coverage paid by the taxpayer may be deducted on line 19. Qualified long-term care services include care for necessary diagnostic, preventive, therapeutic, and rehabilitative services and maintenance or personal care services which are required by a chronically ill individual in a qualified facility or services which are provided pursuant to a place of care prescribed by a licensed health care practitioner.

Line 20

Miscellaneous Deductions Expenses NOT Subject to the 2% Limit

Most miscellaneous deductions cannot be deducted in full, but must be reduced by 2% of the Alabama adjusted gross income. The deductions which may be claimed on line 20 that are **NOT** subject to the 2% limit are as follows:

- Gambling losses to the extent of gambling winnings. Report gambling winnings on Form 40NR, page 2, Part I, line 8.
- Unrecovered investment in a pension.
- Impairment-related work expenses of a disabled person.

List the type and amount of each expense. Enter one total in the amount space for line 20.

Line 21

Proration of Above Amounts

The amounts shown in lines 1 through 20 should be the amounts for the entire period that the return

covers. In most cases, these amounts will be the same as shown on your Federal return. Follow the instructions on lines 21 through 23 to determine the portion of these expenses that apply to your Alabama income.

Lines 24a, b, and c

Casualty and Theft Losses

A casualty or theft loss is determined in the same manner as determined on your federal return with the following exceptions:

- **A nonresident of Alabama may deduct only those losses where the property was located in Alabama at the time of loss.**
- The loss may be claimed **only** in the year during which the loss occurred or the theft was discovered.
- The loss on personal property **must** be reduced by 10% of the **Alabama** adjusted gross income as shown on Form 40NR, page 1, line 12, column C.

Use lines 24a, b, and c to report casualty or theft losses of Alabama property that is not a trade or business, income-producing, or rent or royalty property. Complete and attach **Federal Form 4684** to figure your loss. Enter on line 24a of Alabama Schedule A the amount of loss as shown on Section A line 15 or line 16 of Form 4684.

Losses You MAY Deduct

You may be able to deduct all or part of each loss caused by theft, vandalism, fire, storm, and car, boat, and other accidents or similar causes. You may also be able to deduct money you had in a financial institution but lost because of the insolvency or bankruptcy of the institution.

You may deduct nonbusiness casualty or theft losses only to the extent that:

- a. the amount of **EACH** separate casualty or theft loss is more than \$100, and
- b. the total amount of **ALL** Alabama losses during the year is more than 10% of your adjusted gross income on Form 40NR, page 1, line 12, column C.

Special rules apply if you had both gains and losses from nonbusiness casualties or thefts. Get **Federal Form 4684** for details.

Losses You MAY NOT Deduct

- Money or property misplaced or lost.
- Breakage of china, glassware, furniture, and similar items under normal conditions.
- Progressive damage to property (buildings, clothes, trees, etc.) caused by termites, moths, other insects, or disease.

Use Schedule A line 26 to deduct the costs of proving that you had a property loss. (Examples of these costs are appraisal fees and photographs used to establish the amount of your loss.)

For more details, refer to federal instructions and publications.

Lines 25 through 29

Miscellaneous Deductions

Expenses Subject to the 2% Limit

Most miscellaneous deductions cannot be deducted in full. You must subtract 2% of your Alabama adjusted gross income from the total. You figure the 2% limit on line 28.

A nonresident of Alabama should show on lines 25 through 29 only those expenses incurred in earning Alabama income.

Generally, the 2% limit applies to job expenses you paid for which you were not reimbursed (line 25). The limit also applies to certain expenses you paid to produce or collect taxable income (line 26). See the instructions for lines 25 and 26 for examples of expenses to deduct on these lines.

The 2% limit does not apply to certain other miscellaneous expenses that you may deduct. See the instructions for line 20 for examples of these expenses.

Line 25

Use this line to report Alabama job expenses you paid for which you were not reimbursed. In some cases, you must first fill out **Federal Form 2106**, Employee Business Expenses. Fill out Form 2106 if:

1. You claim any travel, transportation, or meal expenses for your job; **OR**
2. Your employer paid you for any of your job expenses reportable on line 25.

If 1 or 2 above applies, enter the net deductible amount from **Federal Form 2106** on line 25 of Schedule A.

Caution: Federal Form 2106 must be adjusted to include only job expenses related to your Alabama source income.

If you do not have to fill out Form 2106, just list the type and amount of your expenses on the space provided on line 25. If you need more space, attach a statement showing the type and amount of the expense. Enter one total in the amount space on line 25.

Examples of expenses to include on line 25 are:

- Travel, transportation, or meal expense. (*Note: If you have any of these expenses, you must use Federal Form 2106 for all your job expenses.*)
- Union dues.
- Safety equipment, small tools, and supplies you used in your job.
- Uniforms your employer said you must have and which you may not usually wear away from work.
- Protective clothing required in your work such as hard hats, safety shoes, and glasses.
- Physical examinations your employer said you

must have.

- Dues to professional organizations and chambers of commerce.
- Subscriptions to professional journals.
- Fees to employment agencies and job search expenses in your present occupation.
- Education expenses you paid that were required by your employer, or by law or regulations, to keep your salary or job. In general, you may include the cost of keeping or improving skills you must have in your job. For more details, see **Federal Pub. 508**, Educational Expenses. Some educational expenses are not deductible. See **Expenses You MAY NOT Deduct**.
- Business use of part of your home, but **ONLY** if you use that part exclusively and on a regular basis in your work and for the convenience of your employer. For details, including limits that apply, see **Federal Pub. 587**, Business Use of Your Home.

Line 26

Use this line for amounts you paid for the production or collection of taxable income; for the management, conservation, or maintenance of property held for the production of taxable income; or in connection with the determination, collection, or refund of any tax. List the type and amount of each expense in the space provided on line 26. If you need more space, attach a statement showing the type and amount of each expense. Enter one total in the amount space for line 26. Examples of these expenses are:

- Tax return preparation fee.
- Safe deposit box rental.
- Certain legal and accounting fees.
- Clerical help and office rent.
- Custodial (e.g., trust account) fees.
- Your share of the investment expenses of a regulated investment company.
- Certain losses on nonfederally insured deposits in an insolvent or bankrupt financial institution.

For more information (including limits on the amount you can deduct).

Expenses You MAY NOT Deduct

Some expenses are not deductible at all. Examples are:

- Political contributions.
- Personal legal expenses.
- Lost or misplaced cash or property (but see Casualty and Theft Losses.)
- Expenses for meals during regular or extra work hours.
- The cost of entertaining friends.

- Expenses of going to or from work.
- Education that you need to meet minimum requirements for your job or that will qualify you for a new occupation.
- Expenses of:
 - a. Travel as a form of education.
 - b. Attending a seminar, convention, or similar meeting unless it is related to your employment.
- Fines and penalties.

Note: Excess deductions from decedent's estate and irrevocable trust cannot be claimed. See Code of Alabama 40-18-25(4)

Instructions For Schedule B Interest and Dividend Income

Purpose of Schedule

Use Schedule B if you are filing Form 40NR and had more than \$1,500 in interest and dividend income in 2025.

Mutual Fund. If you received a 1099-DIV, or 1099-INT, or Substitute Statement from a mutual fund or brokerage firm, you must include the total interest or dividends shown on that form on Schedule B, line 1.

Nonresidents are required to report interest or dividend income with an Alabama business legal jurisdiction in Schedule B, Column C (Regulation 810-3-14-.05). All other personal interest or dividend income received in 2025 that would be taxable to a resident of Alabama should be included in the total adjusted gross income from all sources.

Line 1

Report on line 1 the total interest and dividends you received in 2025. This does not include interest reported on your Schedule K-1.

Lines 2 and 3

A resident of Alabama is not taxed on interest received from the following sources:

1. Obligations of the United States or any of its possessions.
2. Obligations of the State of Alabama.
3. Obligations of county, municipality or other subdivision of Alabama.

