

IA 1040 Expanded Instructions



Iowa Department of
REVENUE

2017

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WHAT'S NEW

Year: 2017

Legislative Update

The 2017 Legislative Summary is available online only.

Legislative changes are incorporated in the information below.

For tax year 2017, Iowa has not adopted federal Internal Revenue Code changes regarding the determination of income that occurred after January 1, 2015. This page may be updated pending future legislation. For more information, see our <https://tax.iowa.gov/impact-non-conformity-2016-IRC> page.

SPECIFIC LINE INFORMATION

Step 4

While Social Security benefits are not subject to Iowa income tax, the Reportable Social Security benefit amount is included in the alternate tax calculation worksheet and the tax reduction worksheet, as well as the calculation of whether sufficient income was earned in order to file an Iowa return. See the Social Security Worksheet under Step 4 of the instructions.

Step 5

Line 14 Bonus Depreciation / Section 179 – Iowa has not coupled with the 50% bonus depreciation provisions for assets acquired in 2017. The section 179 limit for Iowa for tax year 2017 is \$25,000. The phase-out threshold is \$200,000.

Step 6

Line 23 Iowa Capital Gain Deduction – If any deduction is reported on this line, the applicable Capital Gain Deduction form (IA 100A – IA 100F) must be completed and included with the return. Each eligibility category has a separate form.

Line 24 Adjustments

- College Savings Iowa or Iowa Advisor 529 Plan: The deductible amount for tax year 2017 cannot exceed \$3,239 per beneficiary.
- Iowa ABLE (Achieving a Better Life Experience) Savings Plan Trust: Contributions to a qualified ABLE savings plan trust, on behalf of a designated beneficiary, are deductible from Iowa individual income tax up to a maximum amount, \$3,239.

Step 7

Line 33 Additional Federal Tax Paid in 2017

FICA Amount - FICA payments for tax year 2017 in excess of \$7,886.00 for Social Security tax for each person can be deducted as a federal tax payment.

Step 8

Line 37 Deduction

Standard Deduction for tax year 2017:

Filing Status 1: \$2,000

Filing Status 3 & 4: \$2,000 for each spouse

Filing Status 2, 5 or 6: \$4,920

Itemized Deduction

There is a limitation on the amount of itemized deductions that can be claimed for certain high-income taxpayers. The calculation is done on the Iowa Itemized Deductions Worksheet, form IA104.

Step 9

Line 52 Other Nonrefundable Iowa Credits – The Geothermal Heat Pump Tax Credit is not available for installations occurring in 2017. However, installations may be eligible for the new Geothermal Tax Credit; complete the IA 140.

Line 57 Reminder - Checkoffs

- Fish & Wildlife Fund
- Iowa State Fair Foundation
- Combined: Veterans Trust Fund / Volunteer Firefighter Preparedness Fund
- Child Abuse Prevention Program Fund

Step 10

Line 62 Other Refundable Credits – To make a claim to the adoption tax credit equal to the first \$5,000 of unreimbursed expenses related to an adoption per each child adopted in Iowa, the IA 177 must be completed and included with the return.

Line 64 Reserved & Line 65 Taxpayers Trust Fund Tax Credit - Both lines will be zero.

Step 11

Paper filers now have the option to have their refund direct deposited to their bank account by entering their account information in Step 11.

Step 12

Line 75 Interest Rate 2018

6% per year; 0.5% per month

Step 13

Political Checkoff: Beginning with tax year 2017, taxpayers no longer have the option to designate funds to the Iowa Election Campaign Fund, or to a specific party's election campaign fund, on the Iowa individual income tax form.

OTHER NEWS

DUE DATE: April 30, 2018

Farmers and fishers due date: If at least 2/3 of income is from farming or commercial fishing, penalty for underpayment of estimated tax may be avoided in one of the following ways: (1) Pay the estimated tax in one payment on or before January 16, 2018, and file the Iowa income tax return by April 30, 2018, or (2) File the Iowa income tax return and pay the tax due in full on or before March 1, 2018.

Payment Options:

Direct Debit payment with the income tax return.

ePay (free direct debit) individual income tax estimated payments and final payment of individual income tax through the Department's online eFile & Pay system free of charge.

Credit / debit card: Fee is charged by the third-party vendor. Our website has information and links.

MoneyGram: Pay with cash at MoneyGram locations.

Check / money order: Send with IA 1040V payment voucher.

Power of Attorney Form: The Federal Power of Attorney form or a Military Power of Attorney is accepted by the Iowa Department of Revenue. To be valid, the Federal or Military form must include a statement that it is applicable for Iowa purposes at the time it is executed. In the case of a previously executed Federal or Military Power of Attorney subsequently revised to apply for Iowa purposes, it must contain a written statement that indicates it is being submitted for use with State of Iowa forms and the statement needs to be initialed by the taxpayer.

Iowa allows married taxpayers to file one Iowa Power of Attorney form on behalf of both spouses. The IRS requires separate Power of Attorney forms for each spouse. If the Federal Power of Attorney is being used for Iowa purposes by married taxpayers, both federal forms must be submitted to Iowa.

Fillable Forms

Many of the online forms on the Department website are fillable. If using Adobe Reader Version 11, the form can now be saved after it is filled out.

Supporting Documentation:

- Include all necessary supporting information, but do not staple to the return.
- Place documents in the following order
 1. Check or Money Order
 2. Payment Voucher (1040V)
 3. W-2s / 1099s
 4. IA 1040
 5. Iowa schedules, forms, and supporting documentation
 6. Copy of complete Federal return

WHO MUST FILE?

You must file an Iowa return if...

...you were a resident or part-year resident of Iowa in 2017 and meet any of the following requirements. Nonresidents, see items f. and g.

In meeting the filing requirements below, you must add back:

- the pension exclusion (line 21, IA 1040)
- the reportable Social Security amount from step 4, IA 1040
- any amount of lump sum distribution separately taxed on federal form 4972, and
- any net operating loss carryover

Note to married couples:

Incomes of both spouses must be included when determining who must file.

a. You had a net income (line 26, IA 1040) of more than \$9,000 and your filing status is single. **(\$24,000 if 65 or older on 12/31/17)**

b. You had a net income (line 26, IA 1040) of more than \$13,500 and your filing status is other than single. **(\$32,000 if you or your spouse is 65 or older on 12/31/17)**

c. You were claimed as a dependent on another person's Iowa return and had a net income (line 26, IA 1040) of \$5,000 or more.

d. You were in the military service with Iowa shown as your legal residence even though stationed outside of Iowa unless you are below the income thresholds above. For information about military spouses, see Military Spouses Residency Relief Act.

e. You were subject to Iowa lump-sum tax.

f. You were a nonresident or part-year resident and your net income from Iowa sources [line 26, IA 126 (pdf)] was \$1,000 or more, unless below the income thresholds above. In the case of married nonresidents, the spouses' combined income is used to determine if their income is high enough to require them to file an Iowa return. To understand "Iowa-source income," see the instructions for lines 1 through 26 of the IA 126.

g. You were a nonresident or part-year resident and subject to Iowa lump-sum tax or Iowa alternative minimum tax (even if Iowa-source income is less than \$1,000).

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

Make sure you have received all W-2s, 1099s, and other tax documents needed to prepare your return.

Important: Enter Your Social Security Number(s) in the appropriate boxes on the form. Otherwise, we may be unable to process your return.

Filing Period

If your filing period is other than calendar year 2017, enter the beginning and ending dates of your fiscal tax year on the line provided above the name and address boxes on the return.

Name and Mailing Address

Enter your name and mailing address on the tax return. If using a foreign mailing address, in place of the domestic city, state, ZIP, include the foreign city, country, and ZIP.

Provide the Department with your updated address if you move after your return is filed. Send an email to IDRCA-Inc@iowa.gov

NOTE: The email address entered will NOT be used to request or provide confidential information without your authorization

If You or Your Spouse is 65 or Older on 12/31/17

Check the box.

County

Enter the number of the county you lived in as of December 31, 2017. If you do not know your county number, view a list of districts by county and number. (pdf).

Nonresidents and part-year residents who moved out of Iowa before December 31, 2017, should enter "00" as your county number.

Part-year residents who moved into Iowa should enter the number of the Iowa county in which you lived on December 31, 2017.

Military personnel should enter the county number of their Iowa residence, even if the service member is not physically present in Iowa on the last day of the tax year.

School District Number

Enter the district in which you lived on December 31, 2017. View a list of districts by county and number (pdf). This is not necessarily the district where your children attended school. Even if you do not have children, you must enter this number. Your voter registration card is a good reference for your school district.

Nonresidents: Those who did not live in Iowa at all during 2017 should enter "0000" for the school district number. You are not subject to school district surtax on line 54.

Part-year residents who moved into Iowa should enter the Iowa school district in which you lived on the last day of 2017. You may be subject to school district surtax on line 54.

Part-year residents who moved out of Iowa before December 31, 2017, should enter "9999." You are not subject to school district surtax on line 54.

Military personnel should enter the school district number of their Iowa residence, even if the service member is not physically present in Iowa on the last day of the tax year. You may be subject to school district surtax on line 54.

FILING STATUS

Your filing status on the Iowa return is usually the same filing status as on your federal return. However, married taxpayers have the option of either filing jointly (status 2), married filing separately on a combined return (status 3) or married filing separate returns (status 4) on the Iowa return, no matter how they filed on the federal return.

If you and your spouse both have income, you may pay less tax by filing status 3 or 4.

Status 1. Single

Check filing status 1 if you were unmarried, divorced, or legally separated on December 31, 2017, and do not meet the requirements for any other filing status. All single filers must answer the question, "Were you claimed as a dependent on another person's Iowa return?"

If this question is not answered, you will be taxed as a dependent.

Status 2. Married Filing Joint Return

Check filing status 2 if you are married and want to report your income, deductions, and exemptions together in one column. Both spouses must sign the return.

If married taxpayers file a joint return

Both spouses are jointly and severally liable for the total tax due on the return, except when one spouse is considered to be an innocent spouse under criteria established pursuant to section 6015 of the Internal Revenue Code.

Please note:

- a. You must have been married on December 31, 2017, or
- b. If your spouse died during 2017 and you did not remarry during the year, you may file status 2, 3, or 4.

Nonresidents and Part-Year Residents of Iowa...

...who are married may file status 2, 3, or 4 for their Iowa return even if only one spouse had income from Iowa sources.

Does your spouse have debts...

...that may be automatically paid (offset) with your refund? Be sure to read our [Refunds May Be Used to Pay Debt](#) information.

Status 3. Married Filing Separately on Combined Return

Check filing status 3 if you are married and want to file separately on one return. If you receive a refund, it will be made payable to both spouses. Both spouses must sign the return.

If married taxpayers file separately on a combined return

Both spouses are jointly and severally liable for the total tax due on the return, except when one spouse is considered to be an innocent spouse under criteria established pursuant to section 6015 of the Internal Revenue Code.

Does your spouse have debts...

...that may be automatically paid (offset) with your refund? Be sure to read our [Refunds May Be Used to Pay Debt](#) information.

Taxpayers using filing status 3 or 4 may have to prorate (divide) certain items between them on the return. These items include federal income tax refunds, additional federal income tax paid, etc. This information is included with instructions for most lines of the return.

Nonresidents and Part-Year Residents of Iowa...

...who are married may file status 2, 3, or 4 for their Iowa return even if only one spouse had income from Iowa sources.

Status 4. Married Filing Separate Returns

Check filing status 4 if you and your spouse file separate tax returns. Write your spouse's Social Security Number, name, and net income in the spaces provided at the top of the return

in Step 2. The processing of refunds, alternate tax calculations, and/or low-income exemptions will be delayed without this information or supporting schedules.

Taxpayers using filing status 3 or 4 may have to prorate (divide) certain items between them on the return. These items include federal income tax refunds, additional federal income tax paid, etc. This information is included with instructions for each line of the return.

Nonresidents and Part-Year Residents of Iowa...

... who are married may file status 2, 3, or 4 for their Iowa return even if only one spouse had income from Iowa sources.

Married Separate Filers:

Married taxpayers filing married filing status 3 or 4 must use the combined income of both spouses in determining eligibility for exemption from tax.

If either spouse has a net operating loss that is carried back or forward, then the other spouse cannot use the low income exemption. If the spouse with the net operating loss chooses not to carry the loss back or forward, then the other can claim the low income exemption. A statement must be attached to the return saying that the spouse with the net operating loss will not carry it back or forward.

If one spouse itemizes deductions, then both spouses must itemize deductions, even if separate Iowa returns are filed.

Status 5. Head of Household

Check filing status 5 if you are filing as head of household for federal income tax purposes. If you have a qualifying person (as defined by the Internal Revenue Service) living with you who you did not claim as a dependent on this return, enter the person's name and Social Security Number. If you are filing as a qualifying widow(er) with a dependent child for federal income tax purposes, you cannot file as head of household on your Iowa return.

Status 6. Qualifying Widow(er) with Dependent Child

Check filing status 6 if you meet the federal filing requirements for qualifying widow(er).

EXEMPTION CREDITS

a. Personal Credit

If you are filing single (filing status 1) or married filing separately on a combined return (status 3) or married filing separate returns (status 4) or qualifying widow(er) (status 6), enter 1 in the Personal Credit space.

If you are filing married filing joint (status 2) or head of household (status 5), you are eligible for an extra credit and should enter 2 in the Personal Credit space.

Add the number of personal credits and multiply by \$40. Enter this amount on the \$ line.

Note to dependents filing their own returns:

You may claim a \$40 personal exemption credit even if you are claimed as a dependent on another person's Iowa return.

b. Additional Personal Credit: 65 or older and / or blind

If you were 65 or older on or before January 1, 2018

You may take an additional personal credit. If your spouse was 65 or older on or before January 1, 2018, and you are filing a joint return (status 2), you may take an additional personal credit for your spouse.

If you were blind on December 31, 2017

You may take an additional personal credit. If your spouse was blind on December 31, 2017, and you are filing a joint return (status 2), you may take an additional personal credit for your spouse.

Add the number of credits for 65 or older and blind and multiply by \$20. Enter this amount on the \$ line.

c. Dependents: Consult IRS Publication 17 to learn who qualifies as a dependent.

Enter the number of dependent children and other dependents you are claiming for federal income tax purposes. Add the number of dependent credits and multiply by \$40. Enter this amount on the \$ line.

The IRS determines whether or not a person is a dependent. Consult IRS Publication 17 to learn who qualifies as a dependent. The IRS has guidelines that also determine which parent/guardian can claim a dependent when separate returns are filed (such as in the case of divorced parents). The Iowa Department of Revenue follows federal guidelines.

d. Dependent Name(s)

Enter the first name(s) of the claimed dependents. Also enter their last name(s) if different than yours.

e. Total

Add the dollar amounts and enter on the TOTAL line and on line 43, column A.

SPOUSE (Complete only if married filing separately on a combined return, filing status 3.)

a. Personal Credit

Enter 1 in the first space and multiply by \$40. Enter \$40 on the \$ line.

b. Additional Personal Credit: 65 or older and / or blind

If your spouse was 65 or older on or before January 1, 2018

Your spouse may take an additional personal credit.

If your spouse was blind on or before December 31, 2017

Your spouse may take an additional personal credit.

Add the number of credits for 65 or older and blind and multiply by \$20. Enter this amount on the \$ line.

c. Dependents

Enter the number of dependent children and other dependents the spouse is claiming for federal income tax purposes. Add the number of dependent credits and multiply by \$40. Enter this amount on the \$ line.

The IRS determines whether or not a person is a dependent. Consult IRS Publication 17 to learn who qualifies as a dependent. The IRS has guidelines that also determine which parent/guardian can claim a dependent when separate returns are filed (such as in the case of divorced parents). The Iowa Department of Revenue follows federal guidelines.

d. Dependent Name(s)

Enter the first name(s) of the claimed dependents. Also enter their last name(s) if different than yours.

e. Total

Add the dollar amounts and enter on the TOTAL line and on line 43, column B.

Married Separate Filers:

You may divide the number of dependents you claim between you and your spouse. However, you may not divide any one dependent between spouses. Each spouse must claim their own exemption credits and may not claim any unused part of their spouse's credit.

REPORTABLE SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS

Iowa does not tax Social Security benefits. While Social Security benefits are excluded from income when computing tax, some Social Security benefits are included as income in determining whether a taxpayer has sufficient income to file an Iowa return, and are included as income for purposes of computing the alternate tax on line 39.

NOTE: This also affects you if you are single and use the Tax Reduction Worksheet. The reportable Social Security benefit is calculated using the worksheet below and entered on Step 4 of the IA 1040.

SOCIAL SECURITY WORKSHEET

1. Enter the amount from Box 5 of form(s) SSA-1099. If you filed a joint federal return, enter the totals for both spouses. Do not include Railroad Retirement benefits from form RRB-1099 here.	1.	
2. Enter one-half of line 1 amount.	2.	
3. Add amounts from the federal 1040 on lines 7, 8a, 9a, 10 through 14, 15b, 16b, 17 through 19, and 21, plus one-half of any Railroad Retirement Social Security benefits from RRB-1099.* If filing federal 1040A, use lines 7, 8a, 9a, 10, 11b, 12b, and 13, plus one-half of any Railroad Retirement Social Security benefits from RRB-1099. Include any bonus depreciation and section 179 adjustment from line 14 of the Iowa 1040 and all other Iowa net income decoupling to compute correct amount.	3.	
4. Enter the amount from line 8b of your federal 1040 or 1040A.	4.	
5. Add lines 2, 3, and 4.	5.	
6. Enter total adjustments from federal 1040, lines 23 through 32, plus any write-in adjustments you entered on the dotted line next to line 36. If filing federal 1040A, use the total of lines 16 and 17.	6.	
7. Subtract line 6 from line 5.	7.	
8. Enter one of the following amounts based on the federal filing status used on form 1040 or 1040A. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single, head of household, qualifying widow(er): enter \$25,000. • Married filing joint: enter \$32,000. • Married filing separate: enter -0- if you lived with your spouse at anytime in 2017 or \$25,000 if you did not live with your spouse at any time in 2017. 	8.	
9. Subtract line 8 from line 7. If zero or less, enter -0-. If line 9 is zero, none of the Social Security benefits are taxable.	9.	
10. Enter one-half of line 9.	10.	
11. Iowa Reportable Social Security benefits: Enter the smaller of line 2 or line 10 on Step 4, IA 1040.	11.	

* Line 3 Notes

Bonus Depreciation / Section 179 / and All Other Iowa Net Income Decoupling

Iowa taxpayers who received Social Security benefits in 2017 and claimed bonus depreciation / section 179 on their federal returns or have other Iowa net income decoupling may have to recompute their reportable benefits on the worksheet.

Those who need to recompute the reportable Social Security benefits should add the adjustment from line 5 of Schedule IA 4562A and all other Iowa net income decoupling to the other amounts shown on line 3 of the Social Security Worksheet from the federal return and the RRB 1099. The rest of the form is then completed with the amounts normally used to complete the worksheet from the federal 1040 or 1040A.

**Include the following incomes or adjustments to income on line 3 if applicable.
(These were excluded from federal AGI.):**

- foreign-earned income
- income excluded by residents of Puerto Rico or American Samoa
- proceeds from Savings Bonds used for higher education and
- employer-provided adoption benefits.

Railroad Retirement Benefits

Although Railroad Retirement benefits are not taxable, one-half of the benefits received must be used to determine the amount of Social Security benefits that are reportable to Iowa.

Interest from Federal Securities

For purposes of determining reportable Social Security benefits, you must also include interest from federal securities.

Married Separate Filers:

- a. If both spouses received Social Security benefits, the reportable amount is allocated between the spouses in the ratio of the benefits received by one spouse to the total benefits received.
(Examples of how to prorate)
- b. If only one spouse received benefits, that spouse will report the calculated portion of the benefits.

WAGES, SALARIES, TIPS, ETC.

Line: 1

Step: 5

Step Subject: Gross Income

Year: 2017

Filing Status 3

If using filing status 3 (married filing separately on a combined return), complete both columns A and B of the IA 1040.

All Other Statuses

All other filing statuses complete only column A (you or joint).

All Taxpayers

All taxpayers including nonresidents report income from all sources (unless specifically exempt, such as interest from federal securities) for the entire year in this section.

Nonresidents and Part-year Residents

Nonresidents and part-year residents must also complete Iowa Schedule [IA 126 \(pdf\)](#). Report only Iowa-source income on the Schedule [IA 126 \(pdf\)](#), lines 1-26. This schedule will result in a credit for the amount of tax based on income earned outside of Iowa.

1. WAGES, SALARIES, TIPS, ETC.

Report the same W-2 income as shown on your federal income tax return, including military income. See [line 24](#) for allowable military adjustments.

Nonresident Military Taxpayer

As a result of federal legislation, the nonresident military taxpayer does not include military pay on line 1 of the IA 1040 (nor is it reported on the IA 126). In general, this applies to active duty military and does not include the National Guard or reserve personnel.

Military Spouses

See Military Spouses Residency Relief Act

Married Separate Filers:

W-2 income is reported by the spouse earning the income.

