FORM MO-PTS

Information to Complete Form MO-PTS

If you qualify for the Property Tax Credit you must attach your Form MO-PTS to your Form MO-1040P and mail to: Missouri Department of Revenue, P.O. Box 2800, Jefferson City, MO 65105-2800.

Important: You must complete Form MO-1040P, Line 1 through Line 19, before you complete Form MO-PTS.

Note: If your filing status on Form MO-1040P is married filing combined, but you and your spouse lived at different addresses the entire year, you may file a separate Form MO-PTC. Do not include spouse name and social security number if you marked married filing separate.

(Example: One spouse lives in a nursing home or residential care facility while the other spouse remains in the home the entire year.) If filing a separate Form MO-PTC, you cannot take the $2,000 or $4,000 deduction on Line 7 and you cannot calculate your Property Tax Credit on the Form MO-PTS.

Q U A L I F I C A T I O N S

Check the applicable box to indicate under which qualification you are filing the Form MO-PTS. See “Am I Eligible” chart on page 4. You must check a qualification box to be eligible for the credit. Check only one box. Attach the appropriate documentation to verify your qualification. (The required documentation is listed behind each qualification on Form MO-PTS.)

Helpful Hints
• If you are legally married and living together at any time during the year, you must file married filing combined and include all household income.
• Please use the social security number of the person filing the claim.

Line 2 — Social Security Benefits

Enter the amount of nontaxable social security benefits you, your spouse, and your minor children received before any deductions and the amount of social security equivalent railroad retirement benefits. See the following to determine nontaxable benefits:
• Federal Form 1040, Line 20a less Line 20b
• Federal Form 1040A, Line 14a less Line 14b
• Forms SSA-1099 and RRB-1099, total amount before deductions (if you did not include an amount on Federal Forms 1040 or 1040A).

Lump sum distributions from the Social Security Administration or other agencies must be claimed in the year in which they are received.

Helpful Hint
Wait to file your return until you get your Form SSA-1099, received in January, 2013, that states what your benefits were for the entire 2012 year. See the sample Form SSA-1099 on page 10. If you are receiving railroad retirement benefits, you should get two Forms. Form RRB-1099-R shows annuities and pensions and the Form RRB-1099 is your social security equivalent railroad retirement benefits. Include the amount from Form RRB-1099 that states social security equivalent (usually Tier 1 benefits) on Line 2.

Line 3 — Exempt Interest and Pension Income

Enter the amount of pensions, annuities, dividends, rental income, or exempt interest income not included on Form MO-PTS, Line 1 (do not include amount of excludable costs of pensions or annuities.) See the following to determine the amount of your nontaxable pension or exempt interest:
• Forms 1099-R or W-2P— Total amount before deductions not included on Form MO-1040P, Line 4 (Missouri adjusted gross income).
• Forms 1099-INT— Total amount not included on Form MO-1040P, Line 4 (Missouri adjusted gross income).

If grants or long-term care benefits are made payable to the nursing facility, do not include as income or rent.

Line 4 — Railroad Retirement Benefits

Form MO-1040P does not have provisions for subtracting railroad retirement benefits from federal adjusted gross income. If you have railroad retirement benefits, you must file Form MO-1040. See page 4 for information on how to obtain forms.

Line 5 — Veteran Benefits

Include your veteran payments and benefits. Veteran payments and benefits include education or training allowances, disability compensation, grants, and insurance proceeds.

Exceptions: If you are 100 percent disabled as a result of military service, you are not required to include your veteran payments and benefits. You must attach a letter from the Veterans Administration that states that you are 100 percent disabled as a result of military service. To request a copy of the letter, call the Veterans Administration at (800) 827-1000.

If you are a surviving spouse and your spouse was 100 percent disabled as a result of military service, all of the veteran payments and benefits must be included.

Line 6 — Public Assistance

Include the amount of public assistance, supplemental security income (SSI), child support, unemployment compensation, and Temporary Assistance payments received by you, your spouse, and your minor children. Temporary Assistance payments include Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) payments. In Missouri, the program is referred to as Temporary Assistance (TA). This includes any payments received from the government. Do not include the value of commodity foods, food stamps, or heating and cooling assistance.

Helpful Hints
• Supplemental security income (SSI) is paid by the Social Security Administration. You have to request an SSI form indicating total benefits received from your local social security office. The form should be stamped or signed by the Social Security Administration. If you have minor children who receive SSI benefits, the children do not qualify for a credit. However, if you qualify for a credit, you must include the children’s SSI benefits on Line 6.
• If you receive temporary assistance from the Children’s Division (CD) or the Family Support Division (FSD), you must include all cash benefits received for your entire household. The Department of Revenue verifies this information and failure to include total benefits may delay your refund.
Attach a copy of Forms SSA-1099, a letter from Social Security Administration, a letter from Social Services that includes the total amount of assistance received and Employment Security 1099, if applicable.

**LINE 7 — NONBUSINESS LOSS(ES)**

Complete Line 7 only if nonbusiness losses reduced the amount reported on Form MO-PTS, Line 1. If Line 1 was reduced by nonbusiness losses, add back the amount of the loss on Line 7. A nonbusiness loss is a loss of income that did not result from a trade or business. (Losses from Federal Form 1040, Schedule F and Schedule C, are considered business losses and should not be included here).