If you received income from any of these sources, list the source and amount(s) on lines 2a through 2d. Add the amounts on these lines and enter the total on line 3.

Instructions For Schedule D Gain or (Loss) From Sale of Real Estate, Stocks, Bonds, Etc.

Purpose of Schedule

Use Schedule D (Form 40NR) to report the sale or exchange of real estate, stocks, bonds, and other assets.

Mutual Fund. If you received a mutual fund or brokerage statement reporting capital or ordinary gains, you must include these amounts on Schedule D, on line 1.

The gain or profit from any sale, exchange, or other disposition by a nonresident of real or tangible property located in Alabama is taxable even though it is not connected with a business carried on in this state.

The gain or (loss) realized from the disposition of property located outside of Alabama is not taxable to a nonresident, but the gain or (loss) must be included in the total adjusted gross income from all sources in order to compute the ratio of Alabama adjusted gross income to total adjusted gross income from all sources.

The gain or profit of a nonresident from the sale, exchange, or other disposition of intangible personal property including stocks, bonds, and other securities, is ordinarily not taxable and should not be included in gross income except to the extent that such intangible personal property has acquired a business legal jurisdiction in Alabama. Likewise, losses sustained from the sale, exchange, or other disposition of such property are not deductible except to the extent that they are losses incurred in a business carried on within Alabama by the nonresident taxpayer.

Gain from Sale of Personal Residence. If you sold your personal residence, any gain realized is taxable to the same extent as reported on your federal return. If the personal residence was not located in Alabama, the gain should be reported in Column B only. If the personal residence was located in Alabama, the gain should be reported in Columns B and C. A loss sustained on the sale of a personal residence is **NOT** deductible.

If a taxpayer elects to determine gain under 26 USC 1033 (relating to involuntary conversions), the amount of gain recognized for Alabama purposes shall be determined in accordance with the same

federal statute.

Line 1

Enter on line 1, the total gain or (loss) from the sale of all assets not subject to Alabama tax.

Line 2

The gain from the sale of all Alabama assets should be reported in detail in Columns a through f. If more space is needed, use separate sheets with identical Column headings.

Instructions For Schedule E Supplemental Income

Part I Lines 1 through 5

Rents and Royalties

If you received rent from property owned or controlled by you, or royalties from copyrights, mineral leases and similar rights, report the total amount received on Schedule E lines 1 through 5. If property other than cash was received as rent, its fair market value should be reported.

A reasonable allowance for the exhaustion, wear and tear, and obsolescence of property used in a trade or business, or of property held by the taxpayer for the production of income, shall be allowable as a depreciation deduction. The allowance does not apply to inventories or stock-in-trade nor to land apart from the improvements or physical development added to it. Federal 179 Depreciation Expense allowed by 26 U.S.C §179 is allowable depreciation for Alabama purposes.

The total net gain from all rents and royalties from sources outside Alabama should be shown on line 1. Income from rents and royalties from property located in Alabama should be detailed in Columns 2a through 2e. If more space is needed, use separate sheets with identical column headings.

The net gain or (loss) from all items listed in lines 1 through 4 should be entered on line 5.

Part II Lines 6 and 7

Partnerships, Estates, Trusts, S Corporations

Use lines 6 and 7 to report income you received from partnerships, estates, trusts, and S corporations. Alabama taxes income from these sources only to the extent the income was earned in Alabama.

List the income you received from these sources on lines 6a through 6c. Show the name, address, and FEIN of each partnership, estate, trust, etc. Report the total income received from these sources in Column B and only the income earned from Alabama sources in Column C.

Partnerships. If you are a partner of a partnership doing business in Alabama, you should receive an Alabama Schedule K-1 Form 65 from the partnership. Report your share of the income (whether you received it or not) or net loss (**not to exceed your basis**) of the partnership in Part II. A nonresident must pay tax on his share of Alabama income from the partnership.

Beginning with the 2001 tax year, Alabama law required composite filing for all partnerships with nonresident members. In addition to reporting your share of the partnership's profit or loss on Alabama Schedule E, any composite payments made on your behalf should be shown on Schedule CP. Schedule CP, Section B, line 1 will be entered on Form 40NR, page 1, line 23.

Estates and Trusts. Nonresidents are taxed on income from estates and trusts only to the extent that the income was earned in Alabama. The administrator, executor, or trustee should advise you of the amount to report.

S Corporations. An "Alabama S Corporation" means any domestic corporation or foreign corporation qualified to do business or doing business in Alabama which has in effect an election to be an S corporation under 26 U.S.C. Section 1362.

If you are a shareholder of an Alabama S corporation, you should receive an **Alabama Schedule K-1 (Form 20S)** from the S corporation. Report your share of the income (whether you received it or not) or net loss (**not to exceed your basis**) of the corporation in Part II. A nonresident **must** pay tax on his share of an Alabama S corporation's income.

If you claim credit for taxes paid by an S corporation on your behalf, enter this amount on Schedule CP. Schedule CP, Section B, line 1 will be entered on Form 40NR, page 1, line 23.

The net gain or (loss) from all items listed in lines 6a through 6c should be entered on line 7. Also include these amounts in summary on line 8 of Part III. See Schedule K-1 65 and Schedule K-1 20S instructions for more information.

Note: A loss from an irrevocable trust cannot be claimed on Schedule E part II. See administrative rule 810-3-25-.05(8)(b)

Tax Table

(Form 40NR)

Based on Taxable Income

This tax table is based on the taxable income shown on line 18 of Form 40NR and the filing status you checked on lines 1, 2, 3, or 4 of your return.

EXAMPLE:

Mr. and Mrs. Brown are filing a joint return and checked box 2 on their return. Their taxable income on line 18 of Form 40NR is \$23,360. First, they find the \$23,300 - \$23,400 income line. Next, they find the column for married filing jointly and read down the column. The amount shown where the income line and the filing status column meet is \$1,088. This is the amount they must write on line 19 of Form 40NR.



At least	But less than	Single * Married filing sepa- rately * Head of family	Married filing jointly
Your tax is —			
\$23,000			
23,000	23,100	1,113	1,073
23,100	23,200	1,118	1,078
23,200	23,300	1,123	1,083
23,300	23,400	1,128	1,088
23,400	23,500	1,133	1,093

If taxable income is —		And you are —	
At least	But less than	Single * Married filing sepa- rately * Head of family	Married filing jointly
Your tax is —			
Under \$1,000			
0	50	0	0
50	100	1	1
100	200	3	3
200	300	5	5
300	400	7	7
400	500	9	9
500	600	12	11
600	700	16	13
700	800	20	15
800	900	24	17
900	1,000	28	19
1,000			
1,000	1,100	32	22
1,100	1,200	36	26
1,200	1,300	40	30
1,300	1,400	44	34
1,400	1,500	48	38
1,500	1,600	52	42
1,600	1,700	56	46
1,700	1,800	60	50
1,800	1,900	64	54
1,900	2,000	68	58
2,000			
2,000	2,100	72	62
2,100	2,200	76	66
2,200	2,300	80	70
2,300	2,400	84	74
2,400	2,500	88	78
2,500	2,600	92	82
2,600	2,700	96	86
2,700	2,800	100	90
2,800	2,900	104	94
2,900	3,000	108	98
3,000			
3,000	3,100	113	102
3,100	3,200	118	106
3,200	3,300	123	110
3,300	3,400	128	114
3,400	3,500	133	118
3,500	3,600	138	122
3,600	3,700	143	126
3,700	3,800	148	130
3,800	3,900	153	134
3,900	4,000	158	138