TAXABLE INTEREST INCOME

Line: 2

Step: 5

Step Subject: Gross Income

Year: 2017

Include the same amounts of interest income reported on your federal return with the following modifications. Include a copy of your [Iowa Schedule B\(pdf\)](#) if total Iowa taxable interest is more than \$1,500.

These lists are taken from Iowa rules [40.2](#) and [40.3](#).

A. Add interest from all state and municipal securities that you own. Also include interest from state and municipal securities you receive from any trust or mutual fund.

However, interest from certain Iowa state and municipal securities is exempt from Iowa tax and should not be included on this line.

The following securities are exempt:

- Aviation Authority Bonds, Iowa Code section 330A.16
- Beginning Farmer Loan Program Bonds, Iowa Code section 16.64
- Community College Bond Program Bonds, Iowa Code section 260C.71(6)
- Community College Residence Halls and Dormitories Bonds, Iowa Code section 260C.61
- County Health Center Bonds, Iowa Code section 331.441(2)"C"(7)
- E911 Emergency Telephone Service Program Bonds, Iowa Code section 34A.20(6)
- Interstate Bridges Bonds, Iowa Code section 313A.36
- Iowa Board of Regents Bonds for buildings and facilities, Iowa Code Chapters 262.41, 262.51, 262.60 and 262A.8
- Iowa Higher Education Loan Authority, Iowa Code section 261A.27
- Iowa Municipality Urban Renewal Bonds, Iowa Code section 403.9(2)
- Iowa Rural Water District Revenue Bonds and notes, Iowa Code section 357A.15
- Low Income Housing Bonds, Iowa Code section 403A.12
- Prison Infrastructure Revenue Bonds, Iowa Code section 16.177(8)
- Regents Institutions Medical and Hospital Buildings at University of Iowa Bonds, Iowa Code section 263A.6
- Soil Conservation Districts Revenue Bonds, Iowa Code section 161A.22
- Quad Cities Interstate Metropolitan Authority Bonds, Iowa Code chapter 28A.24
- Sewage Treatment Works Revenue Bonds, Iowa Code section 16.131(6)
- Underground Storage Tank Fund Revenue Bonds, Iowa Code section 455G.6(14)
- Vision Iowa Program, Iowa Code section 12.71
- IA Utilities Board and Consumer Advocate Building Bonds, IA Code section 12.91(9)
- Honey Creek Premier Destination Park Bonds, IA Code section 463C.12(8)
- School Infrastructure Program Bonds, IA Code section 12.81(8)
- Appropriation Bonds, IA Code section 12.87(8)

B. Deduct interest received from federal securities (for example U.S. Savings Bonds, U.S. Treasury Notes).

Do not subtract interest from repurchase agreements of U.S. Government securities.

The following are exempt:

a. United States Government obligations: United States Treasury - Principal and interest from bills, bonds, and notes issued by the United States Treasury exempt under 31 USCS section 3124[a].

1. Series E, F, G, H and I bonds
2. United States Treasury bills
3. U.S. Government certificates
4. U.S. Government bonds
5. U.S. Government notes

b. Territorial obligations:

1. Guam - Principal and interest from bonds issued by the Government of Guam (48 USCS section 1423[a]).
2. Puerto Rico - Principal and interest from bonds issued by the Government of Puerto Rico (48 USCS section 745).
3. Virgin Islands - Principal and interest from bonds issued by the Government of the Virgin Islands (48 USCS section 1403).
4. Northern Mariana Islands - Principal and interest from bonds issued by the Government of the Northern Mariana Islands (48 USCS section 1681(c)).

c. Federal agency obligations:

1. Commodity Credit Corporation - Principal and interest from bonds, notes, debentures, and other similar obligations issued by the Commodity Credit Corporation (15 USCS section 713a-5).
2. Banks for Cooperatives - Principal and interest from notes, debentures, and other obligations issued by Banks for Cooperatives (12 USCS section 2134).
3. Farm Credit Banks - Principal and interest from systemwide bonds, notes, debentures, and other obligations issued jointly and severally by Banks of the Federal

Farm Credit System (12 USCS section 2023).

4. Federal Land Bank Association - Principal and interest from bonds, notes, debentures, and other obligations issued by the Federal Land Bank Association (12 USCS section 2098).
5. Financial Assistance Corporation - Principal and interest from notes, bonds, debentures, and other obligations issued by the Financial Assistance Corporation (12 USCS section 2278b–10[b]).
6. Production Credit Association - Principal and interest from notes, debentures, and other obligations issued by the Production Credit Association (12 USCS section 2077).
7. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) Principal and interest from notes, bonds, debentures, and other such obligations issued by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (12 USCS section 1825).
8. Federal Financing Bank - Interest from obligations issued by the Federal Financing Bank. Considered to be United States Government obligations (12 USCS section 2288, 31 USCS section 3124[a]).
9. Federal Home Loan Bank - Principal and interest from notes, bonds, debentures, and other such obligations issued by any Federal Home Loan Bank and consolidated Federal Home Loan Bank bonds and debentures (12 USCS section 1433).
10. Federal Financing Corporation - Principal and interest from notes, bonds, debentures, and other such obligations issued by the Federal Financing Corporation (12 USCS section 2288(b)).
11. Financing Corporation (FICO) - Principal and interest from any obligation of the Financing Corporation (12 USCS Sections 1441[e][7] and 1433).
12. General Services Administration (GSA) v Principal and interest from General Services Administration participation certificates. Considered to be United States Government obligations (31 USCS section 3124[a]).
13. Housing and Urban Development (HUD). Principal and interest from War Housing Insurance debentures (12 USCS section 1739[d]).
 - * Principal and interest from Rental Housing Insurance debentures (12 USCS section 1747g[g]).
 - * Principal and interest from Armed Services Mortgage Insurance debentures (12 USCS section 1748b[f]).
 - * Principal and interest from National Defense Housing Insurance debentures (12 USCS section 1750c[d]).

* Principal and interest from Mutual Mortgage Insurance Fund debentures (12 USCS section 1710[d]).

14. National Credit Union Administration Central Liquidity Facility - Income from notes, bonds, debentures, and other obligations issued on behalf of the National Credit Union Administration Central Liquidity Facility (12 USCS section 1795k[b]).
15. Resolution Funding Corporation - Principal and interest from obligations issued by the Resolution Funding Corporation (12 USCS Sections 1441[f][7] and 1433).
16. Student Loan Marketing Association (Sallie Mae) - Principal and interest from obligations issued by the Student Loan Marketing Association. Considered to be United States Government obligations (20 USCS section 1087-2[1], 31 USCS section 3124[a]).
17. Tennessee Valley Authority - Principal and interest from bonds issued by the Tennessee Valley Authority (16 USCS section 831n-4[d]).
18. United States Postal Service - Principal and interest from obligations issued by the United States Postal Service (39 USCS section 2005[d][4]).
19. Certificates on Government Receipts.

The following are not considered federal securities and are taxable:

Federal Agency Obligations:

- Building and Loan Associations
- Credit Unions, federal or state
- Export-Import Bank of the United States
- Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation (Farmer Mac)
- Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac) Securities
- Federal Housing Administration
- Federal income tax refunds, interest
- Federal National Mortgage Association
- Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae) Securities
- Government National Mortgage Association (Ginnie Mae) Securities
- Merchant Marine (Maritime Administration)
- Money Market Certificates
- Mortgage Participation Certificates
- Savings and Loan Associations, federal or state
- Small Business Administration

Obligations of International Institutions:

- Asian Development Bank
- Inter-American Development Bank
- International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)

Other Obligations:

- Washington D.C. Metro Area Transit Authority

Married Separate Filers:

Divide interest income based on ownership of the account or certificate.

- a. Jointly held: Divide equally between spouses.
- b. Held in the name of only one spouse: Allocate interest wholly to that spouse.

ORDINARY DIVIDEND INCOME

Line: 3

Step: 5

Step Subject: Gross Income

Year: 2017

Include a copy of your [Iowa Schedule B \(pdf\)](#) if your Iowa taxable dividends are more than \$1,500. Report the same dividends as you reported on line 9A of your federal return with the following modifications:

- a. Add all dividends from mutual funds, investment trusts, or regulated investment companies investing in state and municipal bonds.
- b. Deduct that portion of any net dividends from a mutual fund, investment trust, or regulated investment company that is attributable to direct federal securities. You cannot take this deduction unless you are provided a statement from the fund giving the percentage of net dividends attributable to direct federal securities. If a return is filed on paper, a copy of the statement must be included with the return to take this deduction.

Interest income from repurchase agreements involving federal securities cannot be deducted.

Married Separate Filers:

Divide dividends based on registered ownership of stock.

1. Jointly held: Divide equally.
2. Held in the name of only one spouse: Allocate dividends wholly to that spouse.

ALIMONY RECEIVED

Line: 4

Step: 5

Step Subject: Gross Income

Year: 2017

Include the same alimony as shown on your federal return.

Married Separate Filers:

Reported by the spouse who received the alimony.

BUSINESS INCOME / (LOSS)

Line: 5

Step: 5

Step Subject: Gross Income

Year: 2017

Report the net business income or loss from federal Schedule C or C-EZ. Include a copy of the federal form.

The [IA 4562A&B \(pdf\)](#) may need to be completed if the taxpayer claimed the bonus depreciation/section 179 deduction on the federal return.

If one spouse has a loss, the couple may want to determine if filing status 2 is to their advantage.

Schedule C filers may need an [Iowa Sales Tax Permit](#). Businesses selling taxable products or performing taxable services must have a permit to properly collect and remit sales tax. For more information, review this online training presentation: [Sales Tax Permit](#)

Military Spouses

See Military Spouses Residency Relief Act

Married Separate Filers:

Reported by the spouse deriving the income or loss.

CAPITAL GAIN / (LOSS)

Line: 6

Step: 5

Step Subject: Gross Income

Year: 2017

Enter 100% of any capital gain or loss as reported on line 13 of your federal 1040.

Capital Gain Deduction

The capital gain deduction is not to be taken on this line. Qualified taxpayers will take the capital gain deduction on line 23 of the IA 1040.

Iowa tax law generally follows the federal guidelines on the exclusion of gain on the sale of a principal residence.

A copy of your federal Schedule D and Form 8949 (if applicable) must be included with this return if required for federal.

Married Separate Filers:

Taxpayers who filed separate federal returns should report capital gain or loss as reported for federal tax purposes.

If a joint federal return was filed, each spouse must report capital gain on the basis of ownership of the property sold or exchanged. The combined net capital gain or loss must be the same as reported on the joint federal return.

If a joint federal return was filed and both spouses have capital losses, each spouse may claim up to a \$1,500 capital loss plus any unused portion of their spouse's \$1,500 loss limitation. If both spouses are reporting capital losses, the sum of both spouses' losses may not exceed \$3,000.

OTHER GAINS / (LOSSES)

Line: 7

Step: 5

Step Subject: Gross Income

Year: 2017

If you sold or exchanged assets used in a trade or business and completed federal form 4797, enter 100% of the gain or loss as shown on line 14 of the federal 1040. Include a copy of federal form 4797.

Married Separate Filers:

Divide gains or losses based on ownership of the asset sold or exchanged.

TAXABLE PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES

Line: 9

Step: 5

Step Subject: Gross Income

Year: 2017

The same amounts of pensions and annuities are taxable for Iowa as are taxable for federal, with the exception of military retirement pay. Retirement pay for military service in the United States Armed Forces, the Armed Forces Military Reserve, or the National Guard is eligible for exemption from Iowa income tax and is not included on line 9, without regard for age or disability. The Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard make up the Armed Forces. Only military retirement pay received from the Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS), or a similar source, is eligible for the exemption. Retirement pay received from other sources, including the Office of Personnel Management (OPM), does not qualify for the exemption. In particular, retirement pay resulting from participation in the Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS) or the Federal Employees Retirement System (FERS) does not qualify for the exemption.

For more details, see [Iowa Administrative Rule 701-40.80](#).

State or Local Government Employee

If you are a state or local government employee who retired after December 31, 1994, your taxable pensions and annuities on your Iowa return may be different than on your federal return. In these cases, see the 1099-R issued by Iowa Public Employees Retirement System (IPERS), for the taxable amount.

Railroad Retirement Benefits

Railroad Retirement benefits paid by the Railroad Retirement Board are not taxable on the Iowa return. These benefits should not be included on this line.

Pension / Retirement Income Exclusion

The pension / retirement income exclusion is not taken on this line. Qualified taxpayers will take the pension / retirement income exclusion on line 21 of the IA 1040.

Married Separate Filers:
The taxable portion of pensions and annuities is reported by the spouse who received the income.

RENTS, ROYALTIES, PARTNERSHIPS, ESTATES, ETC.

Line: 10

Step: 5

Step Subject: Gross Income

Year: 2017

Report the income or loss from federal Schedule E. Any modifications to federal partnership income and / or S corporation income should be shown on line 14 or line 24 of the IA 1040. Include a copy of federal Schedule E.

Married Separate Filers:
Divide income or loss from Schedule E based upon ownership of the asset-producing income or partnership interest or individual named as beneficiary.

FARM INCOME / (LOSS)

Line: 11

Step: 5

Step Subject: Gross Income

Year: 2017

Enter the income or loss from federal Schedule F. Include a copy with your Iowa return.

The IA 4562A&B (pdf) may need to be completed if the taxpayer claimed the bonus depreciation / section 179 deduction on the federal return. For more information on bonus depreciation / section 179, see line 14.

Married Separate Filers:

Farm income must be reported by the spouse who claims it for self-employment tax purposes on the federal Schedule SE.

If the other spouse claims a share of the farm income, then that spouse must attach a worksheet showing how that share was determined based on capital contribution, management and control, and services rendered.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

Line: 12

Step: 5

Step Subject: Gross Income

Year: 2017

Enter the amount of unemployment compensation benefits that was taxable on your federal return with the following modification:

- Do not include unemployment compensation and sickness insurance benefits paid by the Railroad Retirement Board.

Married Separate Filers:

If both spouses received unemployment benefits, each of the spouses should report the benefits received as shown on the 1099-G for each spouse.

GAMBLING WINNINGS

Line: 13

Step: 5

Step Subject: Gross Income

Year: 2017

You must report the full amount of gambling winnings. Report any Iowa tax withheld on line 66 of the IA 1040. Gambling losses may be reported as an itemized deduction on Schedule A, but you cannot deduct more than the winnings you report.

Married Separate Filers:

The spouse to whom the income was paid must report that income.

OTHER INCOME, BONUS DEPRECIATION / SECTION 179 ADJUSTMENT

Line: 14

Step: 5

Step Subject: Gross Income

Year: 2017

Enter taxable income not reported on lines 1-13. Include an explanation of the type of income. Examples of income to be reported on line 14 include:

- a. Baby-sitting income not reported on federal Schedule C or C-EZ.
- b. Expensing and depreciation adjustment from the IA 4562A and the IA 4562B; include the IA 4562A and the IA 4562B with your return.
- c. Capital gain from installment sales in 2017: Accrual-method taxpayers may use the installment method for reporting capital gain on their Iowa returns.
- d. College Savings Iowa (Iowa Educational Savings Plan Trust) or Iowa Advisor 529 Plan: Income received from the cancellation of a participation agreement to the extent the amount was previously deducted on line 24 of the IA 1040.
- e. Director's fees.
- f. Drilling: Intangible drilling costs that were reported on federal form 6251.
- g. Executor's fees.
- h. Reserved for future use.

- i. Partnership income and / or S corporation income: Modifications that increase the income reported on line 10 of the IA 1040.
- j. Refundable Iowa tax credits received in 2017 which were included as income on the federal 1040 must be added back.
- k. Refunds: State income tax refunds other than Iowa to the extent that the tax refunded in 2017 was deducted on a prior Iowa return.
- l. Wells: Percentage depletion from an oil, gas, or geothermal well that was reported on federal form 6251.
- m. Other income as reported on line 21 of the federal 1040. Do not include any federal NOL adjustment.
- n. Net Premium Tax Credit / Health Coverage Tax Credit: The Net Premium Tax Credit from line 69 of the 2016 federal 1040 and the Health Coverage Tax Credit from line 73c of the 2016 federal 1040 will be reported as Other Income on line 14 of the 2017 IA 1040. The Net Premium Tax Credit and the Health Coverage Tax Credit are reportable income to the extent these credits were a reimbursement for health insurance premiums deducted from Iowa income in a prior year.

The Iowa 1040 departs from the federal 1040 in the treatment of health insurance premiums by allowing taxpayers to elect to deduct qualifying health insurance premiums as an adjustment to Iowa gross income. The Iowa return allows a deduction for health insurance premiums on line 18 of the IA 1040, rather than reporting those same premiums as a medical expense deduction on the IA 1040 Schedule A for Iowa Itemized Deductions.

If the deduction is taken on the IA 1040 Schedule A, then the federal tax guidance should be followed when addressing the complications due to the impact of the federal excess advance premium tax credit repayment, the net premium tax credit, and the health coverage tax credit.

However, if the deduction is taken on line 18 of the IA 1040, then the IA 1040, rather than the Iowa Schedule A, must reflect the impact of the federal excess advance premium tax credit repayment, the net premium tax credit, and the health coverage tax credit. The Iowa expanded instructions for lines 14 and 18 of the IA 1040 set forth the Department's guidance for the correct reporting of these amounts.

- o. Iowa ABLE Savings Plan: Income from cancellation of accounts or other non-qualifying withdrawal to the extent the amount was previously deducted on line 24 of the IA 1040.

- p. Employer-provided transportation expenses (employer-provided bus passes, parking, and mass transit benefits): employees who used pretax dollars to pay for mass transit must add back to their Iowa taxable income the amount they excluded for federal purposes that is above the maximum Iowa exclusion. For tax year 2017, the maximum Iowa exclusion for mass transit was \$135 per month.

Married Separate Filers:

The spouse to whom the income was paid must report that income. Modifications to partnership and / or S corporation income are allocated between spouses in the same manner as that income was divided on line 10, IA 1040.

GROSS INCOME

Line: 15

Step: 5

Step Subject: Gross Income

Year: 2017

Add lines 1 through 14 and enter the total.

PAYMENTS TO AN IRA, KEOGH, OR SEP

Line: 16

Step: 6

Step Subject: Adjustments to Income

Year: 2017

All Taxpayers

All taxpayers report adjustments from *all sources* in this section.

Nonresidents and Part-Year Residents

Nonresidents and part-year residents must also report **Iowa-source** adjustments to income on Schedule IA 126, lines 16-24.

Enter the amount claimed on your federal tax return for payments made to your IRA, Keogh Plan, SEP, SIMPLE, or Qualified Plans.

Roth IRA

Payments made to a Roth IRA are not deductible.

Married Separate Filers:

- a. If only one spouse has earned income, that individual can contribute up to \$5,500 per year (\$6,500 if 50 or older) to an IRA account of the nonworking spouse and up to \$5,500 per year (\$6,500 if 50 or older) to an IRA account of the individual.

When claiming the deduction between spouses, the working spouse will usually claim all of the deduction, not to exceed the federal limits for both spouses. However, if the nonworking spouse has any earned income, then the nonworking spouse must claim the deduction to the extent of his or her earned income. The working spouse will then claim the balance of the IRA contribution of both spouses. (Examples of how to prorate)

- b. If both spouses earned income and made contributions to an IRA account, each spouse must claim his or her own contribution, not to exceed \$5,500 per spouse (\$6,500 if 50 or older).
- c. If both spouses made contributions to an IRA but only a portion of the contribution is deductible on the federal return, the amount of the IRA deduction that is allowed for federal income tax purposes must be allocated between the spouses in the ratio of the IRA contribution made by each spouse to the total IRA contribution made by both spouses. (Examples of how to prorate)
- d. For Keogh Plans, SEPs, SIMPLE, or Qualified Plans, each spouse must claim his or her individual contributions.

DEDUCTIBLE PART OF SELF-EMPLOYMENT TAX

Line: 17

Step: 6

Step Subject: Adjustments to Income

Year: 2017

Enter the amount of self-employment tax that was deductible on line 27 of your federal 1040 in computing federal adjusted gross income.

Married Separate Filers:

The deduction is allocated in the ratio of self-employment tax paid by each spouse to the total self-employment tax paid.

(Examples of how to prorate)

HEALTH INSURANCE PREMIUM

Line: 18

Step: 6

Step Subject: Adjustments to Income

Year: 2017

It is typically to your advantage to take this deduction on line 18 instead of Schedule A, due to the Schedule A reduction of medical and dental expenses by 10% of federal AGI. Schedule A cannot contain any health or dental insurance premiums which are used as a deduction on line 18.

Enter 100% of the amount paid for:

- health insurance premiums
- supplemental health insurance, such as:
 - Medicare B supplemental medical insurance
 - Medicare D voluntary prescription drug insurance
- dental insurance premiums
- long-term nursing home coverage premiums

Do NOT include:

- “Medicare tax withheld” on your W-2
- premiums paid with pretax dollars
- premiums which are later reimbursed, in the same tax year

Federal Health Insurance Credits

Any Excess Advance Premium Tax Credit Repayment from line 46 of the federal 1040 will be entered on line 18 of the IA 1040 in the year paid. Any repayment calculated on your 2017 federal return cannot be included on line 18 of the 2017 IA 1040, but will be entered on line 18 of the 2018 IA 1040.

