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			https://tax.iowa.gov
Nan	ne(s)	Social Security Number	
You •	may Use this Form? may use the short method for calculation You did not make any estimated paym You paid the same amount of estimate	ents; or	
•	must use the regular method to calculate You made any estimated payments lat You choose to annualize your income	e; or	
meth	e: If any payment was made earlier than thod, but using it may cause you to pay a learly a few days early, the difference is likely the	arger penalty than the regular method.	
1.	Enter the amount from 2017 IA 1040, lin	e 53	1
2.	Enter 2017 IA 1040, line 63, total refunda	able lowa credits	2
3.	Balance: Subtract line 2 from line 1		3
4.	Multiply line 3 by 90% (0.90). If less than	\$200 STOP, you do not need to file	4
5.	Enter 2016 lowa tax amount before surfations if your 2016 federal AGI plus any adjustment from line 14 of the IA 1040 a decoupling is greater than \$150,000 (\$75 federal returns)	bonus depreciation/section 179 nd all other lowa net income 5,000 for married filing separate	5
6.	Enter the smaller of line 4 or line 5		6
7.	Enter the total of 2017 lowa withholding IA 1040, lines 66 and 67	• •	7
8.	 Tax balance to calculate IA 2210S: Subt If less than \$200, STOP! You do not If line 8 is \$200 or more, continue to 	owe IA 2210 penalty.	8
9.	Multiply line 8 by 0.036295. If full payme line 9 is your IA 2210S penalty. Enter thi	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
	e: If full payment was made before April 3 0S penalty.	0, 2018, complete lines 10 through 14	to calculate your IA
10.	Enter line 8 above or the amount of esting	nated taxes paid, whichever is less	10
11.	Enter the number of days from date of pa	ayment to April 30	11
12.	Multiply line 11 by line 10		12
13.	Multiply line 12 by 0.00016438		13
14.	Balance: Subtract line 13 from line 9. Th Enter this amount on the IA 1040, line 74	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	14



2017 IA 2210S Instructions

Who may file 2210S?

If you are an individual taxpayer other than a qualifying farmer or fisher, you may be able to use this form to determine whether your income tax was sufficiently paid throughout the year by withholding or by estimated payments. If payments were not sufficient, you may owe a penalty.

Each individual required to make estimated payments must file an estimated payment under his/her name and Social Security Number. The IA 2210 penalty must also be calculated separately by each individual for filing status 3 (married filing separately on a combined return) and filing status 4 (married filing separate returns).

How to Avoid Underpayment Penalty:

You may avoid underpayment penalty if estimated payments for 2017, made on or before the required dates for payment, plus lowa tax withheld for 2017, are equal to the lesser of:

- 90% of the tax shown on the 2017 return; or
- 100% of the tax shown on the 2016 return if your 2016 federal AGI plus any bonus depreciation/section 179 adjustment from line 14 of the IA 1040 and all other lowa net income decoupling is \$150,000 or less (\$75,000 or less for married filing separate federal returns); or
- 110% of the tax shown on the 2016 return if your 2016 federal AGI plus any bonus depreciation/section 179 adjustment from line 14 of the IA 1040 and all other lowa net income decoupling is greater than \$150,000 (or greater than \$75,000 for married filing separate federal returns).

Your 2016 return must have covered a period of 12 months.

Filing an Estimate and Paying the Tax, Calendar Year Taxpayers:

The form IA 1040ES is used to estimate and mail your quarterly tax payments. Estimated tax payments are due on the last day of April, June, and September of 2017, and final payment by January 31, 2018.

Note: If any date shown falls on a weekend, federal holiday, or legal holiday as defined in lowa Code section 4.1(34), substitute the next regular business day.

Waiver of Penalty:

The underpayment of estimated tax penalty may be waived if the underpayment was due to casualty, disaster, or other unusual circumstances. The penalty may also be waived if you retired at age 62 or later, or became disabled in the tax year for which the estimated payments were required, and such underpayment was due to reasonable cause and not to willful neglect.

Farmers and Fishers:

If two-thirds of your gross income is received from farming or fishing, different rules apply. See the instructions for the IA 2210F form.