If taxable income is —		And you are —	
At least	But less than	Single * Married filing sepa- rately * Head of family	Married filing jointly
Your tax is —			
4,000			
4,000	4,100	163	142
4,100	4,200	168	146
4,200	4,300	173	150
4,300	4,400	178	154
4,400	4,500	183	158
4,500	4,600	188	162
4,600	4,700	193	166
4,700	4,800	198	170
4,800	4,900	203	174
4,900	5,000	208	178
5,000			
5,000	5,100	213	182
5,100	5,200	218	186
5,200	5,300	223	190
5,300	5,400	228	194
5,400	5,500	233	198
5,500	5,600	238	202
5,600	5,700	243	206
5,700	5,800	248	210
5,800	5,900	253	214
5,900	6,000	258	218
6,000			
6,000	6,100	263	223
6,100	6,200	268	228
6,200	6,300	273	233
6,300	6,400	278	238
6,400	6,500	283	243
6,500	6,600	288	248
6,600	6,700	293	253
6,700	6,800	298	258
6,800	6,900	303	263
6,900	7,000	308	268
7,000			
7,000	7,100	313	273
7,100	7,200	318	278
7,200	7,300	323	283
7,300	7,400	328	288
7,400	7,500	333	293
7,500	7,600	338	298
7,600	7,700	343	303
7,700	7,800	348	308
7,800	7,900	353	313
7,900	8,000	358	318

If taxable income is —		And you are —	
At least	But less than	Single * Married filing sepa- rately * Head of family	Married filing jointly
Your tax is —			
8,000			
8,000	8,100	363	323
8,100	8,200	368	328
8,200	8,300	373	333
8,300	8,400	378	338
8,400	8,500	383	343
8,500	8,600	388	348
8,600	8,700	393	353
8,700	8,800	398	358
8,800	8,900	403	363
8,900	9,000	408	368
9,000			
9,000	9,100	413	373
9,100	9,200	418	378
9,200	9,300	423	383
9,300	9,400	428	388
9,400	9,500	433	393
9,500	9,600	438	398
9,600	9,700	443	403
9,700	9,800	448	408
9,800	9,900	453	413
9,900	10,000	458	418
10,000			
10,000	10,100	463	423
10,100	10,200	468	428
10,200	10,300	473	433
10,300	10,400	478	438
10,400	10,500	483	443
10,500	10,600	488	448
10,600	10,700	493	453
10,700	10,800	498	458
10,800	10,900	503	463
10,900	11,000	508	468
11,000			
11,000	11,100	513	473
11,100	11,200	518	478
11,200	11,300	523	483
11,300	11,400	528	488
11,400	11,500	533	493
11,500	11,600	538	498
11,600	11,700	543	503
11,700	11,800	548	508
11,800	11,900	553	513
11,900	12,000	558	518

If taxable income is —		And you are —	
At least	But less than	Single * Married filing sepa- rately * Head of family	Married filing jointly
Your tax is —			
12,000			
12,000	12,100	563	523
12,100	12,200	568	528
12,200	12,300	573	533
12,300	12,400	578	538
12,400	12,500	583	543
12,500	12,600	588	548
12,600	12,700	593	553
12,700	12,800	598	558
12,800	12,900	603	563
12,900	13,000	608	568
13,000			
13,000	13,100	613	573
13,100	13,200	618	578
13,200	13,300	623	583
13,300	13,400	628	588
13,400	13,500	633	593
13,500	13,600	638	598
13,600	13,700	643	603
13,700	13,800	648	608
13,800	13,900	653	613
13,900	14,000	658	618
14,000			
14,000	14,100	663	623
14,100	14,200	668	628
14,200	14,300	673	633
14,300	14,400	678	638
14,400	14,500	683	643
14,500	14,600	688	648
14,600	14,700	693	653
14,700	14,800	698	658
14,800	14,900	703	663
14,900	15,000	708	668
15,000			
15,000	15,100	713	673
15,100	15,200	718	678
15,200	15,300	723	683
15,300	15,400	728	688
15,400	15,500	733	693
15,500	15,600	738	698
15,600	15,700	743	703
15,700	15,800	748	708
15,800	15,900	753	713
15,900	16,000	758	718