The Net Premium Tax Credit from line 69 of the 2017 federal 1040 and the Health Coverage Tax Credit from line 73c of the 2017 federal 1040 will be reported as Other Income on line 14 of the 2018 IA 1040. The Net Premium Tax Credit and the Health Coverage Tax Credit are reportable income to the extent these credits were a reimbursement for health insurance premiums deducted from Iowa income in a prior year.

The Iowa 1040 departs from the federal 1040 in the treatment of health insurance premiums by allowing taxpayers to elect to deduct qualifying health insurance premiums as an adjustment to Iowa gross income. The Iowa return allows a deduction for health insurance premiums on line 18 of the IA 1040, rather than reporting those same premiums as a medical expense deduction on the IA 1040 Schedule A for Iowa Itemized Deductions.

If the deduction is taken on the IA 1040 Schedule A, then the federal tax guidance should be followed when addressing the complications due to the impact of the federal excess advance

premium tax credit repayment, the net premium tax credit, and the health coverage tax credit.

However, if the deduction is taken on line 18 of the IA 1040, then the IA 1040, rather than the Iowa Schedule A, must reflect the impact of the federal excess advance premium tax credit repayment, the net premium tax credit, and the health coverage tax credit. The Iowa expanded instructions for lines 14 and 18 of the IA 1040 set forth the Department's guidance for the correct reporting of these amounts.

Premiums Paid with Pretax Dollars

This deduction is not available to individuals who have paid health or dental insurance premiums on a pretax basis. Pretax occurs when an employer subtracts the amount of the health or dental insurance premium from an employee's gross wages before withholding federal and state income taxes and calculating FICA. See your payroll department if you do not know whether or not your health or dental insurance was paid on a pretax basis.

The federal Affordable Care Act requires employers to report the cost of coverage under an employer-sponsored group health plan. This reporting is for informational purposes only and will provide employees useful and comparable consumer information on the cost of their health care coverage paid by the employer in box 12 of the W2, code DD. The code DD amount is paid by employers and is not used for tax purposes.

Married Separate Filers:

If one spouse is employed and has health or dental insurance premiums paid through his or her wages, that spouse will claim the entire deduction. If both spouses pay health or dental insurance premiums through their wages, each spouse will claim what that individual paid.

If both spouses have self-employment income, the deduction for self-employed health or dental insurance must be allocated between the spouses in the ratio of each spouse's self-employment income to the total self-employment income of both spouses. If health or dental insurance premiums are paid directly by one spouse, that spouse will claim the entire deduction. If both spouses paid through a joint checking account, the deduction will be allocated between the spouses in the ratio of each spouse's net income to the total net income of both spouses. For this net income calculation, do not include line 18, the health or dental insurance deduction.

(Examples of how to prorate)

PENALTY ON EARLY WITHDRAWAL OF SAVINGS

Line: 19

Step: 6

Step Subject: Adjustments to Income

Year: 2017

The form 1099-INT given to you by your bank or other savings institutions will show the amount of any penalty you were charged because you withdrew funds from your time savings deposit before its maturity. Enter this amount here. Include interest income from the time deposit on line 2 of the IA 1040.

Married Separate Filers:

Divide the penalty amount between spouses based upon registered ownership of the time deposit.

- a. Jointly held: Divide the penalty equally between spouses.
- b. Held in the name of only one spouse: Allocate the entire penalty to that spouse.

ALIMONY PAID

Line: 20

Step: 6

Step Subject: Adjustments to Income

Year: 2017

Enter the amount of alimony payments or separate maintenance payments that were deductible on your federal tax return.

Married Separate Filers:

Only the spouse liable for these payments can deduct the alimony paid.

PENSION / RETIREMENT INCOME EXCLUSION

Line: 21

Step: 6

Step Subject: Adjustments to Income

Year: 2017

If you or your spouse receive a pension, an annuity, a self-employed retirement plan, deferred compensation, IRA distribution, or other retirement plan benefits, you may be eligible to

exclude from Iowa income tax part or all of the retirement income that is taxable on your federal return. The Roth conversion income, included in net income, is eligible for this exclusion.

Social Security benefits, railroad retirement benefits, and military retirement pay are not included. Since railroad retirement benefits and military retirement pay are not reported on line 9 of the IA 1040, an exclusion does not apply on line 21. However, if you are receiving military retirement pay, you may still be eligible to exclude other non-military pension income.

The exclusion is up to \$6,000 for individuals who file status 1, 5, or 6 and up to \$12,000 for married taxpayers who file status 2, 3, or 4. (If, for example, an individual has \$5,000 in pension / retirement income, the exclusion will be the actual \$5,000, not the maximum of \$6,000.)

To take this exclusion the pensioner or retirement income recipient must meet one of the following conditions:

- a. 55 years of age or older on December 31, 2017, or
- b. disabled, or
- c. a surviving spouse or a survivor having an insurable interest in an individual who has qualified for the exclusion in 2017 on the basis of age or disability. A survivor other than the surviving spouse is considered to have an "insurable interest" if the survivor is a son, daughter, mother, or father of the annuitant or pensioner.

Only the pension income of the spouse who meets the eligibility requirements can be shown on Line 21. Please see the examples below for further guidance.

EXAMPLE 1: A married couple elected to file separately on the combined return form. One spouse was 52 years of age and received a pension income of \$20,000. The other spouse was 55 years of age and received no pension income. Since the spouse receiving the pension income was not 55 years of age, no exclusion is allowed on the Iowa return.

EXAMPLE 2: A married couple elected to file separately on the combined return form. One spouse was 52 years of age and received a pension income of \$10,000. The other spouse was 55 years of age and received a pension income of \$8,000. Since only one spouse receiving the pension income was 55 years of age, an exclusion of \$8,000 is allowed on the Iowa return. The exclusion of \$8,000 is allowed since a married couple is allowed a combined exclusion of up to \$12,000.

EXAMPLE 3: A married couple elected to file a joint return. One spouse was 52 years of age and received a pension income of \$10,000. The other spouse was 55 years of age and received a pension income of \$5,000. Since only one spouse receiving the pension income was 55 years of age, an exclusion of \$5,000 is allowed on the Iowa return.

EXAMPLE 4: A spouse dies during the year at the age of 60 without receiving any pension income. The surviving spouse is not disabled, is 50 years old, and receives a pension from a previous employer. The surviving spouse is not eligible for any pension exclusion. Since the

surviving spouse is the only one receiving the pension income, the eligibility of the deceased spouse doesn't allow the survivor to take the exclusion.

Had the pension income been attributable to the deceased spouse, then the surviving spouse could take the exclusion.

EXAMPLE 5: A 54-year old single filer receives \$5,000 pension income of a deceased parent. The deceased parent would have qualified for the pension exclusion. The 54-year old also receives pension income of his own in the amount of \$10,000. The 54-year old can take the pension exclusion in the amount of \$5,000 based upon his insurable interest in the parent who would have qualified.

EXAMPLE 6: Same facts as example 5, except the 54-year old is married and the amount of the parent's pension income received is \$15,000. The 54-year old spouse does not meet the pension exclusion requirements either. The allowable pension exclusion is \$12,000.

Married Separate Filers:

If both spouses have pension income, and both meet the eligibility requirements, the exclusion of up to \$12,000 is prorated between them in the ratio that each spouse's pension income relates to the total pension income received by both spouses. If only one spouse has pension income and meets the eligibility requirements, that spouse takes the entire exclusion of up to \$12,000. The spouse who has no pension income receives no exclusion.

(Examples of how to prorate)

MOVING EXPENSE DEDUCTION

Line: 22

Step: 6

Step Subject: Adjustments to Income

Year: 2017

Enter moving expenses incurred in 2017. Include a copy of federal form 3903.

Married Separate Filers:

This deduction must be divided between spouses based on earned income received after their move. If one spouse can show that the move was made for that spouse, that spouse is entitled to the entire deduction.

(Examples of how to prorate)

IOWA CAPITAL GAIN DEDUCTION FOR CERTAIN BUSINESS/FARM ASSETS/ESOP STOCK ONLY

Line: 23

Step: 6

Step Subject: Adjustments to Income

Year: 2017

This is a deduction of qualifying net capital gain realized in 2017. Note: Line 23 can be more than the net total reported on Schedule D. Unrelated losses are not to be included in the computation of the deduction. An example of an unrelated loss is the sale of common stock at a loss.

The Iowa capital gain deduction is subject to review by the Iowa Department of Revenue. The deduction must be reported on one of six forms:

- To claim a deduction for capital gains from the qualifying sale of cattle, horses, or breeding livestock, complete the IA 100A.
- To claim a deduction for capital gains from the qualifying sale of real property used in a farm business, complete the IA 100B
- To claim a deduction for capital gains from the qualifying sale of real property used in a non-farm business, complete the IA 100C.
- To claim a deduction for capital gains from the qualifying sale of timber, complete the IA 100D.
- To claim a deduction for capital gains from the qualifying sale of a business, complete the IA 100E.
- To claim a deduction for capital gains from the qualifying sale of employer securities to a qualified Iowa employee stock ownership plan (ESOP), complete the IA 100F.

The completed form must be included with the IA 1040 to support the Iowa capital gain deduction. The Department will use this form to verify that the taxpayer qualifies for the deduction. The Department may request additional information if needed.

Complete a separate IA 100B-100F for each distinct property sale, although multiple livestock sales can, in some instances, be reported on one IA 100A (see IA 100A instructions). Complete the applicable form each year of a qualifying installment sale. Complete the applicable form even if the gain was passed-through from a separate entity.

The sale of assets by a C corporation does not qualify for the Iowa capital gain deduction. However, the gain from a corporate liquidation under Internal Revenue Code (IRC) section 331 may qualify for the Iowa capital gain deduction.

For taxpayers filing separately on the same return, each spouse must complete the appropriate IA 100 form for the Iowa capital gain deduction claimed based on the spouse's ownership share in the property.

For more information on the Iowa capital gain deduction, see the instructions for the respective IA 100 form, Iowa Administrative Code 40.38, and the Capital Gain Flowcharts.

Eligible Property Sales

The Iowa capital gain deduction is available for the net capital gain from qualifying sales of the following properties:

a. Cattle, Horses, and Breeding Livestock

A taxpayer may deduct the net capital gain from the sale of cattle and horses used for breeding, draft, dairy, or sporting purposes and held for at least 24 months. A taxpayer also may deduct the net capital gain from the sale of other livestock used for breeding purposes and held for at least 12 months. To qualify for the deduction, the taxpayer must receive greater than 50% of his or her gross income from farming and ranching in the tax year. However, the sale of qualifying livestock to a lineal descendant of the taxpayer eliminates the requirement to have in excess of 50% of gross income from farming and ranching.

b. Real Property Used in a Farm Business

A taxpayer may deduct the net capital gain from the sale of real property used in a farm business and held for at least 10 years. Additionally, the taxpayer must materially participate in the farm business. Typically, the taxpayer must materially participate in the farm business for the 10 years prior to the sale. Alternatively, a retired or disabled farmer may qualify by materially participating in the farm business for five of the eight years prior to retirement or disability.

c. Real Property Used in a Non-Farm Business

A taxpayer may deduct the net capital gain from the sale of real property used in a business and held for at least 10 years. Additionally, the taxpayer must materially participate in the business, typically for the 10 years prior to the sale.

d. Timber

A taxpayer may deduct the net capital gain from the sale of timber held for at least 12 months. "Timber" means timber that qualifies for capital gain treatment under section 1231 of the Internal Revenue Code. Timber includes evergreen trees, such as Christmas trees, that are more than six years old at the time they are cut and sold for ornamental purposes.

e. Business

A taxpayer may deduct the net capital gain from the sale of a business held for at least 10 years. The sale of a business means the sale of all or substantially all of the tangible personal property or service of the business which is intangible personal property such as client lists, goodwill, patents, trade names, and similar items. This means that the sale of the assets of a business during the tax year must represent at least 90% of the fair market value of all of the tangible personal property of the business on the date of sale of the business

assets. Additionally, the taxpayer must materially participate in the business, typically for the 10 years prior to the sale. However, the sale of a business to a lineal descendent of the taxpayer eliminates the requirement for material participation in the business.

f. ESOP

A taxpayer may deduct 50% of the net capital gain from the sale of exchange of employer securities of an Iowa corporation to a qualified Iowa ESOP. To be eligible, the Iowa ESOP must own at least 30% of all outstanding employer securities issued by the Iowa corporation after completion of the transaction.

Non-Qualifying Capital Gain Sales

Capital gains from sales of the following properties typically do not qualify for the Iowa capital gain deduction:

- Investment property, such as real property held for speculation but not used in a business
- Bonds and stocks, other than a qualifying sale of employer securities of an Iowa corporation to an Iowa ESOP
- Ownership interests and capital stock in a business, other than a qualifying sale of employer securities of an Iowa corporation to an Iowa ESOP
- Merchandise and inventory of a business

Installment Sales

In the case of installment sales of qualifying property, only installments received in the 2017 tax year qualify for the capital gain deduction on the 2017 return. Eligibility for the deduction is determined at the time of the installment sale. Accrual-method taxpayers: See instructions for line 14 of the IA 1040.

Net Operating Losses

For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1998, the capital gain deduction otherwise allowable is not allowed in computing a net operating loss (NOL) deduction for purposes of carrying the net operating loss deduction to another tax year. Further, when applying an NOL from tax year 1998 or later, the capital gain deduction is not allowed in the carryback or carryover tax year and must be added back to that year's income to the extent of the NOL.

Married Separate Filers:

Divide the capital gain deduction based on ownership of the asset.

a. Jointly held: Divide equally between spouses.

b. If other than jointly held: Divide between spouses based on percentage of ownership. (Examples of how to prorate)

OTHER ADJUSTMENTS

Line: 24

Step: Step 6

Step Subject: Adjustments to Income

Year: 2017

Enter the total of other allowable adjustments as described below. Include an explanation for each adjustment. Do not include any deduction for the small business health insurance tax credit that was not allowed as a deduction on the federal return.

Accrual method	Educator Expenses (not currently available for 2017)	Injured veterans program, contributions to	Speculative shell buildings
Active Duty Military Pay	Employer Social Security Credit from federal return	Injured veterans program, grants from	Student Loan Interest Deduction from federal return
Alternative motor vehicle deduction	Federal Alcohol Fuel Cellulosic Biofuel Credit from federal return	In-home health care	Tuition and Fees Deduction (not currently available for 2017)
Capital gain from installment sales reported on the 2001 Iowa return using the accrual method	Foreign-earned income exclusion and/or foreign housing deduction from federal return	Iowa ABLE Savings Plan Trust	Victim compensation awards
Capital or ordinary gain from involuntary conversion related to eminent domain	Gains or losses from distressed sale transactions	Iowa Veterans Trust Fund	Wages paid to certain individuals (ex-offenders & disabled)
Claim of Right Deduction	Health savings account deduction from federal return	Military exemptions	Work Opportunity Credit from federal return
College Savings Iowa or Iowa Advisor 529 Education Savings Plans		Net operating loss, Iowa	Other federal adjustments prior to calculating fed
Disability income exclusion		Nonresident Electric Utility Worker Training and Emergency Response Work Reciprocity	
Domestic production activities deduction		Organ transplant expenses	
		Partnership income and / or S corporation income: Modifications that decreased the income (including Biodiesel Production Refund)	
		Rapid Response to State Disasters	
		Segal Americorps Education Award Payments	

a. Accrual method

Taxpayers who had capital gains in 2017 that were reported on the installment method for federal tax purposes and the entire gain was reported for Iowa in a prior year do not have to report installments.

b. Active duty military pay

Members of the armed forces, armed forces military reserve and the national guard in an active duty status can exclude pay received from the federal government for military service performed, to the extent it was included in line 15, Gross Income.

c. Alternative motor vehicle deduction

Alternative motor vehicle deduction of \$2,000 for those completing federal form 8910 (Alternative Motor Vehicle Credit)

The Internal Revenue Service certifies whether or not a vehicle qualifies.

A complete list of vehicle models that have been certified for the Alternative Motor Vehicle Credit can be seen on the IRS website.

d. Capital gain from installment sales reported on the 2001 Iowa return using the accrual method

The installment method for reporting capital gain for accrual accounting taxpayers is adopted for Iowa individual income tax purposes for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2002. However, if you used the accrual method of accounting and reported the entire capital gain on the 2001 Iowa return which was reported on the installment method for federal tax purposes, deduct the amount reported of any additional installments from that capital gain on this line.

e. Capital or ordinary gain from involuntary conversion related to eminent domain

An exclusion of both capital gain and ordinary gain is available for individual income taxpayers relating to capital or ordinary gain income realized by a taxpayer as a result of the involuntary conversion of property due to eminent domain. Eminent domain relates to the authority of certain government agencies or instrumentalities of government to condemn private property for any public improvement, public purpose, or other public use.

If there is no ordinary or capital gain recognized for tax purposes because the converted property is replaced with property that is similar to, or related in use to, the converted property, there is no exclusion allowed for Iowa tax purposes until the remaining gain is recognized for federal tax purposes or until the time of disposition of the replacement property. Any exclusion allowed for Iowa tax purposes does not alter the basis of the property as established for federal tax purposes, so the basis will remain the same for both federal and Iowa tax purposes.

f. Claim of Right Deduction

If income was repaid in the 2017 tax year and was reported and taxed on a prior Iowa return, that income may be deducted on the 2017 tax return. However, it may be to your advantage

to take a credit on line 62. You may take either the deduction on line 24 or take a credit on line 62, but not both.

Example of Claim of Right Deduction: A taxpayer reported \$7,000 in unemployment benefits on the 2014 Iowa return. In early 2017 the taxpayer was notified that \$4,000 of the unemployment benefits had to be repaid. The benefits were repaid by the end of 2017. The taxpayer may claim a \$4,000 income adjustment on line 24 of the 2017 Iowa return.

g. College Savings Iowa or Iowa Advisor 529 Education Savings Plans

If you or your spouse participate in the College Savings Iowa 529 Plan (Iowa Educational Savings Plan Trust) or the Iowa Advisor 529 Plan, each may deduct an amount contributed not to exceed \$3,239 per beneficiary. These are Iowa Section 529 Plans.

You must be the "participant" in the Iowa 529 plan in order to deduct your contributions. If you are not the "participant" in the Iowa 529 plan, you may not deduct your contributions to that plan.

Example:

Adam and Tara have 2 children; Charlie and Ruth. Adam opens two 529 accounts – one for Charlie and one for Ruth. Tara also opens two 529 accounts for both Charlie and Ruth. Both Adam and Tara can take up to \$3,239 per child's account. Adam and Tara each are eligible for a deduction of up to \$6,478. Adam and Tara's total potential deduction amount is \$12,956.

Only contributions to these two Iowa 529 plans qualify for a deduction on the Iowa return; however, a rollover from another state's 529 plan to one of the Iowa plans qualifies toward the deduction for Iowa income tax.

Be sure you have properly shown these contributions as a deduction for one of these plans. Most computer software programs will ask for this information and correctly indicate the appropriate reason for the deduction.

Beginning with tax year 2015, individuals making a contribution on or before the Iowa income tax return filing deadline (April 30 for calendar year tax filers), excluding extensions, can elect to have that contribution treated as though it was made on the last day of the preceding calendar year, which allows them to claim the income tax deduction for the most recently completed tax year.

Prior to tax year 2015, contributions had to be made during the calendar year in order to be deductible on the Iowa return for that year.

h. Disability income exclusion

You may exclude from Iowa tax a portion of the disability pay you received in 2017 if you meet ALL of the following conditions:

- You received disability pay, and
- You were not yet 65 when your tax year ended, and
- You retired on disability and were totally and permanently disabled when you retired, and
- On January 1, 2017, you had not yet reached the age when your employer's retirement program would have required you to retire.

If you meet all of these conditions, obtain form IA 2440 (pdf). You **MUST** complete form IA 2440 to take this exclusion. A doctor's statement must accompany each year's return attesting to the taxpayer's complete and permanent disability.

i. Domestic production activities deduction from line 35 of the federal 1040

Iowa allows the deduction for qualified production activities income set forth in section 199 of the Internal Revenue Code for tax periods beginning on or after January 1, 2005.

j. Reserved for future use.

k. Employer Social Security Credit from federal return

If your business was in the food or beverage industry and you claimed a credit for a portion of employer Social Security tax on employee tips, you may claim a deduction on line 24 for this credit.

l. Federal Alcohol Fuel & Cellulosic Biofuel Credit from federal return

If you claimed an Alcohol Fuel Credit on your federal tax return, enter the amount of your Alcohol Fuel Credit here and attach a copy of federal form 6478.

m. Foreign-earned income exclusion and/or foreign housing deduction from federal form 2555 or form 2555EZ

n. Gains or losses from distressed sale transactions

o. Health savings account deduction from line 25 of the federal 1040

p. Injured veterans program, contributions to

Do not put on IA Schedule A.

