

Name(s): _____ Social Security Number: _____

How to Compute Your Underpayment (See Instructions)

- 1. Enter 2019 Tax from IA 1040, line 53..... 1. _____
- 2. Credits
 - a. Iowa fuel tax credit from IA 1040, line 59.....a. _____
 - b. Child and dependent care credit or Early childhood development credit from IA 1040, line 60b. _____
 - c. Iowa earned income tax credit from IA 1040, line 61c. _____
 - d. Other refundable credits from IA 1040, line 62d. _____
- Total. Add lines a through d 2. _____
- 3. Balance. Subtract line 2 from line 1..... 3. _____
- 4. Multiply line 3 by $66\frac{2}{3}\%$ (.667)..... 4. _____
- 5. Enter your 2018 tax..... 5. _____
- 6. Enter the smaller amount of line 4 or line 5 6. _____
- 7. Amounts withheld during 2019 and amounts paid or credited by January 15, 2020 ... 7. _____
- 8. Underpayment of estimated tax. Subtract line 7 from line 6. 8. _____

Exception Which Avoids the Penalty

- 9. Exception: Tax on 2018 return. See instructions 9. _____

How to Compute the Penalty

- 10. Number of days from January 15, 2020, to date of payment or April 30, 2020, whichever is earlier. See instructions..... 10. _____
- 11. Penalty: See instructions. Enter here and on IA 1040, line 71 11. _____



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2019 IA 2210F Instructions

Who must file IA 2210F?

Persons whose gross income from farming or fishing is at least two-thirds of their gross annual income from all sources should use this form to determine if their income tax was sufficiently paid throughout the year by withholding and/or installment payments. If not, a penalty may be imposed on the underpayment of the taxes. This form will help you determine if you are exempt from a penalty. See line 9 instructions below.

Filing an Estimate and Paying the Tax: If you file returns on a calendar-year basis and you are required to file form IA 1040ES, you are generally required to pay the tax in four installments with the first installment due by April 30. You can avoid this filing in one of the two ways noted:

- 1) File the installment and pay the tax in full by January 15, 2020.
- 2) File your return and pay the tax in full by March 1, 2020.

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

Line 8: How to Compute Underpayment: If line 8 results in an underpayment, refer to line 9 to determine if the exception will avoid the penalty.

Note: As a result of flooding across Iowa during 2019, the Director of the Iowa Department of Revenue issued a series of orders granting extensions of time for taxpayers in certain counties to file returns and make estimated payments. If you live in one of the counties for which an extension was granted, you may apply the extension deadline, rather than the standard deadline shown in the chart above in determining when your payment was due. The orders providing the full lists of affected counties and describing which types of payments and other filings the extensions cover may be found at <https://tax.iowa.gov/2019-flooding>.

Line 9: Penalty Exception: No penalty will be imposed if your tax payments (amount on line 7) were made on or before the prescribed dates for payment and equal or exceed the amount determined under the following exception.

Prior Year's Tax: If your tax payments equal or exceed the tax on your 2018 tax return, no penalty will be imposed. Your 2018 return must have covered a period of 12 months.

Lines 10 and 11: How to Compute the Penalty: If your tax payments (amount on line 7) do not equal or exceed the amount determined under the exception on line 9, complete lines 10 and 11 to determine the amount of penalty.

To compute penalty, use the following formula:

Penalty (line 11) = daily % rate x number of days (line 10) x underpayment (line 8)

The daily percentage rate is:

- 7% per annum = 0.019126% per day
(01/01/20 - 12/31/20)

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 the taxpayer 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.