Tax Table – Continued

If taxable income is —		And you are —		If taxable income is —		And you are —		If taxable income is —		And you are —		If taxable income is —		And you are —	
At least	But less than	Single * Married filing separately * Head of family	Married filing jointly	At least	But less than	Single * Married filing separately * Head of family	Married filing jointly	At least	But less than	Single * Married filing separately * Head of family	Married filing jointly	At least	But less than	Single * Married filing separately * Head of family	Married filing jointly
Your tax is —				Your tax is —				Your tax is —				Your tax is —			
16,000				21,000				26,000				31,000			
16,000	16,100	763	723	21,000	21,100	1,013	973	26,000	26,100	1,263	1,223	31,000	31,100	1,513	1,473
16,100	16,200	768	728	21,100	21,200	1,018	978	26,100	26,200	1,268	1,228	31,100	31,200	1,518	1,478
16,200	16,300	773	733	21,200	21,300	1,023	983	26,200	26,300	1,273	1,233	31,200	31,300	1,523	1,483
16,300	16,400	778	738	21,300	21,400	1,028	988	26,300	26,400	1,278	1,238	31,300	31,400	1,528	1,488
16,400	16,500	783	743	21,400	21,500	1,033	993	26,400	26,500	1,283	1,243	31,400	31,500	1,533	1,493
16,500	16,600	788	748	21,500	21,600	1,038	998	26,500	26,600	1,288	1,248	31,500	31,600	1,538	1,498
16,600	16,700	793	753	21,600	21,700	1,043	1,003	26,600	26,700	1,293	1,253	31,600	31,700	1,543	1,503
16,700	16,800	798	758	21,700	21,800	1,048	1,008	26,700	26,800	1,298	1,258	31,700	31,800	1,548	1,508
16,800	16,900	803	763	21,800	21,900	1,053	1,013	26,800	26,900	1,303	1,263	31,800	31,900	1,553	1,513
16,900	17,000	808	768	21,900	22,000	1,058	1,018	26,900	27,000	1,308	1,268	31,900	32,000	1,558	1,518
17,000				22,000				27,000				32,000			
17,000	17,100	813	773	22,000	22,100	1,063	1,023	27,000	27,100	1,313	1,273	32,000	32,100	1,563	1,523
17,100	17,200	818	778	22,100	22,200	1,068	1,028	27,100	27,200	1,318	1,278	32,100	32,200	1,568	1,528
17,200	17,300	823	783	22,200	22,300	1,073	1,033	27,200	27,300	1,323	1,283	32,200	32,300	1,573	1,533
17,300	17,400	828	788	22,300	22,400	1,078	1,038	27,300	27,400	1,328	1,288	32,300	32,400	1,578	1,538
17,400	17,500	833	793	22,400	22,500	1,083	1,043	27,400	27,500	1,333	1,293	32,400	32,500	1,583	1,543
17,500	17,600	838	798	22,500	22,600	1,088	1,048	27,500	27,600	1,338	1,298	32,500	32,600	1,588	1,548
17,600	17,700	843	803	22,600	22,700	1,093	1,053	27,600	27,700	1,343	1,303	32,600	32,700	1,593	1,553
17,700	17,800	848	808	22,700	22,800	1,098	1,058	27,700	27,800	1,348	1,308	32,700	32,800	1,598	1,558
17,800	17,900	853	813	22,800	22,900	1,103	1,063	27,800	27,900	1,353	1,313	32,800	32,900	1,603	1,563
17,900	18,000	858	818	22,900	23,000	1,108	1,068	27,900	28,000	1,358	1,318	32,900	33,000	1,608	1,568
18,000				23,000				28,000				33,000			
18,000	18,100	863	823	23,000	23,100	1,113	1,073	28,000	28,100	1,363	1,323	33,000	33,100	1,613	1,573
18,100	18,200	868	828	23,100	23,200	1,118	1,078	28,100	28,200	1,368	1,328	33,100	33,200	1,618	1,578
18,200	18,300	873	833	23,200	23,300	1,123	1,083	28,200	28,300	1,373	1,333	33,200	33,300	1,623	1,583
18,300	18,400	878	838	23,300	23,400	1,128	1,088	28,300	28,400	1,378	1,338	33,300	33,400	1,628	1,588
18,400	18,500	883	843	23,400	23,500	1,133	1,093	28,400	28,500	1,383	1,343	33,400	33,500	1,633	1,593
18,500	18,600	888	848	23,500	23,600	1,138	1,098	28,500	28,600	1,388	1,348	33,500	33,600	1,638	1,598
18,600	18,700	893	853	23,600	23,700	1,143	1,103	28,600	28,700	1,393	1,353	33,600	33,700	1,643	1,603
18,700	18,800	898	858	23,700	23,800	1,148	1,108	28,700	28,800	1,398	1,358	33,700	33,800	1,648	1,608
18,800	18,900	903	863	23,800	23,900	1,153	1,113	28,800	28,900	1,403	1,363	33,800	33,900	1,653	1,613
18,900	19,000	908	868	23,900	24,000	1,158	1,118	28,900	29,000	1,408	1,368	33,900	34,000	1,658	1,618
19,000				24,000				29,000				34,000			
19,000	19,100	913	873	24,000	24,100	1,163	1,123	29,000	29,100	1,413	1,373	34,000	34,100	1,663	1,623
19,100	19,200	918	878	24,100	24,200	1,168	1,128	29,100	29,200	1,418	1,378	34,100	34,200	1,668	1,628
19,200	19,300	923	883	24,200	24,300	1,173	1,133	29,200	29,300	1,423	1,383	34,200	34,300	1,673	1,633
19,300	19,400	928	888	24,300	24,400	1,178	1,138	29,300	29,400	1,428	1,388	34,300	34,400	1,678	1,638
19,400	19,500	933	893	24,400	24,500	1,183	1,143	29,400	29,500	1,433	1,393	34,400	34,500	1,683	1,643
19,500	19,600	938	898	24,500	24,600	1,188	1,148	29,500	29,600	1,438	1,398	34,500	34,600	1,688	1,648
19,600	19,700	943	903	24,600	24,700	1,193	1,153	29,600	29,700	1,443	1,403	34,600	34,700	1,693	1,653
19,700	19,800	948	908	24,700	24,800	1,198	1,158	29,700	29,800	1,448	1,408	34,700	34,800	1,698	1,658
19,800	19,900	953	913	24,800	24,900	1,203	1,163	29,800	29,900	1,453	1,413	34,800	34,900	1,703	1,663
19,900	20,000	958	918	24,900	25,000	1,208	1,168	29,900	30,000	1,458	1,418	34,900	35,000	1,708	1,668
20,000				25,000				30,000				35,000			
20,000	20,100	963	923	25,000	25,100	1,213	1,173	30,000	30,100	1,463	1,423	35,000	35,100	1,713	1,673
20,100	20,200	968	928	25,100	25,200	1,218	1,178	30,100	30,200	1,468	1,428	35,100	35,200	1,718	1,678
20,200	20,300	973	933	25,200	25,300	1,223	1,183	30,200	30,300	1,473	1,433	35,200	35,300	1,723	1,683
20,300	20,400	978	938	25,300	25,400	1,228	1,188	30,300	30,400	1,478	1,438	35,300	35,400	1,728	1,688
20,400	20,500	983	943	25,400	25,500	1,233	1,193	30,400	30,500	1,483	1,443	35,400	35,500	1,733	1,693
20,500	20,600	988	948	25,500	25,600	1,238	1,198	30,500	30,600	1,488	1,448	35,500	35,600	1,738	1,698
20,600	20,700	993	953	25,600	25,700	1,243	1,203	30,600	30,700	1,493	1,453	35,600	35,700	1,743	1,703
20,700	20,800	998	958	25,700	25,800	1,248	1,208	30,700	30,800	1,498	1,458	35,700	35,800	1,748	1,708
20,800	20,900	1,003	963	25,800	25,900	1,253	1,213	30,800	30,900	1,503	1,463	35,800	35,900	1,753	1,713
20,900	21,000	1,008	968	25,900	26,000	1,258	1,218	30,900	31,000	1,508	1,468	35,900	36,000	1,758	1,718

Tax Table – Continued

If taxable income is —		And you are —	
At least	But less than	Single * Married filing separately * Head of family	Married filing jointly
		Your tax is —	

36,000			
36,000	36,100	1,763	1,723
36,100	36,200	1,768	1,728
36,200	36,300	1,773	1,733
36,300	36,400	1,778	1,738
36,400	36,500	1,783	1,743

36,500	36,600	1,788	1,748
36,600	36,700	1,793	1,753
36,700	36,800	1,798	1,758
36,800	36,900	1,803	1,763
36,900	37,000	1,808	1,768

37,000			
37,000	37,100	1,813	1,773
37,100	37,200	1,818	1,778
37,200	37,300	1,823	1,783
37,300	37,400	1,828	1,788
37,400	37,500	1,833	1,793

37,500	37,600	1,838	1,798
37,600	37,700	1,843	1,803
37,700	37,800	1,848	1,808
37,800	37,900	1,853	1,813
37,900	38,000	1,858	1,818

38,000			
38,000	38,100	1,863	1,823
38,100	38,200	1,868	1,828
38,200	38,300	1,873	1,833
38,300	38,400	1,878	1,838
38,400	38,500	1,883	1,843

38,500	38,600	1,888	1,848
38,600	38,700	1,893	1,853
38,700	38,800	1,898	1,858
38,800	38,900	1,903	1,863
38,900	39,000	1,908	1,868

39,000			
39,000	39,100	1,913	1,873
39,100	39,200	1,918	1,878
39,200	39,300	1,923	1,883
39,300	39,400	1,928	1,888
39,400	39,500	1,933	1,893

39,500	39,600	1,938	1,898
39,600	39,700	1,943	1,903
39,700	39,800	1,948	1,908
39,800	39,900	1,953	1,913
39,900	40,000	1,958	1,918

40,000			
40,000	40,100	1,963	1,923
40,100	40,200	1,968	1,928
40,200	40,300	1,973	1,933
40,300	40,400	1,978	1,938
40,400	40,500	1,983	1,943

40,500	40,600	1,988	1,948
40,600	40,700	1,993	1,953
40,700	40,800	1,998	1,958
40,800	40,900	2,003	1,963
40,900	41,000	2,008	1,968

If taxable income is —		And you are —	
At least	But less than	Single * Married filing separately * Head of family	Married filing jointly
		Your tax is —	

41,000			
41,000	41,100	2,013	1,973
41,100	41,200	2,018	1,978
41,200	41,300	2,023	1,983
41,300	41,400	2,028	1,988
41,400	41,500	2,033	1,993

41,500	41,600	2,038	1,998
41,600	41,700	2,043	2,003
41,700	41,800	2,048	2,008
41,800	41,900	2,053	2,013
41,900	42,000	2,058	2,018

42,000			
42,000	42,100	2,063	2,023
42,100	42,200	2,068	2,028
42,200	42,300	2,073	2,033
42,300	42,400	2,078	2,038
42,400	42,500	2,083	2,043

42,500	42,600	2,088	2,048
42,600	42,700	2,093	2,053
42,700	42,800	2,098	2,058
42,800	42,900	2,103	2,063
42,900	43,000	2,108	2,068

43,000			
43,000	43,100	2,113	2,073
43,100	43,200	2,118	2,078
43,200	43,300	2,123	2,083
43,300	43,400	2,128	2,088
43,400	43,500	2,133	2,093

43,500	43,600	2,138	2,098
43,600	43,700	2,143	2,103
43,700	43,800	2,148	2,108
43,800	43,900	2,153	2,113
43,900	44,000	2,158	2,118

44,000			
44,000	44,100	2,163	2,123
44,100	44,200	2,168	2,128
44,200	44,300	2,173	2,133
44,300	44,400	2,178	2,138
44,400	44,500	2,183	2,143