An injured veteran's grant program is available under the Iowa Department of Veteran Affairs. Money appropriated for these grants will be given to veterans injured in a combat zone after September 11, 2001. The grants cannot exceed \$10,000 per injured veteran. The Department of Veteran Affairs may also receive money from any public or private source for purposes of providing grants to injured veterans.

A deduction is allowed for the amount paid by a taxpayer to the Department of Veteran Affairs for the purposes of providing grants to the injured veterans grant program. Do not claim these amounts on the Iowa Schedule A.

q. Injured veterans program, grants from

The amount of Department of Veteran Affairs grant money received by an injured veteran that is included in the veteran's federal adjusted gross income is not included in the veteran's Iowa net income.

r. In-home health care

To the extent included in Iowa gross income, deduct any state Supplementary Assistance payments received for unskilled in-home health-related care services to a family member.

s. Iowa Veterans Trust Fund

Income from the Iowa Veterans Trust Fund for the following items can be excluded from Iowa individual income tax:

- Travel expenses directly related to follow-up medical care for wounded veterans and their spouses
- Unemployment assistance during a period of unemployment due to prolonged physical or mental illness or disability resulting from military service

t. Military exemptions

Information: See this file for all military information

u. Net operating loss, Iowa

Residents: Enter any Iowa net operating loss carryforward from the prior year and attach the supporting schedule.

Nonresidents: Enter any Iowa-source net operating loss carryforward on your Schedule IA 126 (pdf). Nonresidents do not enter net operating losses on the IA 1040 return.

See Iowa Net Operating Loss Worksheet for additional information on the carryback provision.

v. Organ transplant expenses

A deduction in computing Iowa adjusted gross income is allowed for taxpayers for unreimbursed expenses relating to a human organ transplant. The taxpayer, while living, who donates all or part of a designated human organ can claim a deduction for unreimbursed expenses such as travel expenses, lodging expenses, and lost wages.

The deduction is limited to \$10,000, and a taxpayer can only claim this deduction once. If a taxpayer claims this deduction for Iowa tax purposes, the taxpayer cannot also claim these same unreimbursed expenses as an itemized deduction for medical expenses on the Iowa return.

w. Partnership income and / or S corporation income: Modifications that decreased the income (including Biodiesel Production Refund)

Enter modifications that decrease the income reported on line 10 of the IA 1040.

Any biodiesel production refund received is not included as income for Iowa individual income tax purposes.

x. Segal AmeriCorps Education Award Payments

Federal Segal AmeriCorps education award payments are excluded from Iowa individual income tax.

y. Speculative shell buildings

If you are the owner of a qualifying speculative shell building, enter the difference between the depreciation taken on this building on your federal return and the depreciation that you could take under the accelerated cost recovery system of the Internal Revenue Code if the building were classified as 15-year property. Include a worksheet showing this calculation.

z. Student Loan Interest Deduction from federal return

Enter the same figure that is allowed on your federal 1040, line 33, or line 18 of federal 1040A.

aa. Victim compensation awards

To the extent included in federal adjusted gross income, the following items can be excluded from Iowa adjusted gross income for individual income tax:

- Amounts of victim compensation awards paid under the victim compensation program administered by the Department of Justice under Iowa Code section 915.81
- Amounts of victim restitution payments received pursuant to Iowa Code chapters 910 and 915
- Amounts of damages awarded by a court, and received by a taxpayer, in a civil action filed by the victim against an offender

bb. Wages paid to certain individuals (ex-offenders & disabled)

If you operate a business, you may qualify for an additional deduction of 65% of the wages paid in the first 12 months up to a maximum deduction of \$20,000 per qualifying new employee. This deduction is in addition to the wage deduction you were allowed on federal Schedule C. To qualify, the new employee(s) must be disabled or an ex-offender on parole, probation, or in a work release program. All types of businesses may qualify for this deduction for hiring qualifying ex-offenders. However, the deduction for hiring qualifying persons with disabilities is restricted to certain small businesses.

Further information is available online:

- Benefit for hiring ex-offenders
- Benefit for hiring persons with disabilities

cc. Work Opportunity Credit

If you claimed a Work Opportunity Credit on your federal income tax return, enter the amount here.

dd. Other federal adjustments

Other federal adjustments prior to the calculation of federal 1040 line 38 (federal AGI) not already taken on the IA 1040.

ee. Educator Expenses

Not currently available for 2017.

ff. Tuition and Fees Deduction

Not currently available for 2017.

gg. Nonresident Electric Utility Worker Training and Emergency Response Work Reciprocity

Beginning with tax year 2015, the income a nonresident individual earns for performing emergency response work for an electric utility in Iowa under a mutual aid agreement between Iowa and the state in which the nonresident lives is excluded from Iowa individual income tax. Income received by a nonresident individual for training by an electric utility in Iowa is also excluded.

hh. Rapid Response to State Disasters

Beginning with tax year 2016, out-of-state businesses and individuals performing disaster or emergency-related work in Iowa are not subject to Iowa income tax or withholding. The disaster response period starts ten days before the state-declared or presidential-declared disaster and ends sixty days after the end of the declared state disaster or emergency.

ii. Iowa ABLE (Achieving a Better Life Experience) Savings Plan Trust

Contributions to a qualified ABLE savings plan trust made during 2017, on behalf of a designated beneficiary, are deductible from Iowa individual income tax up to a maximum amount, \$3,239, allowed per beneficiary per year for purposes of the Iowa education savings plan trust in Iowa Code chapter 12D. Interest and earnings income from ABLE are exempt from Iowa individual income tax.

Married Separate Filers:

When the adjustment is attributable to a specific spouse, it is taken by that spouse.

When the adjustment is not attributable to any one spouse, it must be prorated based on the net income amounts on line 26. Calculate through line 26 as if the adjustment in question were excluded.

If the adjustment is attributable to a dependent, such as the student loan interest deduction, it is prorated based on net income before the adjustment in question.

(Examples of how to prorate)

TOTAL ADJUSTMENTS

Line: 25

Step: 6

Step Subject: Adjustments to Income

Year: 2017

Add lines 16 through 24.

NET INCOME

Line: 26

Step: 6

Step Subject: Adjustments to Income

Year: 2017

Subtract line 25 from line 15 and enter the result.

Qualifications for Exemption from Tax

If you qualify for the low income exemption as explained below, enter the words “low income exemption” in the area to the left of your net income figure on line 26. Enter zero on line 55 and complete the remainder of the return.

If you do not owe tax:

Even if you owe no tax, you must file an income tax return to receive a refund of any refundable Iowa tax credits or any Iowa tax withheld.

If you are exempt from tax:

If you are exempt from tax, you may want to change your [IA W-4 \(pdf\)](#) form with your employer to eliminate state withholding from your wages.

Income included to determine exemption:

The following income must be included when determining if you are eligible for the \$9,000 exemption or the \$13,500 exemption (\$24,000 or \$32,000 if 65 or older on 12/31/17).

- a. The incomes of both spouses must be combined to determine if you meet this exemption from tax.
- b. The amount of any pension exclusion that is taken on line 21 of the IA 1040.
- c. Any reportable Social Security benefits from step 4 of the IA 1040.
- d. Any amount of lump-sum distribution separately taxed on federal form 4972.
Note: Carryover of Net Operating Loss claimed on the IA1040 must be added back to net income line 26 to determine who must file.

Filing Status 1, Single:

If you are using filing status 1 (single), you are exempt from Iowa tax if you meet either of the following conditions:

- a. Your net income from all sources, line 26, is \$9,000 or less and you are not claimed as a dependent on another person's Iowa return (\$24,000 if you are 65 or older on 12/31/17).

- b. Your net income from all sources, line 26, is less than \$5,000 and you are claimed as a dependent on another person's Iowa return.

All Other Filing Statuses:

If you are filing married filing jointly, married filing separately on a combined return, head of household, or qualifying widow(er), you are exempt from Iowa tax if you meet the following condition:

- a. Your net income from all sources, line 26, is \$13,500 or less and you are not claimed as a dependent on another person's Iowa return (\$32,000 if you or your spouse is 65 or older on 12/31/17).

Nonresidents and Part-Year Residents

In addition to the exemption provisions above, if you were a nonresident or part-year resident and had net income from Iowa sources of less than \$1,000 (see note below) you are exempt from Iowa tax. To review instructions for "Iowa-source income," see the instructions for lines 1-26 of the IA 126. If you had Iowa tax withheld and are requesting a refund, or choose to file an Iowa return even though you aren't required to do so, you must complete the entire IA 1040 and the entire IA 126.

NOTE: If you were a nonresident or part-year resident and subject to Iowa lump-sum tax or Iowa minimum tax (even if Iowa-source income is less than \$1,000), you are required to file an Iowa return reporting the lump-sum and/or minimum tax even if you have no regular Iowa income tax liability.

Illinois Residents

See reciprocal agreement.

Military Spouses

See Military Spouses Residency Relief Act.

Married Separate Filers:

Married taxpayers filing married filing separately on a combined return or married filing separate returns must use the combined income of both spouses in determining eligibility for exemption from tax.

If either spouse has a net operating loss that is carried back or forward, then the other spouse cannot use the low income exemption. If the spouse with the net operating loss chooses not to carry the loss back or forward, then the other can claim the low income exemption. A statement must be included with the return saying that the spouse with the net operating loss will not carry it back or forward.

FEDERAL INCOME TAX REFUND / OVERPAYMENT RECEIVED IN 2017

Line: 27

Step: 7

Step Subject: Federal Tax Addition and Deduction

Year: 2017

If you received a refund of federal income tax during 2017:

You must report the amount on this line. It must be reported even if you used the standard deduction on the prior year's Iowa return. The federal refund must be included on this line because you benefited from being able to deduct federal taxes on the prior year's Iowa return, which reduced your Iowa taxable income for that year. The amount reported on this line should not exceed the total amount of any federal tax deduction taken on the prior year(s) Iowa return.

Include the following:

- The refund you received from your 2016 federal tax return
To find the amount you received, check your records or call the IRS at 1-800-829-1040. This information is not available from the Iowa Department of Revenue.
- Any federal refunds received in 2017 for other years that were amended or filed late.
- Any portion of the federal refund received in 2017 due to excess FICA payments or the Fuel Tax Credit from federal form 4136 if they were claimed as a federal tax payment on line 33 of a prior year Iowa return.

Federal estimated tax

If you chose to have any part of an overpayment of federal income tax credited to estimated tax payments for 2017, the amount should be claimed as 2017 estimated tax paid on line 32. The total federal overpayment must also be reported on line 27.

Do NOT include any part of a federal refund from refundable federal credits, including the following:

- Earned Income Tax Credit
- Additional Child Tax Credit
- First-time Homebuyer Credit
- Existing Homebuyer Credit
- Refundable Education Credit
- Net Premium Tax Credit

You moved to Iowa in 2017:

You are filing an Iowa return for 2017 for the first time because you moved into Iowa during the year. A refund of federal tax received in 2017 is not reported if the tax was not deducted from Iowa income in a prior year.

You were a nonresident:

You were a nonresident for the tax year of the refund and were not required to file an Iowa return for that year.

You did not deduct federal tax in the refund year:

The refund you received was from a year in which you did not take a deduction for the payment of federal tax because your income was less than the minimum amount for paying Iowa tax or your tax for that year was calculated using the alternate tax computation.

Married Separate Filers:

If the refund received in 2017 was from a jointly-filed federal return, it must be divided between spouses in the ratio of the spouses' net incomes in the year for which the refund was issued.

Example: A 2016 federal refund received in 2017 would be prorated using the spouses' net incomes from the 2016 Iowa return.

For purposes of reporting on line 27, the refund must be prorated in this manner even if the refund itself was divided between spouses in some other way, either by mutual agreement or other requirement.

Example of how to prorate:

Your income is \$10,500
Spouse's income is \$15,500
Total: \$26,000
Federal refund: \$1,200

Divide your income by total income: $\$10,500$ divided by $\$26,000 = 40\%$
The spouse's income is, therefore, 60% of their combined income.

In this example, line 27 is \$720 (60%) of the federal refund for the spouse, and \$480 (40%) of the federal refund for you.

(Other examples of how to prorate)

SELF-EMPLOYMENT / HOUSEHOLD EMPLOYMENT / OTHER FEDERAL TAXES

Line: 28

Step: 7

Step Subject: Federal Tax Addition and Deduction

Year: 2017

Taxpayers can deduct their entire withholding, estimated payment, and additional federal tax paid amounts on lines 31, 32, and 33. However, certain amounts must be added back on line 28, including the following:

- Excess advance premium tax credit repayment reported on line 46 of the federal 1040
- Federal self-employment tax reported on line 57 of the federal 1040
- Unreported Social Security and Medicare tax on line 58 of the federal 1040
- Additional tax on IRAs and other qualified retirement plans reported on line 59 of the federal 1040
- Federal household employment tax reported on line 60a of the federal 1040
- First-time homebuyer credit repayment reported on line 60b of the federal 1040
- Individual responsibility payment reported on line 61 of the federal 1040
- Additional Medicare tax from federal form 8959 reported on line 62a of the federal 1040
- Other additional federal taxes reported on line 62c of the federal 1040

Additional Medicare tax withholding from line 24 of federal form 8959 and net investment income tax from federal form 8960 are not added back on line 28.

It is acceptable to report on line 28 either the current year's self-employment / household employment tax / other federal taxes or the prior year's, as long as the reporting method is consistent from one year to the next.

Married Separate Filers:

Federal taxes attributable to a specific spouse are claimed by that spouse. For example, each spouse must claim his or her own federal self-employment tax. Federal taxes not attributable to any one spouse must be prorated between the spouses based on the net income of the year for which they are paying the federal tax. For example, the household employment taxes are

divided between spouses in the ratio of their respective net incomes.

(Examples of how to prorate)

ADDITION FOR FEDERAL TAXES

Line: 29

Step: 7

Step Subject: Federal Tax Addition and Deduction

Year: 2017

Add lines 27 and 28 and enter the total. If no federal refund or self-employment / household employment tax / other federal taxes are reportable to Iowa, enter zero.

TOTAL

Line: 30

Step: 7

Step Subject: Federal Tax Addition and Deduction

Year: 2017

Add lines 26 and 29.

FEDERAL TAX WITHHELD

Line: 31

Step: 7

Step Subject: Federal Tax Addition and Deduction

Year: 2017

Enter the amount(s) listed in the box labeled "Federal income tax withheld" on the W-2 or 1099 form(s) that you received.

Federal income tax includes the net investment income tax on Federal Form 8960 and additional Medicare tax withholding from line 24 of Federal Form 8959; therefore, the additional Medicare tax withholding is included on line 31.

Taxpayers can deduct their entire withholding amount on line 31. However, certain amounts must be added back on line 28, including the following:

- Excess advance premium tax credit repayment reported on line 46 of the federal 1040
- Federal self-employment tax reported on line 57 of the federal 1040
- Unreported Social Security and Medicare tax on line 58 of the federal 1040
- Additional tax on IRAs and other qualified retirement plans reported on line 59 of the federal 1040
- Federal household employment tax reported on line 60a of the federal 1040
- First-time homebuyer credit repayment reported on line 60b of the federal 1040
- Individual responsibility payment reported on line 61 of the federal 1040
- Additional Medicare tax from federal form 8959 reported on line 62a of the federal 1040
- Other additional federal taxes reported on line 62c of the federal 1040

Additional Medicare tax withholding from line 24 of federal form 8959 and net investment income tax from federal form 8960 are not added back on line 28.

Married Separate Filers:

Each spouse may claim only his or her own federal income tax withheld.

FEDERAL ESTIMATED TAX PAYMENTS MADE IN 2017

Line: 32

Step: 7

Step Subject: Federal Tax Addition and Deduction

Year: 2017

Enter the federal estimated income tax payments made in 2017. You may include the credit applied from your 2016 federal income tax overpayment only if the overpayment is included on line 27. You can deduct only the federal estimated income tax payments made during calendar year 2017.

For example, include a federal estimated income tax payment for 2016 paid in January 2017, but not an estimated tax payment for 2017 paid in January 2018.

Federal income tax includes the net investment income tax on federal form 8960.

Taxpayers can deduct their entire estimated payment amount on line 32. However, certain amounts must be added back on line 28, including the following:

- Excess advance premium tax credit repayment reported on line 46 of the federal 1040
- Federal self-employment tax reported on line 57 of the federal 1040
- Unreported Social Security and Medicare tax on line 58 of the federal 1040
- Additional tax on IRAs and other qualified retirement plans reported on line 59 of the federal 1040
- Federal household employment tax reported on line 60a of the federal 1040
- First-time homebuyer credit repayment reported on line 60b of the federal 1040
- Individual responsibility payment reported on line 61 of the federal 1040
- Additional Medicare tax from federal form 8959 reported on line 62a of the federal 1040
- Other additional federal taxes reported on line 62c of the federal 1040

Net investment income tax from federal form 8960 is not added back on line 28.

Married Separate Filers:

All federal estimated tax payments made in 2017 are divided between spouses in the same ratio as their incomes not subject to federal withholding for the 2017 tax year.

(Examples of how to prorate)

ADDITIONAL FEDERAL TAX PAID IN 2017 FOR 2016 AND PRIOR YEARS

Line: 33

Step: 7

Step Subject: Federal Tax Addition and Deduction

Year: 2017

A. Additional Tax to Enter

Enter the amount of additional federal income tax paid during 2017 for tax year 2016 and any other years before 2016. The amount of additional federal income tax paid is deductible only if

Iowa income tax returns were required to be filed for the year for which the additional federal income tax was paid.

Include only the actual federal tax payments made in 2017, but DO NOT include the following:

- penalties
- interest

Federal income tax includes the net investment income tax on federal form 8960.

Taxpayers can deduct their entire additional federal tax paid amount on line 33. However, certain amounts must be added back on line 28, including the following:

- Excess advance premium tax credit repayment reported on line 46 of the federal 1040
- Federal self-employment tax reported on line 57 of the federal 1040
- Unreported Social Security and Medicare tax on line 58 of the federal 1040
- Additional tax on IRAs and other qualified retirement plans reported on line 59 of the federal 1040
- Federal household employment tax reported on line 60a of the federal 1040
- First-time homebuyer credit repayment reported on line 60b of the federal 1040
- Individual responsibility payment reported on line 61 of the federal 1040
- Additional Medicare tax from federal form 8959 reported on line 62a of the federal 1040
- Other additional federal taxes reported on line 62c of the federal 1040

Net investment income tax from federal form 8960 is not added back on line 28.

Refundable Credits

Refundable credits on the federal 1040 may be included on IA 1040, line 33, to the extent federal income tax was paid by applying the federal refundable credits, including:

- Earned Income Tax Credit
- Additional Child Tax Credit

Any refundable federal credits that reduce federal income tax liability are allowed as a federal tax deduction — up to the amount of the federal tax paid by the refundable credits — on the Iowa return.

In determining the order of applying the refundable federal tax credits, the federal Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) should be applied first, followed by the Additional Child Tax Credit, and then any other refundable federal credits.

Example:

The following example illustrates how a refundable federal Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) on a timely-filed 2016 federal 1040 may affect line 33 of the 2017 Iowa return.

FIRST: Federal Tax Liability For Tax Year 2016	
Taxpayer's Federal Tax Liability for Tax Year 2016:	\$2,000
Subtract Taxpayer's Federal Withholding:	- 500
Taxpayer's Unpaid Federal Tax Liability for Tax Year 2016:	1,500
SECOND: Apply EITC To Unpaid Federal Income Tax Balance	
Federal EITC Calculated by Taxpayer for Tax Year 2016:	\$ 2,500
Subtract the \$1,500 Federal Income Tax the Taxpayer Still Owes for Tax Year 2016:	-1,500
Taxpayer Will Receive a Federal Refund of EITC:	\$ 1,000
THIRD: Line 33 On Iowa Return For 2017	
33. Additional Federal Tax Paid in 2017 for Tax Year 2016	\$ 1,500
The \$1,500 federal tax liability paid by EITC for Tax Year 2016 is deductible on the 2017 Iowa return.	

Married Separate Filers:

The additional federal tax paid must be divided between spouses in the ratio of the spouses' lowa net incomes for the prior years for which they paid additional federal income tax.

(Examples of how to prorate)

B. FICA Payments

FICA payments in excess of \$7,886.00 for Social Security tax for each person and the fuel tax credit from the 2017 federal return can be deducted as a federal tax payment on line 33. Any excess FICA tax and federal fuel tax credit refunded to you must be added back as a federal tax refund in the year received.

If you are self-employed, any self-employment tax you pay cannot cause an excess FICA payment.

DEDUCTION FOR FEDERAL TAXES

Line: 34

Step: 7

Step Subject: Federal Tax Addition and Deduction

Year: 2017

Add lines 31, 32, and 33.

