

Line 32 – Alimony and Separate Maintenance Payments

Enter any court-ordered alimony or separate maintenance payments you made. Do not include child support payments.

Part-Year Residents. Include only those payments made while you were a resident of New Jersey.

Line 33 – Qualified Conservation Contribution

Enter any qualified contribution you made of real property (land) in New Jersey for conservation purposes (e.g., protection of natural habitat, farmland, forest, or open space). The deduction is the amount of the contribution allowed as a deduction in calculating your taxable income for federal purposes.

Enclose document ▶ If you file federal Form 8283, enclose a copy with your return.

Part-Year Residents. Include only those contributions you made while you were a resident of New Jersey.

Line 34 – Health Enterprise Zone Deduction

If you provide primary care services in a qualified medical or dental practice you own that is located in or within five miles of a designated Health Enterprise Zone (HEZ), you may be able to deduct a percentage of the net income from that practice.

Enter the HEZ deduction for a qualified practice as follows:

- Partners – Use the amount from Part III of the Schedule NJK-1, Form NJ-1065, you received from the practice;
- S corporation shareholders – Use the amount from Part V of the Schedule NJ-K-1, Form CBT-100S, you received from the practice;
- Sole proprietors – Determine your allowable HEZ deduction and enclose a schedule showing how you calculated it.

Note: Do not claim unreimbursed medical expenses, health insurance premiums, or other personal or business expenses as a deduction on this line.

For eligibility requirements and instructions for calculating the HEZ deduction, see Technical Bulletin TB-56.

Part-Year Residents. If you are a partner or an S corporation shareholder, you must prorate the deduction based on the number of days in the entity's fiscal year that you were a resident. If you are a sole proprietor, use only the receipts for your period of residency when calculating the deduction.

Line 35 – Alternative Business Calculation Adjustment

If you completed Schedule NJ-BUS-1 and had a loss on line 4 of any part, you may be eligible for an income adjustment. You also may be eligible if you had a loss carryforward on Schedule NJ-BUS-2 from a prior year. Complete Schedule NJ-BUS-2 and enter on line 35 the amount from line 11 of the schedule. If zero, make no entry.

Enclose document ▶ Enclose Schedule NJ-BUS-2 with your return and keep a copy for your records. You may need the information to complete future returns.

Note: You must keep track of any unused losses that are carried forward. Unused losses can be carried forward for up to 20 years to calculate future adjustments.

Line 36 – Organ/Bone Marrow Donation Deduction

If you donated an organ or bone marrow to another person for transplantation, you can deduct up to \$10,000 of unreimbursed expenses for travel, lodging, and lost wages related to the donation. This deduction is also available to your spouse (if filing jointly) or any dependents you claim on your return. You must take the deduction the year in which the transplant occurs. If you had unreimbursed expenses in the year prior to or in the year after the transplant, they must be claimed in the year they were incurred. The combined deduction amount cannot exceed \$10,000.

You may be asked to provide documentation indicating that you are eligible to claim the deduction, such as employee pay statements and a letter from a physician.

A list of acceptable documentation is available on our website at nj.gov/treasury/taxation/donor.shtml

Lines 37a–37c – New Jersey College Affordability Deductions

If your gross income was \$200,000 or less, you may be eligible to deduct certain educational expenses.

Line 37a – You can deduct up to \$10,000 of contributions made during the year into an NJBEST (New Jersey Better Educational Savings Trust) account.

Line 37b – You can deduct up to \$2,500 of principal and interest paid during the year on an NJCLASS (New Jersey College Loans to Assist State Students) loan.

Line 37c – If you, your spouse, or your dependent enroll in or attend a New Jersey institution of higher education, you can deduct up to \$10,000 for tuition costs paid during the year.

Married, Filing Separately. If you and your spouse file separate returns, the combined deduction amounts cannot exceed the amounts shown on page 24.

Part-Year Residents. You must use your income for the entire year when determining your eligibility. Prorate your deduction based on the number of months you were a New Jersey resident.

Line 38 – Total Exemptions and Deductions

Add lines 30 through 37c and enter the total.

Line 39 – Taxable Income

Subtract line 38 from line 29 and enter the result.

Property Tax Deduction/Credit for Homeowners and Tenants

If property taxes were paid (directly or through rent) on your principal residence (main home) (see “Terms to Know” on page 4) in New Jersey, you may qualify for either a Property Tax Deduction that reduces your taxable income, or a refundable Property Tax Credit. If you meet the eligibility requirements, complete line 40a, and either line 41 or 56.

Note: Contact your building manager or the municipal tax collector if you are not sure whether the place you live is subject to property taxes.

Eligibility Requirements:

- You were domiciled and maintained a main home as a homeowner or tenant in New Jersey during 2023;
- Your main home, whether owned or rented, was subject to property taxes that were paid either as actual property taxes or through rent;
- If you rented your main home in a building that had more than one dwelling unit, you had access to kitchen and bath facilities;
- If your main home was a unit in a multi-unit property you owned, the property had no more than four units, and no more than one of those was a commercial unit;
- Your income on line 29 is more than the filing threshold amount for your filing status (see page 3). If you (and/or your spouse if filing jointly) were 65 or older or blind or disabled on the last day of the tax year and you were not required to file a return, see “Seniors or Blind/Disabled Persons Not Required to File Form NJ-1040” below.

You are **not** eligible for a deduction or credit:

- For a vacation home, second home, or any other property you do not reside in permanently;

- If you are a disabled veteran with a 100% exemption from property taxes on your main home (However, if part of the property was rented to a tenant, the tenant may be eligible.);
- If you were a homeowner who made P.I.L.O.T. (Payments-In-Lieu-of-Tax) payments;
- If you were a tenant in a tax-exempt property (e.g., subsidized and campus housing, property owned by non-profit organizations, residence on which P.I.L.O.T. payments were made).

Seniors or Blind/Disabled Persons Not Required to File Form NJ-1040

If you (or your spouse if filing jointly) were 65 or older or blind or disabled on the last day of the tax year, and your income on line 29 is \$20,000 or less (\$10,000 if filing status is single or married/CU partner, filing separate return), and you met the eligibility requirements, you qualify for a Property Tax Credit.

If you are eligible for a Property Tax Credit, you can claim your credit on Form NJ-1040 or you can file Form NJ-1040-HW only (see page 49). Do not file both Form NJ-1040 and Form NJ-1040-HW.

Line 40a – Total Property Taxes (18% of Rent) Paid

If you met the eligibility requirements above, read the following to determine the correct amount to enter on line 40a.

Multi-Owner Properties. If you owned your main home with someone who was not your spouse, you can use only the amount of property taxes paid that reflects your percentage of ownership in the property, even if you were the only one who occupied the property and you paid all the taxes.

Multi-Unit Properties. If your main home was a unit in a multi-unit property that you owned, you can use only the property taxes paid for the percentage of the property you occupied.

- The unit must be a single, separate dwelling unit with complete independent living facilities. There must be permanent provisions for living, sleeping, eating, cooking, and sanitation, with access to a separate kitchen and bathroom.
- The property must contain four units or less, and no more than one of those units can be a commercial unit.

Condominiums and Co-ops. Condominiums and co-ops are considered single-family homes. For tax purposes, they are not multi-unit properties.

Continuing Care Communities. If you pay the proportionate share of property taxes attributable to your unit, you are considered a homeowner.

Life Tenancy. If you have life tenancy rights or hold a lease for 99 years or more, you are considered a homeowner.