44,500	44,600	2,188	2,148
44,600	44,700	2,193	2,153
44,700	44,800	2,198	2,158
44,800	44,900	2,203	2,163
44,900	45,000	2,208	2,168

45,000			
45,000	45,100	2,213	2,173
45,100	45,200	2,218	2,178
45,200	45,300	2,223	2,183
45,300	45,400	2,228	2,188
45,400	45,500	2,233	2,193

45,500	45,600	2,238	2,198
45,600	45,700	2,243	2,203
45,700	45,800	2,248	2,208
45,800	45,900	2,253	2,213
45,900	46,000	2,258	2,218

If taxable income is —		And you are —	
At least	But less than	Single * Married filing separately * Head of family	Married filing jointly
		Your tax is —	

46,000			
46,000	46,100	2,263	2,223
46,100	46,200	2,268	2,228
46,200	46,300	2,273	2,233
46,300	46,400	2,278	2,238
46,400	46,500	2,283	2,243

46,500	46,600	2,288	2,248
46,600	46,700	2,293	2,253
46,700	46,800	2,298	2,258
46,800	46,900	2,303	2,263
46,900	47,000	2,308	2,268

47,000			
47,000	47,100	2,313	2,273
47,100	47,200	2,318	2,278
47,200	47,300	2,323	2,283
47,300	47,400	2,328	2,288
47,400	47,500	2,333	2,293

47,500	47,600	2,338	2,298
47,600	47,700	2,343	2,303
47,700	47,800	2,348	2,308
47,800	47,900	2,353	2,313
47,900	48,000	2,358	2,318

48,000			
48,000	48,100	2,363	2,323
48,100	48,200	2,368	2,328
48,200	48,300	2,373	2,333
48,300	48,400	2,378	2,338
48,400	48,500	2,383	2,343

48,500	48,600	2,388	2,348
48,600	48,700	2,393	2,353
48,700	48,800	2,398	2,358
48,800	48,900	2,403	2,363
48,900	49,000	2,408	2,368

49,000			
49,000	49,100	2,413	2,373
49,100	49,200	2,418	2,378
49,200	49,300	2,423	2,383
49,300	49,400	2,428	2,388
49,400	49,500	2,433	2,393

49,500	49,600	2,438	2,398
49,600	49,700	2,443	2,403
49,700	49,800	2,448	2,408
49,800	49,900	2,453	2,413
49,900	50,000	2,458	2,418

50,000			
50,000	50,100	2,463	2,423
50,100	50,200	2,468	2,428
50,200	50,300	2,473	2,433
50,300	50,400	2,478	2,438
50,400	50,500	2,483	2,443

50,500	50,600	2,488	2,448
50,600	50,700	2,493	2,453
50,700	50,800	2,498	2,458
50,800	50,900	2,503	2,463
50,900	51,000	2,508	2,468

If taxable income is —		And you are —	
At least	But less than	Single * Married filing separately * Head of family	Married filing jointly
		Your tax is —	

51,000			
51,000	51,100	2,513	2,473
51,100	51,200	2,518	2,478
51,200	51,300	2,523	2,483
51,300	51,400	2,528	2,488
51,400	51,500	2,533	2,493

51,500	51,600	2,538	2,498
51,600	51,700	2,543	2,503
51,700	51,800	2,548	2,508
51,800	51,900	2,553	2,513
51,900	52,000	2,558	2,518

52,000			
52,000	52,100	2,563	2,523
52,100	52,200	2,568	2,528
52,200	52,300	2,573	2,533
52,300	52,400	2,578	2,538
52,400	52,500	2,583	2,543

52,500	52,600	2,588	2,548
52,600	52,700	2,593	2,553
52,700	52,800	2,598	2,558
52,800	52,900	2,603	2,563
52,900	53,000	2,608	2,568

53,000			
53,000	53,100	2,613	2,573
53,100	53,200	2,618	2,578
53,200	53,300	2,623	2,583
53,300	53,400	2,628	2,588
53,400	53,500	2,633	2,593

53,500	53,600	2,638	2,598
53,600	53,700	2,643	2,603
53,700	53,800	2,648	2,608
53,800	53,900	2,653	2,613
53,900	54,000	2,658	2,618

54,000			
54,000	54,100	2,663	2,623
54,100	54,200	2,668	2,628
54,200	54,300	2,673	2,633
54,300	54,400	2,678	2,638
54,400	54,500	2,683	2,643

54,500	54,600	2,688	2,648
54,600	54,700	2,693	2,653
54,700	54,800	2,698	2,658
54,800	54,900	2,703	2,663
54,900	55,000	2,708	2,668

If taxable income is —		And you are —	
At least	But less than	Single * Married filing separately * Head of family	Married filing jointly
56,000			
56,000	56,100	2,763	2,723
56,100	56,200	2,768	2,728
56,200	56,300	2,773	2,733
56,300	56,400	2,778	2,738
56,400	56,500	2,783	2,743
56,500	56,600	2,788	2,748
56,600	56,700	2,793	2,753
56,700	56,800	2,798	2,758
56,800	56,900	2,803	2,763
56,900	57,000	2,808	2,768
57,000			
57,000	57,100	2,813	2,773
57,100	57,200	2,818	2,778
57,200	57,300	2,823	2,783
57,300	57,400	2,828	2,788
57,400	57,500	2,833	2,793
57,500	57,600	2,838	2,798
57,600	57,700	2,843	2,803
57,700	57,800	2,848	2,808
57,800	57,900	2,853	2,813
57,900	58,000	2,858	2,818
58,000			
58,000	58,100	2,863	2,823
58,100	58,200	2,868	2,828
58,200	58,300	2,873	2,833
58,300	58,400	2,878	2,838
58,400	58,500	2,883	2,843
58,500	58,600	2,888	2,848
58,600	58,700	2,893	2,853
58,700	58,800	2,898	2,858
58,800	58,900	2,903	2,863
58,900	59,000	2,908	2,868
59,000			
59,000	59,100	2,913	2,873
59,100	59,200	2,918	2,878
59,200	59,300	2,923	2,883
59,300	59,400	2,928	2,888
59,400	59,500	2,933	2,893
59,500	59,600	2,938	2,898
59,600	59,700	2,943	2,903
59,700	59,800	2,948	2,908
59,800	59,900	2,953	2,913
59,900	60,000	2,958	2,918
60,000			
60,000	60,100	2,963	2,923
60,100	60,200	2,968	2,928
60,200	60,300	2,973	2,933
60,300	60,400	2,978	2,938
60,400	60,500	2,983	2,943
60,500	60,600	2,988	2,948
60,600	60,700	2,993	2,953
60,700	60,800	2,998	2,958
60,800	60,900	3,003	2,963
60,900	61,000	3,008	2,968