BALANCE

Line: 35

Step: 7

Step Subject: Federal Tax Addition and Deduction

Year: 2017

Subtract the amount on line 34 from line 30 and enter here and on line 36.

BALANCE

Line: 36

Step: 8

Step Subject: Taxable Income

Year: 2017

Enter the amount from line 35 on line 36.

DEDUCTION

Line: 37

Step: 8

Step Subject: Taxable Income

Year: 2017

You may itemize deductions or claim the Iowa standard deduction. You may itemize deductions on your Iowa return even if you did not itemize deductions on your federal return.

Standard Deduction

If you use the Iowa standard deduction check the standard box on line 37 and enter your standard deduction.

- \$2,000 for filing statuses 1, 3, and 4
- \$4,920 for filing statuses 2, 5, and 6

Itemized Deduction

If you itemize, complete the Iowa Schedule A, check the itemized box on line 37 and enter your total itemized deduction. Include your Iowa Schedule A with your return. The federal Schedule A cannot be used with the Iowa return.

<u>General Instructions</u>	<u>Job Expenses and Misc. Deductions</u>
<u>Medical and Dental Expenses</u>	Other Miscellaneous Deductions
Taxes You Paid	Total Itemized Deductions
Interest You Paid	Proration of Deductions Between Spouses
Gifts to Charity	

General Instructions

Iowa follows federal guidelines for Schedule A itemized deductions with certain exceptions. To complete the [Iowa Schedule A \(pdf\)](#), refer to the federal 1040 instruction booklet. However, additional line instructions follow regarding Iowa Schedule A exceptions. You may only take

deductions that you paid in the tax year. Expenses incurred but not yet paid are deducted in the year they are paid.

Medical and Dental Expenses

Line 1: Enter medical and dental expenses as allowed on federal Schedule A, less the amount reported as health insurance on line 18 of the IA 1040. 100% of the amount paid for health insurance premiums is deductible on line 18 of the IA 1040. It may be to your advantage to take this deduction on line 18 of the IA 1040 instead of the Iowa Schedule A. If health insurance premiums were used as a deduction on line 18 of the IA 1040, they cannot be used on the Iowa Schedule A.

The Iowa 1040 departs from the federal 1040 in the treatment of health insurance premiums by allowing taxpayers to elect to deduct qualifying health insurance premiums as an adjustment to Iowa gross income. The Iowa return allows a deduction for health insurance premiums on line 18 of the IA 1040, rather than reporting those same premiums as a medical expense deduction on the Iowa Schedule A for Iowa Itemized Deductions.

If the health insurance deduction is taken on the Iowa Schedule A, then the federal tax guidance should be followed when addressing the complications due to the impact of the federal excess advance premium tax credit repayment and the net premium tax credit.

However, if the deduction is taken on line 18 of the IA 1040, then the IA 1040, rather than the Iowa Schedule A, must reflect the impact of the federal excess advance premium tax credit repayment and the net premium tax credit. The Iowa expanded instructions for lines 14 and 18 of the IA 1040 set forth the Department's guidance for the correct reporting of these amounts.

Line 2: Multiply the amount on federal form 1040, line 38 (federal 1040A, line 21 or 1040EZ, line 4) by 10% (.10). The federal adjusted gross income used to determine these deductions is the taxpayer's federal adjusted gross income plus any bonus depreciation and section 179 adjustments from line 14 of the Iowa 1040 and all other Iowa net income decoupling. Enter the result, or if less than zero, enter zero.

Certain itemized deductions are allowed only to the extent that the deductions exceed a percentage of federal adjusted gross income. These include medical and dental expenses that exceed 10% of federal adjusted gross income.

Line 3: Subtract line 2 from line 1. Enter the result, or if less than zero, enter zero.

Taxes You Paid

Line 4: Enter other state and local income taxes as allowed on federal Schedule A. Iowa state income tax is not deductible on the Iowa return. The School District Surtax and the Emergency Medical Services Surtax are deductible on the Iowa return. Taxes withheld or paid to other states, or local taxing authorities are included. Note: If you received in 2017 a refund of previously deducted state and local taxes, you must add the refund back as other income, line 14 of the IA 1040.

You cannot deduct Social Security, Medicare, federal unemployment (FUTA), or railroad retirement (RRTA) taxes. You cannot deduct taxes you paid for someone else.

State sales and use tax is not currently available for 2017 as an itemized deduction on the Iowa Schedule A.

Line 5: Enter real estate taxes as allowed on federal Schedule A.

Line 6: Enter personal property taxes as allowed on federal Schedule A.
Vehicle Registration Fee Deduction and Worksheet

If you itemize deductions, a portion of the automobile or multipurpose vehicle annual registration fee you paid in 2017 may be deducted as personal property tax on your Iowa Schedule A, line 6, and federal Schedule A, line 7.

This deduction is for annual registration fees paid based on the value of qualifying automobiles and multipurpose vehicles. Multipurpose vehicles are defined as motor vehicles designed to carry not more than 10 people, and constructed either on a truck chassis or with special features for occasional off-road operation [Iowa Code section 321.1(44)].

Annual registration fees on the following vehicles are not deductible: pickups (model year 2009 or older), motor trucks, work vans, ambulances, hearses, non-passenger-carrying vans, campers, motorcycles, or motor bikes.

This deduction applies only to the annual vehicle registration fee. It does not apply to the 5% one-time registration fee/fee for new registration that is imposed on the initial registration of a vehicle. That 5% fee is only deductible on the Iowa Schedule A if Iowa adopts the federal provision for deducting state sales and use tax paid and if the taxpayer claimed an itemized deduction for state sales and use tax paid on the federal Schedule A.

Newer Vehicles:

Use the following worksheet to calculate the deductible amount of annual registration fees paid in 2017 for qualifying automobiles and multipurpose vehicles (model year 2007 or newer). For tax years 2008 and earlier, pickup truck registration fees could not be taken as an itemized deduction, because the fees were structured as a flat fee and were not based on value. However, beginning with the 2009 tax year, there was a change in the registration fee structure for pickups.

More specifically, only model year 2010 and newer trucks that weigh in at 10,000 pounds or less when empty are registered based on weight, list price, and model year. All other trucks are still subject to a registration fee based on weight. Consequently, certain 2010 model year and newer trucks may use the Vehicle Registration Deduction Worksheet.

1. Enter the actual annual registration fee paid.	1.	
2. Take the weight of your automobile and divide it by 250. The weight is found on your automobile registration certificate.	2.	
3. Subtract line 2 from line 1. This is the deductible amount for line 37.	3.	

Example

Malia purchased an automobile from Jennifer.
The actual fee Malia paid to register the automobile at the courthouse was \$150.
The weight of the automobile is 3,000 pounds.
The deductible amount is calculated as follows:

1. Enter the actual annual registration fee paid.	1.	150
2. Take the weight of your automobile and divide it by 250. The weight is found on your automobile registration certificate.	2.	12
3. Subtract line 2 from line 1. This is the deductible amount.	3.	138

Older Vehicles:

For qualifying automobiles and multipurpose vehicles (model year 2006 or older) the deductible amount is 60% of the annual registration fees paid in 2017.

Line 7: Enter other taxes as allowed on federal Schedule A. Other taxes you paid are taxes not included on lines 5 or 6. List the tax paid and the total amount.

Line 8: Add lines 4 to 7. Enter the total here.

Interest You Paid

Lines 9a and 9b: Enter the home mortgage interest and points as allowed on federal Schedule A.

Taxpayers with the mortgage interest credit can claim a deduction on line 9 of Iowa Schedule A for all mortgage interest paid in the tax year and not just the mortgage interest that was deducted on the federal Schedule A.

Line 10: Enter points not reported on federal form 1098 as allowed on federal Schedule A

Line 11: Reserved for Future Use

Line 12: Enter investment interest as allowed on federal Schedule A. Include federal form 4952 if required.

Line 13: Add lines 9a to 12. Enter the total here

Gifts to Charity

The following are exceptions to federal Schedule A treatment of charitable contributions:

- Any charitable contributions of food inventory deducted on the federal return must be added back for Iowa purposes.
- A deduction for qualifying conservation contributions is limited to 30% of a taxpayer's federal AGI for Iowa purposes. For more information, see our <https://tax.iowa.gov/impact-non-conformity-2016-IRC> page.
- Injured veterans grant program contributions do not qualify as itemized deductions, but can be taken on line 24 of the IA 1040.
- Certain donations to a non-profit entity for use in the entity's College Savings Iowa Account (529 Plan) may not qualify as an itemized deduction. Do not include as an itemized deduction any amount that you contributed to a non-profit entity to be deposited into the entity's College Savings Iowa Account (529 Plan) if you designated that any part of your contribution was to be used for the direct benefit of your dependent or any other specific person.
- School Tuition Organization Tax Credit Contributions, Charitable Conservation Contribution Tax Credit Contributions, Endow Iowa Tax Credit Contributions, and Farm to Food Donation Tax Credit Contributions: do not include as an itemized deduction any contributions for which a credit is claimed on line 52 of the IA 1040.

Line 14: Enter the contributions by cash or check as allowed on federal Schedule A.

Line 15: Enter contributions other than by cash or check as allowed on federal Schedule A. Include federal form 8283 if more than \$500.

Line 16: Enter contributions carryover from prior year as allowed on federal Schedule A. Contributions carryover from prior year may be deducted if your contributions were capped in a prior year. Iowa follows the federal guidelines for carryforwards. The federal adjusted gross income used to determine these limitations is the taxpayer's federal adjusted gross income plus any bonus depreciation and section 179 adjustments from line 14 of the Iowa 1040 and all other Iowa net income decoupling. Documentation of the carry forward amount may be requested by the Department.

Line 17: Add lines 14 to 16. Enter the total here.

Casualty/Theft Loss

Line 18: Enter casualty or theft loss(es) as allowed on federal Schedule A. Include federal form 4684.

Job Expenses and Miscellaneous Deductions

Line 19: Enter unreimbursed employee expenses as allowed on federal Schedule A. Include federal form 2106 or 2106-EZ if required.

The Department may request you provide a letter from your employer stating the reimbursement policy and what is reasonable and required for the position. Certain job expenses and miscellaneous deductions are allowed to the extent the deductions are greater than 2% of the taxpayer's federal adjusted gross income. The federal adjusted gross income used to determine these deductions is the taxpayer's federal adjusted gross income plus any bonus depreciation and section 179 adjustments from line 14 of the Iowa 1040 and all other Iowa net income decoupling.

Line 20: Enter tax preparation fees you paid for preparation of your tax return including fees paid for filing your return electronically as allowed on federal Schedule A.

Line 21: Enter other expenses as allowed on federal Schedule A. List the type and amount.

Line 22: Add lines 19 to 21. Enter the total here.

Line 23: Multiply the amount on federal form 1040, line 38 (federal 1040A, line 21 or 1040EZ, line 4) by 2% (.02). The federal adjusted gross income used to determine these deductions is the taxpayer's federal adjusted gross income plus any bonus depreciation and section 179 adjustments from line 14 of the Iowa 1040 and all other Iowa net income decoupling. Enter the result, or if less than zero, enter zero.

Line 24: Subtract line 23 from line 22. Enter the result, or if less than zero, enter zero. Expenses not directly attributable to the care of the relative, such as rent, mortgage payments, interest, utilities, house insurance, and taxes cannot be included.

Other Miscellaneous Deductions

Line 25: Enter other miscellaneous deductions not subject to the 2% AGI limit as allowed on federal Schedule A. List the type and amount.

Total Itemized Deductions

Line 26: High income taxpayers may have to limit their itemized deductions. Use your federal filing status to identify the income guidelines below. High income taxpayers use the IA 104 (hyperlink) Iowa Itemized Deductions Worksheet if your federal adjusted gross income plus any bonus depreciation and section 179 adjustments from line 14 of the Iowa 1040 and all

other Iowa net income decoupling exceeds:

\$313,800 for qualifying widow(er) or married filing jointly

\$287,650 head of household

\$261,500 single

\$156,900 married filing separate taxpayers

Line 27: Enter the total of all other deductions on line 27 of the Iowa Schedule A as described below:

a. Expenses Incurred for Care of a Disabled Relative

Expenses, not to exceed \$5,000, incurred in caring for a disabled relative in your home may be deducted.

Disabled Relative Qualifications

The expenses which may be claimed are those for the care of a person who is your grandchild, child, parent, or grandparent.

The disabled person must be unable, by reason of physical or mental disability, to live independently and must be receiving or be eligible to receive medical assistance benefits under Title XIX of the U.S. Social Security Act.

A statement from a qualified physician certifying that the person with the disability is unable to live independently must be submitted with the return the first year a deduction is taken and every third year thereafter.

Qualifying Items

Qualifying items are those that are not reimbursed. Items may include food, clothing, medical expenses not otherwise deductible, and transportation for medical reasons. See IRS guidelines for medical mileage rate.

An itemized schedule of expenses must be included with the return.

Non-Qualifying Items

Expenses not directly attributable to the care of the relative, such as rent, mortgage payments, interest, utilities, house insurance, and taxes cannot be included.

Married Separate Filers: The total deduction claimed by both spouses for each relative with a disability may not exceed \$5,000.

b. Adoption Expenses

You may be eligible to deduct a portion of the adoption expenses you paid in 2016 if you incurred adoption expenses during the tax year, even if the child is not placed in Iowa.

Expenses include medical costs relating to the child's birth, any necessary fees, and all other costs connected with the adoption procedure. Include a separate schedule listing the adoption expenses.

This deduction is taken in the year that the expenses are paid even if the child is not placed in your home during that year or if the adoption does not occur.

For tax years beginning on or after 1/1/14, there is also an Adoption Tax Credit of up to \$2,500 for unreimbursed adoption expenses that can be calculated on the IA 177 and taken on line 62 of the IA 1040 for a child placed in Iowa. Qualifying adoption expenses exceeding 3% of total Iowa net income, less any Adoption Tax Credit claimed, are eligible for deduction. Subtract 3% of your total Iowa net income (and your spouse's, if married) entered on line 26 from the total of qualifying adoption expense, less any Adoption Tax Credit claimed on IA 1040 Line 62. Enter the result on IA 1040 Schedule A, Line 27.

Example: Taxpayer has Iowa net income of \$100,000 and adoption expenses of \$6,000. The taxpayer is eligible for an Adoption Tax Credit on line 62 of \$2,500.

$\$100,000$ (net income) \times 3% = $\$3,000$ (expenses not eligible for deduction)

$\$6,000$ (total adoption expenses) - $\$2,500$ (credit amount) = $\$3,500$ (expenses remaining for possible deduction)

$\$3,500$ (expenses remaining for possible deduction) - $\$3,000$ (expenses not eligible for deduction) = $\$500$ (deduction allowed on line 27 of IA Sch. A)

c. Mileage Deduction Charitable Purposes

Iowa allows an additional deduction for automobile mileage driven for charitable organizations. Calculate the deduction as follows:

1. Number of miles \times 39¢ / mile
2. Less charitable mileage deduction already claimed on the Iowa Schedule A
3. Equals additional mileage deduction for charitable purposes

This information is based on 422.9(2)(d) and 8A.363.

Line 28: Add lines 26 and 27. Enter the total here.

Proration of Deductions Between Spouses

Complete lines 29 to 33 only if you are using filing status 3 or 4.

Married Separate Filers:

If one spouse uses the itemized deduction, then both spouses must use the itemized deduction, even if separate Iowa returns are filed.

Itemized deductions must be divided between spouses in the ratio of their respective net incomes.

(Examples of how to prorate)

Line 29: Enter net income of both spouses from IA 1040, line 26.

29a. Your net income from IA 1040, line 26

29b. Spouse's net income from IA 1040, line 26

Line 30: Add 29a and 29b. Enter the total here.

Line 31: Divide the amount on line 29a by the amount on line 30. Enter the result here to the nearest tenth of a percent.

Line 32: Multiply line 28 by the percentage on line 31. Enter the result here and on IA 1040, line 37, column A.

Line 33: Subtract line 32 from line 28. Enter the result here and on IA 1040, line 37, column B. If you are using filing status 4, enter this amount on line 37, column A or your spouse's return.

TAXABLE INCOME

Line: 38

Step: 8

Step Subject: Taxable Income

Year: 2017

Subtract line 37 from line 36 and enter the difference.

If line 37 is greater than line 36, enter zero.

TAX - OR - ALTERNATE TAX

Line: 39

Step: 9

Step Subject: Tax, Credits & Checkoff Contributions

Year: 2017

Tax from Tables: [The tax tables for all filing statuses are found at this link.](#)

Alternate Tax Calculation

You may owe less tax by completing the worksheet below to compute your tax liability. All filing statuses except filing status 1, Single, may qualify for the Iowa alternate tax calculation. Single taxpayers may be eligible for the Iowa income tax reduction; see Iowa Income Tax Reduction Worksheet. Carryover of Net Operating Loss claimed on the IA 1040 must be added back to net income line 26.

Special instructions for filing status 3, Married Filing Separately on a Combined Return, and filing status 4, Married Filing Separate Returns:

- Use the combined net incomes of both spouses.
- Prorate the alternate tax between spouses in the ratio of the net income of each spouse to the combined net income of both spouses using lines 7-11.
- If you are married filing separately and one spouse has a net operating loss that will be carried back or forward, then you cannot use the alternate tax computation. If the spouse with the net operating loss elects not to carry the net operating loss back or forward, then you can use the alternate tax computation. A statement must be included with the return saying that the spouse with the net operating loss will not carry it back or forward.
- If you are filing status 4 and do not provide the other spouse’s income in step 2 on the IA 1040, you will not be allowed the alternate tax calculation.

Alternate Tax Worksheet

<p>1. Enter:</p> <p>(a) Net income from line 26, IA 1040 (a) _____</p> <p>(b) Pension exclusion from line 21, IA 1040 (b) _____</p> <p>(c) Reportable Social Security benefits from Step 4 of the IA 1040 (c) _____</p> <p>(d) Lump Sum distributions, of taxable income reported on federal form 4972 line 8 (d) _____</p> <p>Total: Add a,b,c,and d</p>	<p>1.</p>	
<p>2. Enter \$13,500 (\$32,000 if you or your spouse was 65 or older on 12/31/17).</p>	<p>2.</p>	
<p>3. Income subject to alternate tax calculation. Subtract line 2 from line 1.</p>	<p>3.</p>	

4. Multiply line 3 by 8.98% (.0898).	4.	
5. Using the tax tables, determine the tax on the taxable income from line 38 of the IA 1040. (Status 3 and 4 filers: Calculate tax separately and combine the amounts.)	5.	
6. Compare the amounts on line 4 and line 5. Enter the smaller amount. If using filing statuses 2, 5, or 6 also enter on line 39, IA 1040. If using filing status 3 or 4 and line 4 is less than line 5, continue to line 7. If using filing status 3 or 4 and line 5 is less than line 4, then enter each spouse's tax from the tax tables on line 39, IA 1040.	6.	
7. Net income of both spouses from line 1 above	Spouse 7b _____	You 7a _____
8. Total adjusted Iowa net income, add lines 7a and 7b	8.	
9. Divide the amount on line 7a by the amount on line 8. Enter to the nearest tenth of a percent.	9.	%
10. Multiply line 6 by the percentage on line 9. Enter here and on IA 1040, line 39, column A.	(You) 10.	
11. Subtract line 10 from line 6. Enter here and on IA 1040, line 39, column B. If you are using filing status 4, enter this amount on line 39, column A of your spouse's return,	(Spouse) 11.	

[The Alternate Tax Calculation Worksheet is available as a pdf.](#)

IOWA LUMP-SUM TAX

Line: 40

Step: 9

Step Subject: Tax, Credits & Checkoff Contributions

Year: 2017

A lump-sum distribution occurs when, in one tax year, you receive the total balance from the pension or profit-sharing plan of an employer due to termination of employment, termination of the plan, or death of the employee.

Iowa lump-sum tax applies only if IRS form 4972 was used to compute the federal tax on any portion of the lump-sum distribution. If there is no federal lump-sum tax, then there is no Iowa lump-sum tax.

Iowa Residents:

Enter 25% of the federal tax from IRS form 4972 on line 40 of the IA 1040. Include federal form 4972.

Part-Year Residents:

If a lump-sum distribution reported on federal form 4972 was received while an Iowa resident, 25% of the federal tax from form 4972 must be entered on line 40. Part-year residents who

receive a lump-sum distribution while not an Iowa resident are not subject to Iowa lump-sum tax on that distribution. A copy of the federal form 4972 must be included.

Nonresidents:

Nonresidents receiving lump-sum distributions are not subject to Iowa lump-sum tax.

Married Separate Filers (including status 4):

Lump-sum tax is reported by the spouse who received the distribution.

IOWA ALTERNATIVE MINIMUM TAX

Line: 41

Step: 9

Step Subject: Tax, Credits & Checkoff Contributions

Year: 2017

Residents enter the amount from line 36 of the [IA 6251 pdf](#) (Iowa Alternative Minimum Tax Computation). Nonresidents and part-year residents enter the amount from line 40 of the [IA 6251 pdf](#) (Iowa Alternative Minimum Tax Computation).