**LINE 9 — FILING STATUS DEDUCTION**

Use your filing status to determine the deduction amount that will be entered on Line 9. If your filing status is Single or Married Living Separate, you will enter $0 on Line 9.

If your filing status is Married and Filing Combined, see below to determine the amount you will enter on Line 9.

- If you OWNED and OCCUPIED your home for the ENTIRE YEAR, enter $4,000 on Line 9.
- If you RENTED or did not own your home for the ENTIRE YEAR, enter $2,000 on Line 9.

**LINE 10 — NET HOUSEHOLD INCOME**

Subtract Line 9 from Line 8 and enter amount on Line 10. If you RENTED or did not own and occupy your home for the ENTIRE YEAR, the amount you enter on Line 10 cannot exceed $27,500. If the amount of your net household income on Line 10 is above $27,500, you are not eligible for the credit. There is no need to complete and submit the Form MO-PTS.

If you OWNED AND OCCUPIED your home for the ENTIRE YEAR, the amount you enter on Line 10 cannot exceed $30,000. If the amount of your net household income on Line 10 is above $30,000, you are not eligible for the credit. There is no need to complete and submit Form MO-PTS.

**Helpful Hint**

Real estate tax paid for a prior year cannot be claimed on this form. To claim real estate taxes for a prior year, you must file a claim for that year. If you own your home and other adults (other than spouse) live there and pay rent, the rent must be included in your federal adjusted gross income.

A credit will not be allowed on vehicles and other items listed on the personal property tax receipt.

If you submit more than one receipt from a city or county for your residence, please submit a letter of explanation.

If you share a home, report only the portion of real estate tax that was actually paid by you.

If you sold or purchased your home during the year, attach a copy of the seller’s or buyer’s agreement to your claim.

**Note:** Your home or dwelling is the place in which you reside in Missouri, whether owned or rented, and the surrounding land, not to exceed five acres, as is reasonably necessary for use of the dwelling as a home. A home may be part of a larger unit such as a farm or building partly rented or used for business.

If you use your home for business purposes, the percentage of your home that is used for business purposes, must be subtracted from your real estate taxes paid. If you need to use a Form 948 to calculate the amount of real estate tax, you must subtract the percentage of your home that is used for business purposes from the allowable real estate taxes paid calculated on the Form 948. **Example:** Ruth has 10 acres surrounding her house. She needs to use a Form 948, because she is only entitled to receive credit for 5 acres. By her calculations, she enters $500 on Form 948, Line 6. Ruth also used 15 percent of her house for her business. She will multiply $500 by 85 percent and put this figure ($425) on Form MO-PTS, Line 11.

**LINE 11 — OWN YOUR HOME**

If you owned and occupied your home, include the amount of real estate tax you paid for 2012 only, or $1,100, whichever is less. **Do not include special assessments (sewer lateral), penalties, service charges, and interest listed on your tax receipt.** You can only claim the taxes on your primary residence that you occupy. Secondary homes are not eligible for the credit.

If your home or farm has more than five acres or you own a mobile home and it is classified as personal property, a Form 948 Assessor’s Certification must be attached with a copy of your paid personal or real property tax receipt.

Your county assessor will complete this form on your request. If you own a mobile home and it is classified as real property, a Form 948 is not needed. In such cases, you can claim property tax for the mobile home and if applicable rent for the lot.

**Helpful Hint**

If you receive low income housing assistance the rent you claim may not exceed 40 percent of your income. Please claim only the amount of rent you pay or your refund will be delayed or denied.

You cannot claim returned check fees, late fees, security and cleaning deposits, or any other deposits. If your gross rent paid exceeds your household income, you must attach a detailed statement explaining how the additional rent was paid or the claim will be denied.
If you rent from a tax exempt facility, you do not qualify.

**Step 1**
Enter all information requested on Lines 1–5. If rent is paid to a relative, the relationship to the landlord must be indicated on Line 1. Your claim may be delayed if you fail to enter all required information.

**Step 2**
Enter on Line 6 the gross rent paid. Exclude rent paid for any portion of your home used in the production of income, and the rent paid for surrounding land with attachments not necessary nor maintained for homestead purposes. Also, exclude any rent paid to your landlord on your behalf by any organization or agency.

**Step 3**
If you were a resident of a nursing home or boarding home during 2012, use the applicable percentage on Line 7. If you live in a hotel and meals are included in your rent payment, enter 50 percent; otherwise enter 100 percent.

**Step 4**
Multiply Line 6 by the percentage on Line 7. Enter this amount on Form MO-CRP, Line 8.

**Step 5**
Multiply Line 8 by 20 percent and enter the result on Line 9. Add the totals from Line 9 on all completed Forms MO-CRP and enter the amount on Line 12 of MO-PTS.

**Helpful Hints**
- An apartment is a room or suite of rooms with separate facilities for cooking and other normal household functions.
- A boarding home is a house that provides meals, lodging, and the residents share common facilities.