If taxable income is —		And you are —	
At least	But less than	Single * Married filing sepa- rately * Head of family	Married filing jointly
61,000			
61,000	61,100	3,013	2,973
61,100	61,200	3,018	2,978
61,200	61,300	3,023	2,983
61,300	61,400	3,028	2,988
61,400	61,500	3,033	2,993
61,500	61,600	3,038	2,998
61,600	61,700	3,043	3,003
61,700	61,800	3,048	3,008
61,800	61,900	3,053	3,013
61,900	62,000	3,058	3,018
62,000			
62,000	62,100	3,063	3,023
62,100	62,200	3,068	3,028
62,200	62,300	3,073	3,033
62,300	62,400	3,078	3,038
62,400	62,500	3,083	3,043
62,500	62,600	3,088	3,048
62,600	62,700	3,093	3,053
62,700	62,800	3,098	3,058
62,800	62,900	3,103	3,063
62,900	63,000	3,108	3,068
63,000			
63,000	63,100	3,113	3,073
63,100	63,200	3,118	3,078
63,200	63,300	3,123	3,083
63,300	63,400	3,128	3,088
63,400	63,500	3,133	3,093
63,500	63,600	3,138	3,098
63,600	63,700	3,143	3,103
63,700	63,800	3,148	3,108
63,800	63,900	3,153	3,113
63,900	64,000	3,158	3,118
64,000			
64,000	64,100	3,163	3,123
64,100	64,200	3,168	3,128
64,200	64,300	3,173	3,133
64,300	64,400	3,178	3,138
64,400	64,500	3,183	3,143
64,500	64,600	3,188	3,148
64,600	64,700	3,193	3,153
64,700	64,800	3,198	3,158
64,800	64,900	3,203	3,163
64,900	65,000	3,208	3,168
65,000			
65,000	65,100	3,213	3,173
65,100	65,200	3,218	3,178
65,200	65,300	3,223	3,183
65,300	65,400	3,228	3,188
65,400	65,500	3,233	3,193
65,500	65,600	3,238	3,198
65,600	65,700	3,243	3,203
65,700	65,800	3,248	3,208
65,800	65,900	3,253	3,213
65,900	66,000	3,258	3,218

If taxable income is —		And you are —	
At least	But less than	Single * Married filing separately * Head of family	Married filing jointly
66,000			
66,000	66,100	3,263	3,223
66,100	66,200	3,268	3,228
66,200	66,300	3,273	3,233
66,300	66,400	3,278	3,238
66,400	66,500	3,283	3,243
66,500	66,600	3,288	3,248
66,600	66,700	3,293	3,253
66,700	66,800	3,298	3,258
66,800	66,900	3,303	3,263
66,900	67,000	3,308	3,268
67,000			
67,000	67,100	3,313	3,273
67,100	67,200	3,318	3,278
67,200	67,300	3,323	3,283
67,300	67,400	3,328	3,288
67,400	67,500	3,333	3,293
67,500	67,600	3,338	3,298
67,600	67,700	3,343	3,303
67,700	67,800	3,348	3,308
67,800	67,900	3,353	3,313
67,900	68,000	3,358	3,318
68,000			
68,000	68,100	3,363	3,323
68,100	68,200	3,368	3,328
68,200	68,300	3,373	3,333
68,300	68,400	3,378	3,338
68,400	68,500	3,383	3,343
68,500	68,600	3,388	3,348
68,600	68,700	3,393	3,353
68,700	68,800	3,398	3,358
68,800	68,900	3,403	3,363
68,900	69,000	3,408	3,368
69,000			
69,000	69,100	3,413	3,373
69,100	69,200	3,418	3,378
69,200	69,300	3,423	3,383
69,300	69,400	3,428	3,388
69,400	69,500	3,433	3,393
69,500	69,600	3,438	3,398
69,600	69,700	3,443	3,403
69,700	69,800	3,448	3,408
69,800	69,900	3,453	3,413
69,900	70,000	3,458	3,418
70,000			
70,000	70,100	3,463	3,423
70,100	70,200	3,468	3,428
70,200	70,300	3,473	3,433
70,300	70,400	3,478	3,438
70,400	70,500	3,483	3,443
70,500	70,600	3,488	3,448
70,600	70,700	3,493	3,453
70,700	70,800	3,498	3,458
70,800	70,900	3,503	3,463
70,900	71,000	3,508	3,468

If taxable income is —		And you are —	
At least	But less than	Single * Married filing separately * Head of family	Married filing jointly
71,000			
71,000	71,100	3,513	3,473
71,100	71,200	3,518	3,478
71,200	71,300	3,523	3,483
71,300	71,400	3,528	3,488
71,400	71,500	3,533	3,493
71,500	71,600	3,538	3,498
71,600	71,700	3,543	3,503
71,700	71,800	3,548	3,508
71,800	71,900	3,553	3,513
71,900	72,000	3,558	3,518
72,000			
72,000	72,100	3,563	3,523
72,100	72,200	3,568	3,528
72,200	72,300	3,573	3,533
72,300	72,400	3,578	3,538
72,400	72,500	3,583	3,543
72,500	72,600	3,588	3,548
72,600	72,700	3,593	3,553
72,700	72,800	3,598	3,558
72,800	72,900	3,603	3,563
72,900	73,000	3,608	3,568
73,000			
73,000	73,100	3,613	3,573
73,100	73,200	3,618	3,578
73,200	73,300	3,623	3,583
73,300	73,400	3,628	3,588
73,400	73,500	3,633	3,593
73,500	73,600	3,638	3,598
73,600	73,700	3,643	3,603
73,700	73,800	3,648	3,608
73,800	73,900	3,653	3,613
73,900	74,000	3,658	3,618
74,000			
74,000	74,100	3,663	3,623
74,100	74,200	3,668	3,628
74,200	74,300	3,673	3,633
74,300	74,400	3,678	3,638
74,400	74,500	3,683	3,643
74,500	74,600	3,688	3,648
74,600	74,700	3,693	3,653
74,700	74,800	3,698	3,658
74,800	74,900	3,703	3,663
74,900	75,000	3,708	3,668
75,000			
75,000	75,100	3,713	3,673
75,100	75,200	3,718	3,678
75,200	75,300	3,723	3,683
75,300	75,400	3,728	3,688
75,400	75,500	3,733	3,693
75,500	75,600	3,738	3,698
75,600	75,700	3,743	3,703
75,700	75,800	3,748	3,708
75,800	75,900	3,753	3,713
75,900	76,000	3,758	3,718