The Iowa alternative minimum tax is imposed, for the most part, on the same tax preference items and adjustments on which federal alternative minimum tax is imposed. However, you may be subject to Iowa alternative minimum tax even if you have no liability for federal alternative minimum tax. All taxpayers with Iowa alternative minimum tax are to include a copy of the IA 6251 with their IA 1040.

If you had tax preference items and adjustments in 2017, see form IA 6251 for further information.

Nonresidents and Part-Year Residents:

If you have Iowa-source tax preferences or adjustments, you may be subject to Iowa alternative minimum tax. See form IA 6251.

Married Separate Filers (including status 4):

Each spouse that had tax preference items and adjustments must complete their own IA 6251.

TOTAL TAX

Line: 42

Step: 9

Step Subject: Tax, Credits & Checkoff Contributions

Year: 2017

Add lines 39, 40, and 41.

Taxpayers who have had a distressed sale in 2017 and have included the gain in net income may be eligible to limit their tax to their net worth immediately prior to the distressed sale. If you qualify, limit the amount on line 42 to your net worth before the distressed sale and include an Iowa Income Tax Balance Sheet / Statement of Net Worth (form IA 6251B).

TOTAL EXEMPTION CREDITS AMOUNTS

Line: 43

Step: 9

Step Subject: Tax, Credits & Checkoff Contributions

Year: 2017

Enter the total amount of exemption credits from Step 3.

TUITION AND TEXTBOOK CREDIT (K-12 ONLY)

Line: 44

Step: 9

Step Subject: Tax, Credits & Checkoff Contributions

Year: 2017

Taxpayers who have one or more dependents attending Kindergarten through 12th grade in an accredited Iowa school may take a credit for each dependent for amounts paid for tuition and textbooks. Dependents must have attended a school in Iowa that is accredited under Section 256.11, not operated for a profit, and adheres to the provisions of the U.S. Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Calculating the Credit

Calculate the proper amount of expenses per dependent and multiply the amount – not to exceed \$1,000 – by 25% (.25).

Keep records of your calculation, showing the name of each dependent, school(s) attended, and an itemized list of qualifying expenses.

Enter the total allowable credit on line 44.

Example

Students Patty and Mark have qualifying expenses of \$1,400 and \$700 respectively. Their parents can take a credit of \$250 (25% of \$1,000 maximum) for Patty and \$175 (25% of \$700) for Mark, for a total credit of \$425.

Divorced or separated parents

Only the spouse claiming the dependent can claim the amounts paid by that spouse for tuition and textbooks for that dependent.

Home schooling

Expenses for textbooks or other items for home schooling, tutoring, or schooling outside an accredited school do not qualify for the credit.

Married Separate Filers:

This credit must be taken by the spouse claiming the dependent. Any unused part of this credit cannot be used by the other spouse.

ELIGIBLE & INELIGIBLE EXPENDITURES FOR THE IOWA TUITION AND TEXTBOOK TAX CREDIT

EXPENSE	ELIGIBLE EXPENDITURES	INELIGIBLE EXPENDITURES
Tuition	Tuition for any K-12 school that is accredited - Tuition includes any charges for the expense of personnel, buildings, equipment, and other expenses that relate to the teaching of only those subjects legally and commonly taught in Iowa's public elementary and secondary schools.	Any amount for food, lodging, or clothing or amounts paid relating to the teaching of religious tenets, doctrines or worship; amounts for private instruction, including home schooling, or tutoring not paid to a school
Textbooks and Publications	Textbooks and other instructional materials used in teaching subjects legally and commonly taught in Iowa's public elementary and secondary schools, including those needed for extracurricular activities (including fees for required textbooks and supplies); computers, if required	Yearbooks or annuals; textbook fines
Clothing	Rental or purchase of "non-street" costumes for a play or special clothing for a concert not suitable for everyday wear; rental of prom dresses and tuxedos	Clothes which can be used for street wear, such as T-shirts for extracurricular events; clothing for a play or concert that is suitable for everyday wear; purchase of prom dresses and tuxedos
Driver's Education	Only if paid to the K-12 school	Paid to other than a K-12 school
Dues, Fees and Admissions	Annual school fees; fees or dues paid for extracurricular activities; booster club dues (for dependent only); fees for athletics; activity ticket or admission for K-12 school athletic, academic, music, or dramatic events and awards banquets or buffets; fees for a physical education event such as roller skating; advanced placement fees if paid to high school; fees for homecoming, winter formal, prom, or similar events; fees required to park at the school and paid to	Sports-related socials; special education programs like career conferences; special testing like SAT, PSAT, ACT and Iowa talent search tests; fees paid to K-12 schools for college credit or special programs at colleges and universities; advanced placement fees if paid to a college or a university

	the school	
Materials for Extracurricular Activities	Materials for extracurricular activities, such as sporting events, speech activities, musical or dramatic events, awards banquets, homecoming, prom, and other school-related social events	Class rings
Music	Rental of musical instruments for school or band; music / instrument lessons at a school; sheet music used in a school; music books and materials used in school bands or orchestras for maintenance of instruments, including reeds, strings, picks, grease, and other consumables	Purchase of musical instruments (including rent-to-own contracts); music lessons outside of school; sheet music for private use
Religion	-----	Amounts paid are not allowed if they relate to teaching of religious tenets, doctrines, or worship
Shoes	Football, soccer, and golf shoes; other shoes with cleats or spikes not suitable for street wear for teams associated with the school	Basketball shoes and other shoes suitable for everyday wear
Supplies for Industrial Arts, Home Economics or Equivalent Classes	Cost of required basic materials for classes such as shop class, mechanics class, agricultural class, home economics class, or equivalent classes	Optional expenditures for materials used for personal projects of the dependents or for family benefit
Travel	Fees for transportation to and from school if paid to the school; fees for field trips if the trip is during school hours	Travel expenses for overnight trips which involve payment for meals and lodging
Uniforms	Band and athletic uniforms	-----

VOLUNTEER FIREFIGHTER AND EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES (EMS) PERSONNEL AND RESERVE PEACE OFFICER TAX CREDIT

Line: 45

Step: 9

Step Subject: Tax, Credits & Checkoff Contributions

Year: 2017

The Volunteer Firefighter, Volunteer EMS Personnel, and Reserve Peace Officer Tax Credit is available for volunteer firefighters, volunteer EMS personnel, and volunteer reserve peace officers. In order to qualify for the credits, the taxpayer must meet the conditions listed below.

Qualifying Conditions

For Volunteer Firefighters:

- Must be an active member of an organized volunteer fire department in Iowa.
- Must meet the minimum training standards established by the Fire Service Training Bureau, a division of the Iowa Department of Public Health.
- A paid firefighter who volunteers for another fire department is eligible for the credit.
- A person who volunteers as a firefighter, for a fire department by which they are employed, is eligible for the credit if they are employed in a capacity other than as a firefighter.

For Volunteer Emergency Medical Services Personnel:

- Must be trained to provide emergency medical care, certified as a first responder, and been issued a certificate by the Iowa Department of Public Health.
- A paid EMS personnel member who volunteers for another department is eligible for the credit.
- A person who volunteers as an EMS personnel member, for a department by which they are employed, is eligible for the credit if they are employed in a capacity other than as an EMS personnel member.

For Reserve Peace Officers:

- Must be a volunteer, non-regular, sworn member of a law enforcement agency who serves with or without compensation, has regular police powers while functioning as a law enforcement agency's representative, and participates on a regular basis in the law enforcement agency's activities including crime prevention and control, preservation of the peace, and enforcement of the law.
- Must have met the minimum training standards established by the Iowa Law Enforcement Academy.
- A person who volunteers as a reserve peace officer, for a department by which they are employed, is eligible for the credit if they are employed in a capacity other than as a peace officer.

Amount of the Tax Credit

The tax credit equals \$100 if the volunteer serves for the entire calendar year. If the volunteer does not serve the entire year, the \$100 credit will be prorated based on the number of months that the volunteer served. If the volunteer served for a portion of a month, that will be considered as an entire month. The following table provides the qualifying amount of tax credit by months of service for the year.

Number of Months of Service	Amount of Tax Credit	Number of Months of Service	Amount of Tax Credit
1	\$8	7	\$58
2	\$17	8	\$67
3	\$25	9	\$75
4	\$33	10	\$83
5	\$42	11	\$92
6	\$50	12	\$100

If an individual serves in more than one position as a volunteer firefighter, volunteer EMS personnel, and reserve peace officer, the credit can only be claimed for one volunteer position. One credit can be claimed on the IA 1040.

Written Statement Requirements

Taxpayers claiming the tax credit are required to have a written statement from the fire chief, the chief of police, sheriff, commissioner of public safety, or other appropriate supervisor verifying that the individual was a volunteer for the number of months that are being claimed.

These letters do not have to be included with a filed return, but must be produced by the taxpayer upon request by the Iowa Department of Revenue (IDR). It is recommended that the statement contain the following information: Volunteer Name, Fire Department or EMS Service Name or Police Department, Number of Months of Service for the Year, Amount of Qualifying Credit, and the Name, Title, and Signature of the official authorizing the credit.

Recordkeeping Recommendations

It is recommended that volunteer fire departments, EMS services, or police departments maintain a record of the letters that are authorized in the event that IDR requests a list of authorized credit recipients. It is recommended that these lists be kept for at least 10 years.

Married Separate Filers:

This credit must be taken by the spouse who qualifies. Any unused part of this credit cannot be used by the other spouse.

TOTAL CREDITS

Line: 46

Step: 9

Step Subject: Tax, Credits & Checkoff Contributions

Year: 2017

Add lines 43, 44 and 45.

BALANCE

Line: 47

Step: 9

Step Subject: Tax, Credits & Checkoff Contributions

Year: 2017

Subtract the amount on line 46 from the amount on line 42. If less than zero, enter zero.

Why use the Tax Reduction Worksheet?

Taxpayers using filing status 1, Single, and not claimed as a dependent on another person's Iowa return may owe less tax by using this worksheet.

Taxpayers using filing status 1 are not eligible to use the alternate tax computation. However, a single taxpayer who is not claimed as a dependent on another person's Iowa return cannot have a tax amount on line 47 of the IA 1040 that would reduce the combination of net income from line 26 plus any pension exclusion from line 21 of the IA 1040, any reportable Social Security benefits on line 11 of the Social Security Worksheet, and any lump-sum distribution income subject to tax on federal form 4972 to less than \$9,000 (\$24,000 if you are 65 or older as of 12/31/17).

If subtracting line 47 from the total of lines 21, 26, reportable Social Security benefits, and any lump-sum distribution income subject to tax on federal form 4972 results in a difference of less than \$9,000 (\$24,000 if you are 65 or older as of 12/31/17), the entry on line 47 must be reduced as calculated on the worksheet below.

The carryover of a Net Operating Loss claimed on the IA 1040 must be added back to net income, line 26.

Tax Reduction Worksheet

<p>1. Enter:</p> <p>(a) Net income from line 26, IA 1040</p> <p>1a _____</p> <p>(b) Pension exclusion from line 21, IA 1040</p> <p>1b _____</p> <p>(c) Reportable Social Security benefits (step 4 of the IA 1040)</p> <p>1c _____</p> <p>(d) Lump Sum Tax distributions of taxable income reported on federal form 4972 line 8</p> <p>1d _____</p> <p>Total. Add 1a, 1b, 1c, and 1d</p>	<p>1.</p>	
<p>2. Enter \$9,000 on this line if you are 64 or younger OR \$24,000 if you were 65 or older as of 12/31/17</p>	<p>2.</p>	
<p>3. Subtract line 2 from line 1.</p>	<p>3.</p>	
<p>4. Enter the amount from line 47, IA 1040.</p>	<p>4.</p>	
<p>5. Compare lines 3 and 4. Enter the smaller number here. If this number is different than the one on line 47, IA 1040, substitute this number. Write "tax reduction" to the left of line 47.</p>	<p>5.</p>	

Example

John has an Iowa net income of \$9,050.
 John has no pension income, reportable Social Security benefits, nor lump-sum distribution income subject to tax on federal form 4972.
 Tax from line 47 is \$120.

1. Enter: (a) Net income from line 26, IA 1040 1a <u>9,050</u> (b) Pension exclusion from line 21, IA 1040 1b _____ (c) Reportable Social Security benefits step 4 IA 1040 1c _____ (d) Lump Sum Tax distributions of taxable income reported on federal form 4972 line 8 1d _____ Total. Add 1a, 1b, 1c, and 1 d		
2. Enter \$9,000 on this line if you are 64 or younger. Write \$24,000 if you are 65 or older as of 12/31/16.	2.	- 9,000
3. Subtract line 2 from line 1.	3.	50
4. Enter the amount from line 47, IA 1040.	4.	120
5. Compare lines 3 and 4. Enter the smaller number here. If this number is different than the one on line 47, IA 1040, substitute this number. Write "tax reduction" to the left of line 47.	5.	50

The Tax Reduction Worksheet is available as a [pdf](#).

CREDIT FOR NONRESIDENT OR PART-YEAR RESIDENT

Line: 48

Step: 9

Step Subject: Tax, Credits & Checkoff Contributions

Year: 2017

Nonresidents or Part-Year Residents:

Before you can complete the rest of the return, you will need to complete the [IA 126 \(pdf\)](#). Enter the amount of your nonresident / part-year resident tax credit from Schedule IA 126, line 33. A copy of Schedule IA 126 and a copy of your federal return must be included.

Married taxpayers may owe less tax by using filing status 3 or 4.

Instructions and examples for using the IA 126

BALANCE

Line: 49

Step: 9

Step Subject: Tax, Credits & Checkoff Contributions

Year: 2017

Subtract the amount on line 48 from line 47. If less than or equal to zero, enter zero.

OUT-OF-STATE TAX CREDIT

Line: 50

Step: 9

Step Subject: Tax, Credits & Checkoff Contributions

Year: 2017

All income an Iowa resident earns is taxable to Iowa to the same extent that it is taxable on the federal return even if the income was earned in another state, local jurisdiction in another state, or foreign country. If another state, local jurisdiction in another state, or foreign country taxes that same income, then the Iowa resident may be able to claim a credit on this line. Use form IA 130 to compute the Out-of-State Tax Credit.

- Nonresidents of Iowa cannot claim this credit.
- Part-year residents of Iowa may claim this credit only if the income they earned during that part of the year that they were Iowa residents was also taxed by another state, local jurisdiction in another state, or country.
- The state, local, or foreign income tax imposed on your income is the tax shown on the income tax return you filed with that state, local jurisdiction in another state, or country. It is not the amount that was withheld from your wages.
- An IA 130 form must be figured separately for each state, local jurisdiction in another state, or foreign country. Separate IA 130s are not required for foreign taxes paid by mutual funds or other regulated investment companies.
- The combined total of all credits cannot exceed the Iowa tax liability.
- This credit cannot be claimed for taxes paid on S corporation income passed through to the taxpayer if that income is apportioned through a claim to the S Corporation

Apportionment Tax Credit on line 52.

- Individuals using filing status 3 (Married Filing Separately on a Combined Return) or status 4 (Married Filing Separate Returns) must complete a separate form IA 130 for each spouse.

In order to receive the credit, a complete copy of your income tax return(s) filed with the other state(s) must be submitted with your Iowa return, along with a copy of the IA 130. If you are claiming the credit for taxes paid to a foreign country, include a copy of federal form 1116, Foreign Tax Credit if it is required with your federal return.

Instructions and Examples for using the IA 130

Special Instructions for Alternative Minimum Tax or Lump-sum Distribution Tax

If you were assessed an alternative minimum tax or a special tax on a lump-sum distribution by another state or items similarly taxed on your Iowa return, you must separately compute an out-of-state credit for each of these items. Do not include alternative minimum tax or a special lump-sum tax when computing the regular tax credit.

Alternative Minimum Tax

Report the amount of preference items taxed by the other state on line 1. However, a preference item may be included in line 1 only if it is also a preference item for Iowa purposes. Divide the amount on line 1 by the total amount of tax preferences taxed by Iowa. Enter this amount on line 2. Enter on line 4 the alternative minimum tax figure from line 41, IA 1040. On line 6, report only the portion of the alternative minimum tax liability from the other state which applies to preference items which were also taxed by Iowa.

Lump-Sum Distribution

Report on line 1 the amount of distribution subject to special lump-sum tax by the other state. Do not include distribution taxed by other state as part of gross income. Utilize the total lump-sum distribution taxed by Iowa to compute the percentage on line 3 and report on line 4 the Iowa Lump-Sum Distribution Tax from line 40, IA 1040.

BALANCE

Line: 51

Step: 9

Step Subject: Tax, Credits & Checkoff Contributions

Year: 2016

Subtract the amount on line 50 from the amount on line 49. If less than zero, enter zero.

OTHER NONREFUNDABLE IOWA CREDITS

Line: 52

Step: 9

Step Subject: Tax, Credits & Checkoff Contributions

Year: 2016

Enter the total of the credits from Part I of the IA 148 Tax Credits Schedule. [IA 148 Tax Credits Schedule](#) (pdf) must be completed.

Agricultural Assets Transfer	Geothermal Heat Pump	S Corporation Apportionment
Charitable Conservation Contribution	Housing Investment	School Tuition Organization
Custom Farming Contract	Innovation Fund	Solar Energy System
Endow Iowa	Investment	Venture Capital - Iowa Fund of Funds
Farm to Food Donation	Iowa Alternative Minimum Tax	Venture Capital - Qualifying Business or
Film Expenditure	New Jobs	Community-Based Seed Capital Fund
Film Investment	Redevelopment	Venture Capital - Venture Capital Funds
Franchise Tax	Renewable Energy	Wind Energy Production
		Workforce Housing Investment

Agricultural Assets Transfer Tax Credit

A tax credit for established farmers who lease agricultural asset transfers to beginning farmers is available to claim against - for individual and corporation income taxpayers.

The tax credit is only allowed for agricultural assets that are subject to a lease or rental agreement for a term of at least two years, but not more than five years. The taxpayer must meet certain qualifications as established by rules adopted by the Iowa Finance Authority. The beginning farmer must meet the requirements listed in Section 16.79.

The tax credit equals 7% of the amount paid to the taxpayer under a cash rent agreement or 17% of the crop share payments under an agreement in which the payment is exclusively made from the sale of crops or animals.

If the beginning farmer is a veteran, the credit is 8% or 18% for the first year of the agreement.

A tax credit certificate is issued by the Iowa Agricultural Development Division of the Iowa Finance Authority that includes the tax credit certificate number which must be reported on the IA 148 Tax Credits Schedule when the tax credit is claimed using tax credit code 17. Any tax credit in excess of the tax liability is not refundable, but if awarded in tax year 2008 or later, can be carried forward for the following ten years or until depleted, whichever is earlier. A tax credit is not transferable to any other person other than the taxpayer's estate or trust upon the taxpayer's death. If the tax credit is issued to a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate, or trust, the tax credit can be claimed by the individual based on the pro rata share of the income of the entity.

The lease or rental agreement may be terminated by either the taxpayer or the beginning farmer. If the Iowa Agricultural Development Division determines that the taxpayer is not at fault for the termination, the Division will not issue a tax credit certificate for subsequent years, but any prior tax credit certificates issued will be allowed. If the Division determines that the

taxpayer is at fault for the termination, any prior tax credit certificates issued will be disallowed, and the tax credits can be recaptured by the Department of Revenue.

Iowa Code Sections 16.78 -16.82 and 422.11M

Charitable Conservation Contribution Tax Credit

Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2008, a tax credit is available for individual income and corporation income tax equal to 50% of the fair market value of a qualified real property interest located in Iowa that is conveyed as an unconditional charitable donation in perpetuity by a taxpayer to a qualified organization exclusively for conservation purposes.

The maximum amount of the credit is \$100,000. The amount of the contribution for which the tax credit is claimed is not deductible as an itemized deduction for Iowa income tax purposes.

The terms “conservation purpose,” “qualified organization,” and “qualified real property interest” mean the same as set forth in Section 170(h) of the Internal Revenue Code. Any tax credit in excess of the tax liability is not refundable but may be credited to the tax liability for the following 20 years or until depleted, whichever is earlier.

Taxpayers filing credit claims for the Charitable Conservation Contribution Tax Credit are required to include a copy of federal Form 8283 – Noncash Charitable Contribution with the Iowa return. If a qualified appraisal of the property or other relevant information is required to be included with the federal Form 8283 for federal tax purposes, the appraisal and other relevant information must also be included with the Iowa return. The credit claimed must be reported on the IA 148 Tax Credits Schedule using tax credit code 20.

Iowa Code Section 422.11W

Custom Farming Contract Tax Credit

The Custom Farming Contract Tax Credit is available for landowners who hire a beginning farmer to do custom work which equals 7% of the value of the contract. If the beginning farmer is a veteran, the credit is 8% for the first year. The credit is administered by the Iowa Agricultural Development Division of the Iowa Finance Authority.

The taxpayer must pay the beginning farmer on a cash basis, and the contract must be in writing for a term of not more than 24 months. The total cash payment must equal at least \$1,000. The maximum credit issued to a taxpayer is \$50,000.