Tax Table – Continued

If taxable income is —		And you are —		If taxable income is —		And you are —		If taxable income is —		And you are —		If taxable income is —		And you are —	
At least	But less than	Single * Married filing separately * Head of family	Married filing jointly	At least	But less than	Single * Married filing separately * Head of family	Married filing jointly	At least	But less than	Single * Married filing separately * Head of family	Married filing jointly	At least	But less than	Single * Married filing separately * Head of family	Married filing jointly
Your tax is —				Your tax is —				Your tax is —				Your tax is —			
76,000				81,000				86,000				91,000			
76,000	76,100	3,763	3,723	81,000	81,100	4,013	3,973	86,000	86,100	4,263	4,223	91,000	91,100	4,513	4,473
76,100	76,200	3,768	3,728	81,100	81,200	4,018	3,978	86,100	86,200	4,268	4,228	91,100	91,200	4,518	4,478
76,200	76,300	3,773	3,733	81,200	81,300	4,023	3,983	86,200	86,300	4,273	4,233	91,200	91,300	4,523	4,483
76,300	76,400	3,778	3,738	81,300	81,400	4,028	3,988	86,300	86,400	4,278	4,238	91,300	91,400	4,528	4,488
76,400	76,500	3,783	3,743	81,400	81,500	4,033	3,993	86,400	86,500	4,283	4,243	91,400	91,500	4,533	4,493
76,500	76,600	3,788	3,748	81,500	81,600	4,038	3,998	86,500	86,600	4,288	4,248	91,500	91,600	4,538	4,498
76,600	76,700	3,793	3,753	81,600	81,700	4,043	4,003	86,600	86,700	4,293	4,253	91,600	91,700	4,543	4,503
76,700	76,800	3,798	3,758	81,700	81,800	4,048	4,008	86,700	86,800	4,298	4,258	91,700	91,800	4,548	4,508
76,800	76,900	3,803	3,763	81,800	81,900	4,053	4,013	86,800	86,900	4,303	4,263	91,800	91,900	4,553	4,513
76,900	77,000	3,808	3,768	81,900	82,000	4,058	4,018	86,900	87,000	4,308	4,268	91,900	92,000	4,558	4,518
77,000				82,000				87,000				92,000			
77,000	77,100	3,813	3,773	82,000	82,100	4,063	4,023	87,000	87,100	4,313	4,273	92,000	92,100	4,563	4,523
77,100	77,200	3,818	3,778	82,100	82,200	4,068	4,028	87,100	87,200	4,318	4,278	92,100	92,200	4,568	4,528
77,200	77,300	3,823	3,783	82,200	82,300	4,073	4,033	87,200	87,300	4,323	4,283	92,200	92,300	4,573	4,533
77,300	77,400	3,828	3,788	82,300	82,400	4,078	4,038	87,300	87,400	4,328	4,288	92,300	92,400	4,578	4,538
77,400	77,500	3,833	3,793	82,400	82,500	4,083	4,043	87,400	87,500	4,333	4,293	92,400	92,500	4,583	4,543
77,500	77,600	3,838	3,798	82,500	82,600	4,088	4,048	87,500	87,600	4,338	4,298	92,500	92,600	4,588	4,548
77,600	77,700	3,843	3,803	82,600	82,700	4,093	4,053	87,600	87,700	4,343	4,303	92,600	92,700	4,593	4,553
77,700	77,800	3,848	3,808	82,700	82,800	4,098	4,058	87,700	87,800	4,348	4,308	92,700	92,800	4,598	4,558
77,800	77,900	3,853	3,813	82,800	82,900	4,103	4,063	87,800	87,900	4,353	4,313	92,800	92,900	4,603	4,563
77,900	78,000	3,858	3,818	82,900	83,000	4,108	4,068	87,900	88,000	4,358	4,318	92,900	93,000	4,608	4,568
78,000				83,000				88,000				93,000			
78,000	78,100	3,863	3,823	83,000	83,100	4,113	4,073	88,000	88,100	4,363	4,323	93,000	93,100	4,613	4,573
78,100	78,200	3,868	3,828	83,100	83,200	4,118	4,078	88,100	88,200	4,368	4,328	93,100	93,200	4,618	4,578
78,200	78,300	3,873	3,833	83,200	83,300	4,123	4,083	88,200	88,300	4,373	4,333	93,200	93,300	4,623	4,583
78,300	78,400	3,878	3,838	83,300	83,400	4,128	4,088	88,300	88,400	4,378	4,338	93,300	93,400	4,628	4,588
78,400	78,500	3,883	3,843	83,400	83,500	4,133	4,093	88,400	88,500	4,383	4,343	93,400	93,500	4,633	4,593
78,500	78,600	3,888	3,848	83,500	83,600	4,138	4,098	88,500	88,600	4,388	4,348	93,500	93,600	4,638	4,598
78,600	78,700	3,893	3,853	83,600	83,700	4,143	4,103	88,600	88,700	4,393	4,353	93,600	93,700	4,643	4,603
78,700	78,800	3,898	3,858	83,700	83,800	4,148	4,108	88,700	88,800	4,398	4,358	93,700	93,800	4,648	4,608
78,800	78,900	3,903	3,863	83,800	83,900	4,153	4,113	88,800	88,900	4,403	4,363	93,800	93,900	4,653	4,613
78,900	79,000	3,908	3,868	83,900	84,000	4,158	4,118	88,900	89,000	4,408	4,368	93,900	94,000	4,658	4,618
79,000				84,000				89,000				94,000			
79,000	79,100	3,913	3,873	84,000	84,100	4,163	4,123	89,000	89,100	4,413	4,373	94,000	94,100	4,663	4,623
79,100	79,200	3,918	3,878	84,100	84,200	4,168	4,128	89,100	89,200	4,418	4,378	94,100	94,200	4,668	4,628
79,200	79,300	3,923	3,883	84,200	84,300	4,173	4,133	89,200	89,300	4,423	4,383	94,200	94,300	4,673	4,633
79,300	79,400	3,928	3,888	84,300	84,400	4,178	4,138	89,300	89,400	4,428	4,388	94,300	94,400	4,678	4,638
79,400	79,500	3,933	3,893	84,400	84,500	4,183	4,143	89,400	89,500	4,433	4,393	94,400	94,500	4,683	4,643
79,500	79,600	3,938	3,898	84,500	84,600	4,188	4,148	89,500	89,600	4,438	4,398	94,500	94,600	4,688	4,648
79,600	79,700	3,943	3,903	84,600	84,700	4,193	4,153	89,600	89,700	4,443	4,403	94,600	94,700	4,693	4,653
79,700	79,800	3,948	3,908	84,700	84,800	4,198	4,158	89,700	89,800	4,448	4,408	94,700	94,800	4,698	4,658
79,800	79,900	3,953	3,913	84,800	84,900	4,203	4,163	89,800	89,900	4,453	4,413	94,800	94,900	4,703	4,663
79,900	80,000	3,958	3,918	84,900	85,000	4,208	4,168	89,900	90,000	4,458	4,418	94,900	95,000	4,708	4,668
80,000				85,000				90,000				95,000			
80,000	80,100	3,963	3,923	85,000	85,100	4,213	4,173	90,000	90,100	4,463	4,423	95,000	95,100	4,713	4,673
80,100	80,200	3,968	3,928	85,100	85,200	4,218	4,178	90,100	90,200	4,468	4,428	95,100	95,200	4,718	4,678
80,200	80,300	3,973	3,933	85,200	85,300	4,223	4,183	90,200	90,300	4,473	4,433	95,200	95,300	4,723	4,683
80,300	80,400	3,978	3,938	85,300	85,400	4,228	4,188	90,300	90,400	4,478	4,438	95,300	95,400	4,728	4,688
80,400	80,500	3,983	3,943	85,400	85,500	4,233	4,193	90,400	90,500	4,483	4,443	95,400	95,500	4,733	4,693
80,500	80,600	3,988	3,948	85,500	85,600	4,238	4,198	90,500	90,600	4,488	4,448	95,500	95,600	4,738	4,698
80,600	80,700	3,993	3,953	85,600	85,700	4,243	4,203	90,600	90,700	4,493	4,453	95,600	95,700	4,743	4,703
80,700	80,800	3,998	3,958	85,700	85,800	4,248	4,208	90,700	90,800	4,498	4,458	95,700	95,800	4,748	4,708
80,800	80,900	4,003	3,963	85,800	85,900	4,253	4,213	90,800	90,900	4,503	4,463	95,800	95,900	4,753	4,713
80,900	81,000	4,008	3,968	85,900	86,000	4,258	4,218	90,900	91,000	4,508	4,468	95,900	96,000	4,758	4,718

Tax Table – Continued

If taxable income is —				And you are —			
At least	But less than	Single *	Married filing jointly	At least	But less than	Single *	Married filing jointly
Your tax is —				Your tax is —			
96,000				97,000			
96,000	96,100	4,763	4,723	97,000	97,100	4,813	4,773
96,100	96,200	4,768	4,728	97,100	97,200	4,818	4,778
96,200	96,300	4,773	4,733	97,200	97,300	4,823	4,783
96,300	96,400	4,778	4,738	97,300	97,400	4,828	4,788
96,400	96,500	4,783	4,743	97,400	97,500	4,833	4,793
96,500	96,600	4,788	4,748	97,500	97,600	4,838	4,798
96,600	96,700	4,793	4,753	97,600	97,700	4,843	4,803
96,700	96,800	4,798	4,758	97,700	97,800	4,848	4,808
96,800	96,900	4,803	4,763	97,800	97,900	4,853	4,813
96,900	97,000	4,808	4,768	97,900	98,000	4,858	4,818
98,000				99,000			
98,000	98,100	4,863	4,823	99,000	99,100	4,913	4,873
98,100	98,200	4,868	4,828	99,100	99,200	4,918	4,878
98,200	98,300	4,873	4,833	99,200	99,300	4,923	4,883
98,300	98,400	4,878	4,838	99,300	99,400	4,928	4,888
98,400	98,500	4,883	4,843	99,400	99,500	4,933	4,893
98,500	98,600	4,888	4,848	99,500	99,600	4,938	4,898
98,600	98,700	4,893	4,853	99,600	99,700	4,943	4,903
98,700	98,800	4,898	4,858	99,700	99,800	4,948	4,908
98,800	98,900	4,903	4,863	99,800	99,900	4,953	4,913
98,900	99,000	4,908	4,868	99,900	100,000	4,958	4,918

Over \$100,000.00

If taxable income is over \$100,000, use the following worksheet to figure your tax.