A tax credit certificate is issued by the Iowa Agricultural Development Division of the Iowa Finance Authority that includes the tax credit certificate number which must be reported on the IA 148 Tax Credits Schedule when the tax credit is claimed using tax credit code 24. Any credit in excess of the tax liability is not refundable, but can be carried forward for ten years or until depleted, whichever is earlier. If the tax credit is issued to a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate, or trust, the tax credit can be claimed by the individual based on the pro rata share of the income of the entity.

Iowa Code Sections 16.78 - 16.82 and 422.11M

Endow Iowa Tax Credit

The Endow Iowa Tax Credit is equal to 25% of a taxpayer's endowment gift to a qualified community foundation. The gift must be for a permanent endowment fund established to benefit a charitable cause in Iowa. The [Iowa Economic Development Authority](#) is responsible for registering, authorizing, and controlling the distribution of these tax credits.

Any tax credit in excess of the taxpayer's tax liability can be carried forward for the following five years or until depleted, whichever occurs first. The amount of the contribution cannot be taken as an itemized deduction for charitable contributions for Iowa income tax purposes.

A gift made by a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate, or trust electing to have the income taxed to the individual, shall be claimed by the individual based on the pro rata share of the income of the entity.

When the tax credit is awarded, the taxpayer receives a tax credit certificate number that must be reported on the IA 148 Tax Credits Schedule when the tax credit is claimed using tax credit code 03.

Iowa Code Sections 422.11H

Farm to Food Donation

For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2014, a Farm to Food Donation Tax Credit is available for individual and corporation income tax. In order to qualify for the credit, the taxpayer must produce a food commodity and donate it to an Iowa food bank or an Iowa emergency feeding organization registered with the Iowa Department of Revenue. The donated food may not be damaged or out-of-condition and unfit for human consumption. A food commodity that meets the requirements for donated foods pursuant to the Federal Emergency Food Assistance Program satisfies this requirement.

The tax credit equals 15% of the value of the food commodities donated in the tax year, when valued according to the federal guidelines for charitable contribution of food under Internal Revenue Code Section 170(e)(3)(c), or \$5,000, whichever is less. The amount of the contribution for which the tax credit is claimed is not allowed as an itemized deduction for Iowa income tax.

For a donation to be eligible, an Authorized Food Organization Receipt must be received from the food organization. The taxpayer then must complete that receipt and send it to the Iowa Department of Revenue by January 15 of the year following the tax year in which the donation was made. When the tax credit is awarded by the Iowa Department of Revenue, the taxpayer receives a tax credit certificate number that must be reported on the IA 148 Tax Credits Schedule when the tax credit is claimed using tax credit code 26. Any credit in excess of the tax liability is not refundable, but the excess can be carried forward to the tax liability for the next five years or until depleted, whichever is earlier. If the tax credit is issued to a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate, or trust, the tax credit can be claimed by the individual based on the pro rata share of the income of the entity.

Iowa Code Sections 422.11R

Film Expenditure Tax Credit

This credit was repealed for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2012, so only unused awarded credits from a prior year may be claimed for 2016.

Film Investment Tax Credit

This credit was repealed for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2012, so only unused awarded credits from a prior year may be claimed for 2016.

Franchise Tax Credit

If a financial institution as defined in Section 581 of the Internal Revenue Code elects to file as an S corporation for federal income tax purposes and therefore have its income taxed directly to the shareholders, those shareholders qualify for a Franchise Tax Credit. The Franchise Tax Credit is also available to members of a financial institution organized as a limited liability company.

Iowa imposes a franchise tax on all financial institutions. Therefore, the Franchise Tax Credit is allowed to avoid double taxation of income.

The [IA 147](#) (pdf) must be used to calculate the credit and included with the return. Report the claim on the IA 148 Tax Credits Schedule using tax credit code 04.

The amount of any unused credit may not be carried forward and must be reflected as expired on the IA 148 Tax Credits Schedule.

Iowa Code Section 422.11

Geothermal Heat Pump Tax Credit

Effective for tax years beginning January 1, 2012, a Geothermal Heat Pump Tax Credit is available for individual income tax equal to 20% of the federal residential energy efficient property tax credit allowed for geothermal heat pumps provided in Section 25D(a)(5) of the Internal Revenue Code for residential property located in Iowa.

The federal credit is available for property placed in service before January 1, 2017, so the Iowa credit will be available for the 2012-2016 tax years. The federal credit is claimed on federal form 5695, Residential Energy Credits.

Report the claim on the IA 148 Tax Credits Schedule using tax credit code 23. Any credit in excess of the tax liability is not refundable, but the excess can be carried forward to the tax liability for the next ten years or until depleted, whichever is earlier.

Iowa Code Section 422.111

Housing Investment Tax Credit

For taxpayers approved by the Iowa Economic Development Authority under the Housing Enterprise Zone Program, a Housing Investment Tax Credit is available equal to 10% of the new investment directly related to the building or rehabilitation of homes in an enterprise zone. The credit is based on a maximum of \$140,000 for each single-family home or for each

unit of a multiple dwelling. When the tax credit is awarded, the taxpayer receives a tax credit certificate number that must be reported on the IA 148 Tax Credits Schedule when the tax credit is claimed using tax credit code 06. Any credit in excess of the tax liability is not refundable, but the excess can be carried forward to the tax liability for the next seven years or until depleted, whichever is earlier. If the tax credit is issued to a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate, or trust, the tax credit can be claimed by the individual based on the pro rata share of the income of the entity.

The program was eliminated effective July 1, 2014, and was replaced by the Workforce Housing Investment Tax Incentive Program.

Innovation Fund Tax Credit

An Innovation Fund Tax Credit equal to 25% of the taxpayer's equity investment in an innovation fund certified by the Iowa Economic Development Authority.

The Iowa Economic Development Authority issues tax credit certificates including a tax credit certificate number, that must be reported on the IA 148 Tax Credits Schedule when the tax credit is claimed using tax credit code 25. Any tax credit in excess of the tax liability is not refundable but may be carried forward to the tax liability for the following five years or until depleted, whichever is earlier. The credit is transferable, but may only be transferred once. If the tax credit is issued to a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate, or trust, the tax credit can be claimed by the individual based on the pro rata share of the income of the entity.

Iowa Code Sections 15E.52 and 422.11Z

Investment Tax Credit

An Investment Tax Credit of up to 10% of the qualifying investment in real property including any buildings and structures located on the real property, cost of machinery and equipment, and the cost of improvements to real property is available to an eligible business. An eligible business must be approved by the Iowa Economic Development Authority under the High Quality Jobs Program. Prior to July 1, 2014, awards were also made under the Enterprise Zone Program.

When the tax credit is awarded, the taxpayer receives a tax credit certificate number that must be reported on the IA 148 Tax Credits Schedule when the tax credit is claimed using tax credit code 07. Any credit in excess of tax liability is not refundable, but the excess can be carried forward to the tax liability for the next seven years or until depleted, whichever is earlier. If the tax credit is issued to a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate, or trust, the tax credit can be claimed by the individual based on the pro rata share of the income of the entity.

Iowa Code Sections 15.326-15.337 and 422.11F(2)

Iowa Alternative Minimum Tax Credit

The Iowa Alternative Minimum Tax Credit is available for taxpayers who paid Iowa alternative minimum tax in prior years based on tax preferences and adjustments. The credit is limited to the extent the regular tax exceeds the Iowa alternative minimum tax in a prior tax year and cannot be claimed in any tax year in which Iowa alternative minimum tax is owed. There is no limit on the number of years this credit can be carried forward. Compute the tax credit using form [IA 8801](#) (pdf) and include that form with the IA 1040. Report the claim on the IA 148 Tax Credits Schedule using tax credit code 09.

Iowa Code Sections 422.11B

New Jobs Tax Credit

A new business or an existing business that has increased employment by at least 10% and has a 260E job training agreement with a community college, may qualify for the New Jobs Tax Credit. The credit can be claimed one time for each new job created as a result of the 260E contract or jobs directly related to those jobs in a tax year when the contract is active and the job growth requirement is met. The New Jobs Tax Credit, equals to 6% of the taxable wages which the employer is required to contribute to the State unemployment compensation fund or 6% of the wages paid to the employees in the eligible jobs, whichever is less.

Compute this credit on form [IA 133](#) (pdf) and include that form with the IA 1040. When the 260E contract is signed, the taxpayer receives a tax credit certificate number that must be reported on the IA 148 Tax Credits Schedule when the New Jobs Tax Credit is claimed using tax credit code 08.

For 2016, this tax credit equals up to \$1,698 (\$28,300 maximum wages times 6%) for each job created. Any credit in excess of the tax liability is not refundable, but the excess can be carried forward to the tax liability for the next ten years or until depleted, whichever is earlier. If the tax credit is issued to a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate, or trust, the tax credit can be claimed by the individual based on the pro rata share of the income of the entity.

Iowa Code Section 422.11A

Redevelopment Tax Credit

The Redevelopment Tax Credit equals a percentage of the qualifying investment in redeveloping a Brownfield or Grayfield site. A Brownfield site is defined as an abandoned, idled, or underutilized industrial or commercial facility where expansion or redevelopment is complicated by real or perceived environmental contamination. A Grayfield site is defined as a property that has been developed and has infrastructure in place but the property's current use is outdated or prevents a better or more efficient use of the property. Such property includes vacant, blighted, obsolete, or otherwise underutilized property. Additional tax credit is available if the redevelopment meets established "green development" standards. Projects must apply to the Iowa Economic Development Authority to be considered for an allocation under the annual review process. When the tax credit is awarded, the taxpayer receives a tax credit certificate number that must be reported on the IA 148 Tax Credits Schedule when the tax credit is claimed using tax credit code 21.

In general, any credit in excess of tax liability is not refundable, but the excess can be carried forward to the tax liability for the next five years or until depleted, whichever is earlier. The Redevelopment Tax Credit can be transferred to any person or entity. Non-profit applicants can receive a refundable but nontransferable tax credit. If the tax credit is issued to a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate, or trust, the tax credit can be claimed by the individual based on the pro rata share of the income of the entity.

Note: For Iowa individual income tax purposes, the increase in the basis of the redeveloped property that would otherwise result from the qualified redevelopment costs will be reduced by the amount of the tax credit received.

Iowa Code Sections 15.291, 15.293A, 15.293B, 15.294, and 422.11V

Renewable Energy Tax Credit

A producer or purchaser of renewable energy from a facility approved by the Iowa Utilities Board is entitled to a Renewable Energy Tax Credit equal to 1.5 cents per kilowatt hour of electricity, or \$4.50 per million BTUs of heat, refuse-derived fuel, methane gas, or other biogas; or \$1.44 per 1,000 standard cubic feet of hydrogen fuel.

The facilities approved cannot exceed 363 megawatts of nameplate generating capacity related to wind energy facilities, and cannot exceed the combined output of 63 megawatts of capacity and 167 billion BTUs of heat related to other facilities. Of those 63 megawatts, 10 megawatts are reserved for solar facilities contracted or owned by certain utility companies.

Small wind energy systems operating in a small wind innovation zone are eligible for the renewable energy tax credit of 1.5 cents per kilowatt-hour of electricity. The small wind energy system must have a nameplate generating capacity of 100 kilowatts or less.

A political subdivision of the state of Iowa, including but not limited to a city, county, township, school district, community college, area education agency, institution under the control of the state board of regents, or any other local commission, association, or tribal council can seek approval from the Iowa Utilities Board to set up a small wind innovation zone.

When the tax credit is awarded by the Iowa Department of Revenue, the taxpayer receives a tax credit certificate number that must be reported on the IA 148 Tax Credits Schedule when the tax credit is claimed using tax credit code 10. Any tax credit in excess of the tax liability can be carried forward for seven years. The credit can be transferred to any person or entity one time. A producer or purchaser can receive the tax credit certificates for a 10-year period beginning the date the purchaser first purchases eligible energy or the date the producer first uses the energy for on-site consumption.

Iowa Code Sections 476C and 422.11J

S Corporation Apportionment Tax Credit

Individual resident shareholders of S corporations which conduct business within and without Iowa can claim an S Corporation Apportionment Tax Credit. The credit is structured so that the

S corporation is taxed on the greater of income attributable to Iowa under the single sales factor or actual distributions by the S corporation less federal income tax. The intent is to treat S corporations similar to C corporations that are entitled to apportion income within and without Iowa. If the taxpayer chooses to apportion income using the S Corporation Apportionment Tax Credit, the Out-of-State Tax Credit cannot be claimed for any taxes paid on income received from that S corporation.

For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2013, the credit is available to estate and trust shareholders of S corporations.

Complete form [IA 134](#) (pdf) and include with the IA 1040. Report the claim on the IA 148 Tax Credits Schedule using tax credit code 11. The amount of any unused credit may not be carried forward and must be reflected as expired on the IA 148 Tax Credits Schedule.

Iowa Code Section 422.8(2)(b)

School Tuition Organization Tax Credit

The School Tuition Organization Tax Credit is equal to 65% of the amount of a contribution made by a taxpayer to a school tuition organization. A school tuition organization must be a charitable organization in Iowa that is exempt from federal taxation under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code that allocates at least 90% of its annual revenue in tuition grants for children who reside in Iowa to allow them to attend a qualified school of their parents' choice.

The school tuition organization must represent more than one school, and can only provide tuition grants to eligible students who are members of households whose annual income does not exceed an amount equal to three times the most recently published federal poverty guidelines published by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The contribution cannot be used for the direct benefit of any dependent of the taxpayer or any other student designated by the taxpayer.

Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2013, the credit is available to partnerships, limited liability companies, S corporations, estates, and trusts, and can be claimed by the individual based on the pro rata share of the income of the entity.

When the tax credit is awarded by a school tuition organization, the taxpayer receives a tax credit certificate number that must be reported on the IA 148 Tax Credits Schedule when the tax credit is claimed using tax credit code 12. Any credit in excess of the tax liability is not refundable but may be credited to the tax liability for the following five years or until depleted, whichever is earlier. The amount of the contribution cannot be taken as an itemized deduction for charitable contributions for Iowa income tax purposes.

NONRESIDENTS AND PART-YEAR RESIDENTS

The school tuition organization tax credit must be adjusted using the following steps:

Step 1. Divide Iowa net income (line 26, IA 126) by all-source net income of you and spouse (line 26, IA1040).

Step 2. Multiply Step 1 above by the amount of credit shown on the tax credit certificate.

Step 3. Enter this amount in column D on Part I of the IA 148.

Iowa Code Section 422.11S

Solar Energy System Tax Credit

Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2012, the Solar Energy System Tax Credit is available for investments made in solar energy systems installed in Iowa. In order to claim the tax credit, an application must be completed by May 1 of the year following the year of installation (<https://taxcredit.iowa.gov/Solar/Dashboard/External>) and a tax credit certificate received from the Iowa Department of Revenue. For installations in 2014 and 2015, applications can still be filed.

Effective for tax year 2016, for individuals, the solar energy system tax credit is equal to 50% of the federal residential energy efficient property tax credit related to solar systems provided in Section 25D(a)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code for solar electric property and Section 25D(a)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code for solar water heating property. The Iowa credit for an individual cannot exceed \$5,000.

The federal credit is available for property placed in service before January 1, 2022, so the Iowa credit will be available for the 2012-2021 tax years. The federal credit is claimed on federal form 5695, Residential Energy Credits for individuals.

When the tax credit is awarded by the Iowa Department of Revenue, the taxpayer receives a tax credit certificate number that must be reported on the IA 148 Tax Credits Schedule when the tax credit is claimed using tax credit code 22. Any credit in excess of the tax liability is not refundable but may be carried forward to the tax liability for the next ten years or until depleted, whichever is earlier. If the tax credit is issued to a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate, or trust, the tax credit can be claimed by the individual based on the pro rata share of the income of the entity.

Taxpayers who claim this credit are not eligible to receive an award of a Renewable Energy Tax Credit for solar energy production under Iowa Code chapter 476C.

Iowa Code Sections 422.11L, and 476C.2

Venture Capital Tax Credit - Iowa Fund of Funds

Starting in 2002, a contingent tax credit is available for investments into the Iowa Fund of Funds. The tax credit is only allowed to the extent that the actual rate of return on these investments does not meet the rate of return guaranteed to investors. The Iowa Fund of Funds will make investments in venture capital funds who make a commitment to consider investments in businesses located in Iowa.

The contingent tax credits are capped at \$60 million in the aggregate, and cannot be claimed until at least five years after the investment is made. Also, only \$20 million of credits can be claimed in one year. The credit is nonrefundable, with a 7-year carryforward.

The tax credit certificate is issued by the Iowa Capital Investment Board which includes a tax credit certificate number that must be reported on the IA 148 Tax Credits Schedule when the tax credit is claimed using tax credit code 13.

Iowa Code Section 15E.61-15E.69 and 422.11Q

Venture Capital Tax Credit - Qualifying Business or Community-Based Seed Capital Fund

The Venture Capital Tax Credit for Qualifying Business or Community-Based Seed Capital Fund equaled 20% of a qualifying investment that is administered by the Iowa Economic Development Authority. For investments made prior to January 1, 2014, the tax credit could not be claimed until three years after the investment. For investments made after January 1, 2014 in qualifying businesses, taxpayers can claim the tax credit in the same year of the investment, except that investments made in 2014 could not be redeemed until January 1, 2016. Any credit in excess of the tax liability is not refundable but may be carried forward to the tax liability for the following five years or until depleted, whichever is earlier.

Effective for investments made on or after July 1, 2015, the tax credit is 25% of the equity investment made in a qualifying business. The credit is refundable when claimed against the individual income tax (see Line 62). Credits issued for qualifying investments cannot be claimed until after September 1, 2016.

When the tax credit is awarded, the taxpayer receives a tax credit certificate number that must be reported on the IA 148 Tax Credits Schedule when the tax credit is claimed using tax credit code 14.

Iowa Code Sections 15E.43, and 422.11F

Venture Capital Tax Credit - Venture Capital Funds

Effective in 2002, a tax credit was allowed for 6% of the equity investment made in a venture capital fund approved by the Iowa Capital Investment Board. The tax credit could not be claimed until three years after the investment was made. The tax credit must be reported on the IA 148 Tax Credits Schedule using tax credit code 15. Any credit in excess of the tax liability is not refundable but may be carried forward to the tax liability for the following five years or until depleted, whichever is earlier.

This credit was repealed for investments made after July 1, 2010.

Wind Energy Production Tax Credit

The Wind Energy Production Tax Credit is equal to one cent per kilowatt-hours of electricity sold or used for on-site consumption by a wind energy production facility approved by the Iowa Utilities Board. Approved facilities must have been placed in service on or after July 1, 2005,

but before July 1, 2012, to qualify for the tax credit and the aggregate of approved facilities are limited to 50 megawatts of nameplate capacity.

For applications filed on or after March 1, 2008, the facility must also consist of one or more wind turbines connected to a common gathering line which has a combined nameplate capacity of no less than two megawatts and no more than 30 megawatts.

Any credit in excess of the tax liability is not refundable but may be carried forward to the tax liability for the following seven years or until depleted, whichever is earlier. When the tax credit is awarded by the Iowa Department of Revenue, the taxpayer receives a tax credit certificate number that must be reported on the IA 148 Tax Credits Schedule when the tax credit is claimed using tax credit code 16. The Wind Energy Production Tax Credit can be transferred.

In cases where the applicant is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate, trust, or other reporting entity which elects to have income taxed directly to an individual and the applicant is also eligible to receive renewable electricity production tax credits authorized under Section 45 of the Internal Revenue Code, the credit does not have to be based upon the individual's pro rata share of earnings from the entity.

For applications filed on or after July 1, 2009, Iowa colleges, schools, and public hospitals are eligible for the Wind Energy Production Tax Credit for qualified electricity generated for their own use as long as the combined nameplate capacity is $\frac{3}{4}$ of a megawatt or greater.

Iowa Code Sections 476B and 422.11J

Workforce Housing Investment Tax Credit

Starting July 1, 2014, the Housing Enterprise Zone Program was replaced by the Workforce Housing Tax Incentives Program. The investment in housing must relate to acquisition, repair, or redevelopment of a housing project or new construction in a distressed workforce housing community. The project must be approved by the Iowa Economic Development Authority.

The Workforce Housing Investment Tax Credit is limited to 10% of \$150,000 for each home or individual unit. When the tax credit is awarded, the taxpayer receives a tax credit certificate number that must be reported on the IA 148 Tax Credits Schedule when the tax credit is claimed using tax credit code 27.

Any credit in excess of the tax liability is not refundable but may be carried forward to the tax liability for the following five years or until depleted, whichever is earlier. If the tax credit is issued to a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate, or trust, the tax credit can be claimed by the individual based on the pro rata share of the income of the entity. The Workforce Housing Investment Tax Credit is transferable to any person to entity.