- Single
- Married filing separately
- Head of family

1 Enter taxable income . . . _____

2 Less – 100,000.00

3 Subtract line 2 from line 1 _____

4 Multiply line 3 by .05 . . x _____ .05

5 Enter result here _____

6 Plus + 4,958.00

7 Add lines 5 and 6.

Your tax is ► _____

- Married filing jointly

1 Enter taxable income . . . _____

2 Less – 100,000.00

3 Subtract line 2 from line 1 _____

4 Multiply line 3 by .05 . . x _____ .05

5 Enter result here _____

6 Plus + 4,918.00

7 Add lines 5 and 6.

Your tax is ► _____

Federal Income Tax Deduction Worksheet

1 Enter the tax as shown on line 22 on 2025 Form 1040/Form 1040-SR/Form 1040NR.	1		00
2 Net Investment Income Tax. Enter amount from line 17, 2025 Form 8960.	2		00
3 Federal Tax. Add Lines 1 and 2.	3		00
4a Earned Income Credit (EIC). Enter the amount from line 27a of 2025 Form 1040/Form 1040-SR.	4a		00
4b Additional Child Tax Credit. Enter the amount from Line 28 of 2025 Form 1040/Form 1040-SR/1040-NR.	4b		00
4c American Opportunity Credit. Enter the amount from line 29 of 2025 Form 1040/Form 1040-SR.	4c		00
4d Refundable Adoption Credit. Enter the amount from line 30 of 2025 Form 1040/Form 1040-SR/1040-NR.	4d		00
4e Credits from Forms 2439. Enter the amount from Schedule 3, Part II, line 13a of 2025 Form 1040/Form 1040-SR/Form 1040NR.	4e		00
5 Add lines 4a, b, c, d and e.	5		00
6 Subtract line 5 from line 3. If amount is negative enter zero also enter on line 12 of Form 40, line 9 of Form 40A or page 2, Part IV, line 4 of Form 40NR.	6		00

Qualified Vehicle Loan Interest Worksheet

1 Enter the sum of Schedule A, Lines 11a and 11b or total from vehicle loan spreadsheet.	1		00
2 Enter the smaller of the amount on line 1 or \$10,000.	2		00
3 Enter the amount from Form 40NR, line 12, Col. B.	3		00
4 Enter \$100,000 (\$200,000 if married filing jointly).	4		00
5 Subtract line 4 from line 3. If zero or less, enter the amount from line 2 on line 8.	5		00
6 Divide line 5 by \$1,000. If the resulting number isn't a whole number, increase the result to the next higher whole number. (For example, increase 1.5 to 2, and increase 0.05 to 1.)	6		00
7 Multiply line 6 by \$200.	7		00
8 Qualified vehicle loan interest deduction. Subtract line 7 from line 2. If zero or less, enter -0-. Enter this amount on Form 40NR, Schedule A, line 11c.	8		00

My Alabama Taxes (MAT)

You can file your Alabama Resident and Non-Resident returns online through My Alabama Taxes (MAT) at no charge.

This option is available to all taxpayers filing an Alabama Individual Income tax return. Please visit <https://revenue.alabama.gov/services/my-alabama-taxes-sign-up/> to sign up and get started filling out your return.

The Alabama Department of Revenue offers several methods for filing your Individual Income Tax Return.

Federal/State Electronic Filing Program

Your professional tax practitioner can file both your Federal and State returns by using the E-File Program or can print a 2-D Barcode for you.

Free Filing of Federal/State Return

Free electronic filing of your Alabama and Federal Income Tax Returns are provided for low income wage earners, senior citizens, students, and active duty military personnel. For more information on the qualifications, visit our website at <https://www.revenue.alabama.gov/individual-corporate/individual-income-tax/individual-income-tax-electronic-filing-options/>

Federal/State On-Line Filing Program

You can file your own Federal and State return on-line by purchasing the program from a local retailer or going to <https://www.revenue.alabama.gov/individual-corporate/approved-software-vendors/> to see a listing of Approved On-Line Service Providers. If you do not want to file electronically, these programs will print out a 2-D Barcode.



2-D Barcode Filing Program

All the programs above should produce a 2-D Barcode for you. Also, you can print a 2-D Barcode by using our fillable Form 40 or Form 40NR which you can obtain at <https://revenue.alabama.gov/forms>. After you fill out the form and print it, a 2-D Barcode will be produced on the top of the form. You can still mail your return, but use of the 2-D Barcode will ensure faster processing.

OTHER FILING OPTIONS:

VITA/AARP/IMPACT ALABAMA

Free tax help and electronic filing of your Federal and State returns for low to moderate income taxpayers, people age 60 and older and military families is provided by the VITA, AARP, or IMPACT ALABAMA volunteers. For more information, visit our website at <https://www.revenue.alabama.gov/individual-corporate/>.

How To Obtain Forms

To obtain instructions, schedules and forms visit our Web site at: www.revenue.alabama.gov. Additional booklets, forms, and schedules are listed below. Certain booklets may be obtained by visiting the Alabama Taxpayer Service Center nearest you.

BOOKLETS

Form 40 Booklet. This booklet contains the following forms and schedules with instructions: Form 40, Schedules A, B, DC, CR, D, E, W-2, DS, HOF, ATP, RS, and Form 40V.

Form 40NR Booklet. This booklet contains the following forms and schedules with instructions: Form 40NR, Schedules A, B, D, E, W-2, DS, HOF, RS, and Form 40V.

FORMS

Form 40 Individual Income Tax Return for full year residents of Alabama and also part-year residents of Alabama.

Form 40A Individual Income Tax Return (Short Form) for full year residents of Alabama.

Form 40NR Nonresident Individual Income Tax Return for nonresidents of Alabama.

Form 40ES to make estimated tax payments.

SCHEDULES

Schedule A, B, & DC – for itemized deductions, interest and dividend income, and donation check-offs.

Schedule CR – for computation of credit for taxes paid to other states.

Schedule D&E – for reporting income from the sale or exchange of capital assets, and for reporting income from rents, royalties, partnerships, estates, and trusts.

Schedule AAC – for computation of Alabama adoption tax credit.

Schedule AATC – for computation of the credit for transferring a student from a failing public school to a non-failing public school or non-public school.

Schedule DS – form must be completed to receive proper credit for dependents claimed on Form 40 and 40NR.

Schedule HOF – form must be completed to receive proper credit for head of family claimed on Form 40 and 40NR

Schedule OC – for computation of individual tax credits.

Schedule W-2 – form must be completed to receive proper credit for Alabama income tax withheld on Forms 40A, 40, and 40NR.

Schedule CP – form must be completed to receive proper credit for Alabama composite payments withheld and Electing PTE Credits

Schedule KRCC-I – for reporting the recipient's share of Capital Credit for Individual Taxpayers.

Schedule ATP – for computation of Additional Taxes & Penalties.

Schedule HBC – form must be completed to receive proper credit for First Time Second Chance Home Buyer Deduction.

Schedule RS – form must be completed to report report fully or partially taxable pensions, annuities, ira distributions and retirement distribution(s) exempt from Alabama Income.

NOTE:

Alabama does not provide the following forms and schedules and requests that the appropriate federal schedule be used making the modifications as required by Alabama law.

Schedule C for reporting income from a personally owned business.

Schedule F for reporting income from farming.

Form 2106 for claiming employee business expenses.

Form 3903 for claiming moving expenses.

Form 4684 for reporting casualty and theft losses.

Form 4797 for reporting sale of business property.

Form 6252 for reporting installment sale income.

Form 8283 for reporting noncash contributions.