Iowa Code Sections 15.351 - 15.356, and 422.11C

BALANCE

Line: 53

Step: 9

Step Subject: Tax, Credits & Checkoff Contributions

Year: 2016

Subtract line 52 from line 51 and enter the total on line 53. If less than zero, enter zero.

SCHOOL DISTRICT SURTAX / EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES SURTAX

Line: 54

Step: Step 9

Step Subject: Tax, Credits & Checkoff Contributions

Year: 2016

School District Surtax

School District Surtax / EMS list (pdf)

The applicable school district is the one in which you resided on the last day of the tax year, not necessarily the district where your children attend school. Taxpayers without children, or without children in public school, are still subject to this tax.

If you do not know your school district name, it is listed on your voter registration card.

Multiply the amount on line 53 by the surtax rate and enter the result.

Residents of school districts that do not have a surtax should enter zero on line 54.

Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Surtax

Counties may impose a countywide Emergency Medical Services (EMS) income surtax. At this time, Appanoose is the only county that has an EMS surtax. The EMS surtax is included in the school district surtax list.

Itemized Deductions

If you itemize, you may claim the school district surtax / EMS surtax shown on your 2015 Iowa income tax return as an itemized deduction on line 4 of the 2016 Iowa Schedule A (pdf).

TOTAL STATE AND LOCAL TAX

Line: 55

Step: 9

Step Subject: Tax, Credits & Checkoff Contributions

Year: 2016

Add lines 53 and 54 and enter the total on line 55.

TOTAL STATE AND LOCAL TAX BEFORE CONTRIBUTIONS

Line: 56

Step: 9

Step Subject: Tax, Credits & Checkoff Contributions

Year: 2016

Add the amounts in columns A and B on line 55 and enter the total on line 56.

CONTRIBUTIONS

Line: 57

Step: 9

Step Subject: Tax, Credits & Checkoff Contributions

Year: 2016

Enter your voluntary contributions to any of the following checkoffs in boxes 57a, 57b, 57c, and 57d. Please note that you may contribute to any of the checkoffs regardless of whether you are entitled to a refund or owe additional taxes, but your contribution will reduce your refund or add to the amount you owe. Your contribution will qualify as a charitable contribution on your 2017 return if the return is filed during the 2017 calendar year. If you file an amended return, you cannot change your contribution.

57a. Fish and Wildlife Fund

(Chickadee Checkoff). You may contribute any amount of \$1 or more to the Iowa Fish and Wildlife Protection Fund. Your contribution through this checkoff is the primary support for Iowa's Wildlife Diversity Program which monitors, researches and manages the state's nongame species of wildlife. According to the Natural Resource Commission policy, 100% of the money donated to this program goes to the Wildlife Diversity Program.

Learn more at [Iowa DNR Wildlife](#)

57b. Iowa State Fair Foundation

(Corn Dog Checkoff). You may contribute any amount of \$1 or more to this fund. The proceeds

from this checkoff will be added to other sources such as gifts, donations and bequests to be used by the Iowa State Fair Blue Ribbon Foundation to fund capital projects and improvements to property on the Iowa State Fairgrounds.

Learn more at [Blue Ribbon Foundation](#)

57c. Firefighters

You may contribute any amount of \$1 or more to this fund. This checkoff will be used to train Iowa's firefighters. The money collected will be used to offset the financial burdens that many fire departments deal with when it comes to ensuring their firefighters are adequately trained in all facets of emergency response.

Learn more at [Iowa Firefighters Association](#)

57c. Veterans Trust Fund

You may contribute any amount of \$1 or more to the Veterans Trust Fund. This fund assists veterans with job training, expenses related to facility or at-home care, individual or family counseling, and other services.

Learn more at [Veterans Trust Fund](#)

57d. Child Abuse Prevention

You may contribute any amount of \$1 or more to this fund. Proceeds will go to support the Iowa Child Abuse Prevention Program, which funds crisis and respite child care, parent education, child sexual abuse prevention programs, and young parent support.

Learn more at [Check Off Child Abuse](#)

Married Separate Filers:

Married couples filing separately on a combined return (filing status 3) must enter their combined checkoff amounts in the appropriate box(es) if both choose to contribute to a specific checkoff.

TOTAL STATE AND LOCAL TAX AND CONTRIBUTIONS

Line: 58

Step: 9

Step Subject: Tax, Credits & Checkoff Contributions

Year: 2016

Add lines 56 and 57 and enter the total on line 58.

FUEL TAX CREDIT

Line: 59

Step: 10

Step Subject: Credits

Year: 2016

Enter the amount of Fuel Tax Credit from the IA 4136, line 7. The federal Schedule 4136 cannot be used. The Iowa credit does not apply to fuel used in on-road vehicles or pleasure boats.

Iowa Fuel Tax Refund Permit Number

If the taxpayer has filed a fuel tax refund claim during the tax year, the Fuel Tax Credit cannot be claimed, and the refund permit will become invalid if the tax credit is claimed. However, the Fuel Tax Credit is not available for casualty losses, transport diversions, pumping credits, off-loading procedures, blending errors, idle time, power takeoffs, reefer units, export by distributors, or tax overpaid on blended fuel. A refund can be claimed for those reasons alongside the Fuel Tax Credit.

Partnerships and S Corporations

For partnerships and S corporations, the amount of credit reported by each partner or shareholder is based on his or her share of earnings or losses. Each partner's / shareholder's share of the credit is found in Part III of the partner's / shareholder's IA K-1.

CHILD AND DEPENDENT CARE CREDIT - OR - EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT CREDIT

Line: 60

Step: 10

Step Subject: Credits

Year: 2016

Only one of the following two credits may be taken:

- Child and Dependent Care Credit OR
- Early Childhood Development Credit

Only taxpayers with a net income of less than \$45,000 are eligible to take one of these credits. If you are married, your net income and the net income of your spouse must be combined to determine if you qualify, even if your spouse does not file an Iowa return.

These credits are refundable. Even though you may not be required to file an Iowa return, you may wish to do so in order to claim a refund for one of these credits.

<u>Child and Dependent Care Credit</u>	<u>Early Childhood Development Credit</u>
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Child and Dependent Care Credit

If you are choosing the Child and Dependent Care Credit, use the following worksheet and percentage table to calculate the credit. The percentages are based on your Iowa net income on line 26. You must include a copy of your completed federal form 2441.

Child and Dependent Care Credit Worksheet

1. Enter the amount from line 9 of federal form 2441	1.
2. If total of <u>line 26</u> prior to any adjustment for a net operating loss of the IA 1040, columns A and B, is: Less than \$10,000 enter 75% \$10,000 - \$19,999 enter 65% \$20,000 - \$24,999 enter 55% \$25,000 - \$34,999 enter 50% \$35,000 - \$39,999 enter 40% \$40,000 - \$44,999 enter 30% \$45,000 and over: not eligible for credit	2. _____ %

Enter the appropriate percent here.	
3. Multiply line 1 by the percentage on line 2. Enter the result here and on line 60 of the IA 1040.	3.

Nonresidents and Part-Year Residents

The Child and Dependent Care Credit must be adjusted using the following steps:

Step 1. Divide Iowa net income (line 26, prior to any adjustment for a net operating loss of the IA 126) by all-source net income of you and spouse (line 26, prior to any adjustment for a net operating loss of the IA 1040)

The ratio cannot exceed 100%.

Step 2. Multiply Step 1 above by the amount of credit calculated in the worksheet, line 3.

Step 3. Enter this amount on line 60 of the IA 1040.

Married Separate Filers:

In computing the credit, the combined net income of both spouses must be used. The credit must be divided between spouses in the ratio of each spouse's net income to their combined net income.

(Examples of how to prorate)

Early Childhood Development Credit

If you are choosing the Early Childhood Development Credit, you may take the credit equal to 25% of the first \$1,000 of qualifying expenses paid in 2016 for each dependent from the ages of three through five.

Expenses that qualify include the following:

- Services provided by a preschool, as defined in Iowa Code section 237A.1
- Books that improve child development, such as textbooks, music and art books, teacher's editions, and reading books
- Instructional materials required to be used in a lesson activity, such as paper, notebooks, pencils, and art supplies
- Lesson plans and curricula
- Child development and educational activities outside the home, such as drama, art, music and museum activities, and the entrance fees for such activities

Early childhood development expenses that do NOT qualify include:

- Food, lodging, or membership fees relating to child development and educational activities outside the home
- Services, materials, or activities for the teaching of religious tenets, doctrines, or worship, if the purpose of these expenses is to instill those tenets, doctrines, or worship

Nonresidents and Part-Year Residents

No adjustment is required to the Early Childhood Development Credit.

Married Separate Filers:

In computing the credit, the combined net income of both spouses must be used. The credit must be divided between spouses in the ratio of each spouse's net income to their combined net income.

(Examples of how to prorate)

IOWA EARNED INCOME TAX CREDIT

Line: 61
Step: 10
Step Subject: Credits
Year: 2017

The Iowa Earned Income Tax Credit is a refundable credit.

This credit is available only to taxpayers who qualify for the federal Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC).

To find out if you qualify for federal EITC, see the [IRS EITC information](#) or call the IRS at 1-800-829-1040.

To calculate the Iowa EITC, multiply your federal EITC by .15 (15%).

If you are filing an Iowa return ONLY to claim EITC

If you qualify for the low income exemption as explained in the instructions for line 26 and are filing an Iowa return only to claim a refund of the Iowa EITC, enter the words "low income exemption" in the area to the left of your net income on line 26. Enter zero on lines 55, 56, and 58. Enter the amount of your Iowa EITC on lines 61, 63, 68, 69, and 70.

Nonresidents and Part-Year Residents

The Iowa EITC must be adjusted using the following formula.

Iowa net income (line 26, IA 126)	
<i>divided by</i> All-source net income of you and spouse (line 26, IA 1040) (The ratio should be rounded to the nearest tenth of a percent and cannot exceed 100%).	÷
<i>multiplied by</i> the Iowa Earned Income Tax Credit	x
<i>equals</i> credit on line 61	=

Married Separate Filers:

The Iowa EITC must be divided between spouses in the ratio of each spouse's earned income to the total earned income of both spouses. Earned income includes wages, salaries, tips, other compensation, and net earnings from self-employment.

[\(Examples of how to prorate\)Go to Line 60](#)

OTHER REFUNDABLE CREDITS

Line: 62

Step: 10

Step Subject: Credits

Year: 2017

Enter the total of other credits from Part II of the IA 148 Tax Credits Schedule.

[Adoption](#)
[Biodiesel Blended Fuel](#)
[Claim of Right](#)
[E15 Plus Gasoline Promotion](#)
[E85 Gasoline Promotion](#)
[Ethanol Promotion](#)

[Historic Preservation and Cultural and Entertainment District](#)
[Renewable Chemical Production](#)
[Research Activities](#)
[Supplemental Research Activities](#)
[Venture Capital - Qualifying Business](#)

Adoption Tax Credit

For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2017, an Adoption Tax Credit is available for individual income tax equal to the first \$5,000 of unreimbursed expenses related to an adoption per each child placed in Iowa; the tax credit was limited to \$2,500 for tax years 2014 through 2016. There is no limit on the amount of income earned by an individual to be eligible for the credit.

The Adoption Tax Credit can only be claimed once the adoption has been finalized. Only qualified adoption expenses paid or incurred during the tax year are eligible for the credit claimed in that tax year. If qualified adoption expenses were paid or incurred in an earlier year, but in 2014 or later, an amended return can be filed for that earlier year claiming the Adoption Tax Credit. All claims for the adoption of a child cannot exceed the applicable limit based on the year the adoption became final.

A part-year resident of Iowa may claim the credit if he/she was a resident of Iowa at the time the child was permanently placed.

The IA 177 is used to compute the credit and must be included with the Iowa income tax return. The tax credit must also be reported on the IA 148 Tax Credit Schedule using tax credit code 66. If multiple children are adopted in a tax year, complete a separate IA 177 for each Adoption Tax Credit and report each claim on a separate line on the IA 148. Any tax credit in excess of tax liability is refundable.

Any adoption expenses applied to the Adoption Tax Credit are excluded from the calculation of the Iowa itemized deduction for adoption expenses taken on line 27 of the IA 1040 Schedule A. The itemized deduction equals the expenses in excess of three percent of adjusted gross income. For example, if a taxpayer has \$100,000 of adjusted gross income and \$8,500 of adoption expenses, the taxpayer can claim a \$5,000 Adoption Tax Credit and \$500 of itemized deductions for adoption expenses. Only \$5,500 of expenses are available for a deduction, and \$5,000 are used to claim the tax credit.

Iowa Code Section 422.12A.

Biodiesel Blended Fuel Tax Credit

A retail dealer of diesel fuel who sells B5 or higher blends of biodiesel during the tax year at a retail motor fuel site can claim a Biodiesel Blended Fuel Tax Credit. B5 or higher blends are biodiesel blended fuels with a biodiesel content of 5% and higher by volume. Tank wagons are considered retail motor fuel sites.

For gallons sold before January 1, 2018, the tax credit equals 4.5 cents per gallon of biodiesel blended fuel with a blend of 5% or higher. For gallons sold on or after January 1, 2018, the tax credit equals 3.5 cents per gallon of biodiesel with a blend between 5% and 10% biodiesel and 5.5 cents per gallon of biodiesel with a blend of 11% or higher. The IA 8864 is used to compute the credit and must be included with the Iowa income tax return. The Biodiesel Blended Fuel Tax Credit must be reported on the IA 148 Tax Credits Schedule using tax credit code 52. Any tax credit in excess of tax liability is refundable. If the tax credit is earned by a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate, or trust, the tax credit shall be claimed by the individual based on the pro rata share of the income of the entity. The credit is repealed on January 1, 2024.

Iowa Code Section 422.11P

Claim of Right Tax Credit

A Claim of Right Tax Credit may be claimed by a taxpayer who repaid income during the 2017 tax year that was reported and taxed on a prior Iowa income tax return. To calculate the credit, recompute tax liability in the prior tax year excluding the repaid income. The Claim of Right Tax Credit equals the calculated reduction in tax liability in that prior year. However, it may be more advantageous to report the amount of repaid income as an income adjustment on line 24. You may claim either the Claim of Right Tax Credit or take a deduction of the amount repaid on line 24, but not both.

Example of Claim of Right Tax Credit: A taxpayer received a \$5,000 bonus in 2015 and reported it on the 2015 Iowa return. In 2017 the taxpayer's employer advised that the bonus was awarded in error and was to be repaid. The bonus was repaid by the end of 2017. After

recomputing the 2015 Iowa return, there is a \$440 reduction in tax. The taxpayer may claim a credit of \$440 on line 62 of the 2017 Iowa return or apply an income deduction of \$5,000 on line 24. The Claim of Right Tax Credit must be reported on the IA 148 Tax Credits Schedule using tax credit code 53. Any tax credit in excess of the tax liability is refundable.

Iowa Code Section 422.5(11)

E15 Plus Gasoline Promotion Tax Credit

A retail dealer of gasoline who sells E15 plus gasoline during the tax year at a retail motor fuel site can claim an E15 Plus Gasoline Promotion Tax Credit. E15 plus gasoline is ethanol blended gasoline with an ethanol content between 15% and 69% by volume. Tank wagons are considered retail motor fuel sites.

The tax credit equals three cents per gallon of E15 plus gasoline sold between between January 1 and May 31 or September 16 and December 31. The tax rate is ten cents per gallon sold between June 1 and September 15. The IA 138 form is used to compute the credit and must be included with the Iowa income tax return. A taxpayer may claim the E15 Plus Gasoline Promotion Tax Credit even if the taxpayer claims the Ethanol Promotion Tax Credit for the same ethanol gallons.

The E15 Plus Gasoline Promotion Tax Credit must be reported on the IA 148 Tax Credits Schedule using tax credit code 65. Any tax credit in excess of tax liability is refundable. If the tax credit is earned by a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate, or trust, the tax credit shall be claimed by the individual based on the pro rata share of the income of the entity. The credit is repealed on January 1, 2025.

Iowa Code Section 422.11Y

E85 Gasoline Promotion Tax Credit

A retail dealer of gasoline who sells E85 gasoline during the tax year at a retail motor fuel site can claim an E85 Gasoline Promotion Tax Credit. E85 gasoline is ethanol blended gasoline with an ethanol content between 70% and 85% by volume. Tank wagons are considered retail motor fuel sites.

The tax credit equals sixteen cents per gallon of E85 gasoline sold. The IA 135 form is used to compute the credit and must be included with the Iowa income tax return. A taxpayer may claim the E85 Gasoline Promotion Tax Credit even if the taxpayer claims the Ethanol Promotion Tax Credit for the same ethanol gallons.

The E85 Gasoline Promotion Tax Credit must be reported on the IA 148 Tax Credits Schedule using tax credit code 55. Any tax credit in excess of tax liability is refundable. If the tax credit is earned by a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate, or trust, the tax credit shall be claimed by the individual based on the pro rata share of the income of the entity. The credit is repealed on January 1, 2025.

Iowa Code Section 422.11O

Ethanol Promotion Tax Credit

A retail dealer of gasoline who sells ethanol gasoline during the tax year at a retail motor fuel site may be able to claim an Ethanol Promotion Tax Credit. Tank wagons are considered retail motor fuel sites.

Eligibility for the tax credit and the amount of the tax credit depends on whether the retail dealer attains a biofuel threshold percentage, and how many gallons of motor fuel are sold in a year. The biofuel threshold percentages for retail dealers who sell more than 200,000 gallons at all retail locations in a calendar year, and for dealers who sell 200,000 gallons or less at all retail locations in a calendar year, are shown below. The credit is repealed on January 1, 2021.

Biofuel Threshold Percentage

Calendar Year	Sales of more than 200,000 gallons	Sales of 200,000 gallons or less
2017	21%	17%
2018	23%	19%
2019	25%	21%
2020	25%	25%

Effective for tax year 2011, retailers must declare whether they will calculate the tax credit companywide or separately for each retail motor fuel site. For any year in which the retail dealer has met the threshold, the tax credit is 8 cents for each gallon of pure ethanol sold. If the retail dealer misses the threshold by 2 percentage points or less, the tax credit equals 6 cents for each gallon of pure ethanol sold. If the retail dealer misses the threshold by more than 2 percentage points but not more than 4 percentage points, the tax credit equals 4 cents for each gallon of pure ethanol sold. If the retail dealer misses the threshold by 4 percentage points or more, then no tax credit is allowed.

The retail dealer determines its biofuel distribution percentage by summing the pure ethanol gallons and the pure biodiesel gallons sold during the calendar year, and dividing this sum by the total gasoline gallons sold during the calendar year. While the biodiesel gallons are included in the computation of the biofuel distribution percentage to determine if the retailer met the biofuel threshold percentage, only the pure ethanol gallons sold are used in determining the amount of the Ethanol Promotion Tax Credit.

Example: A retail dealer only operates one retail motor fuel site. The number of gallons of gasoline sold at this site in 2017 equals 100,000 gallons. This consisted of 10,000 gallons of E85, 5,000 gallons of E15, 80,000 gallons of E10, and 5,000 gallons not containing ethanol. The dealer also sold 15,000 gallons of diesel fuel at this site during 2017, of which 5,000

gallons was B11 (11% biodiesel). The pure ethanol gallons is 16,650 (10,000 x 79% = 7,900. 5,000 x 15% = 750. 80,000 x 10% = 8,000. 7,900 + 750 + 8,000 = 16,650). The pure biodiesel gallons sold is 550, or 5,000 x 11%. The total of 16,650 and 550, or 17,200, is divided by the total gasoline gallons sold of 100,000 to arrive at a biofuel percentage of 17.5%. Since this exceeds the 17% threshold for a dealer selling less than 200,000 gallons, the credit is 8 cents x 16,650, or \$1,332.

The IA 137 form is used to compute the credit and must be included with the Iowa income tax return. A retail dealer of gasoline will be able to claim the Ethanol Promotion Tax Credit even if the dealer claims an E85 Gasoline Promotion Tax Credit or the E15 Plus Gasoline Promotion Tax Credit for the same tax year for the same ethanol gallons sold. For retail dealers of gasoline whose tax year is not on a calendar year basis, the retail dealer shall compute the tax credit on the gallons of pure ethanol sold during the year using the applicable credit amounts as shown above. The Ethanol Promotion Tax Credit must be reported on the IA 148 Tax Credits Schedule using tax credit code 64. Any tax credit in excess of tax liability is refundable. If the tax credit is earned by a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate, or trust, the tax credit shall be claimed by the individual based on the pro rata share of the income of the entity.

Iowa Code Section 422.11N

Historic Preservation and Cultural and Entertainment District Tax Credit

A Historic Preservation and Cultural and Entertainment District Tax Credit is available for 25% of the qualified rehabilitation expenditures of eligible property in Iowa. This credit is administered by the Iowa Economic Development Authority and the State Historic Preservation Office of the Iowa Department of Cultural Affairs. When the tax credit is awarded, the taxpayer will receive a tax credit certificate number that must be reported on the IA 148 Tax Credits Schedule when the tax credit is claimed using tax credit code 56.

Applications must be filed during a limited registration period and a scoring system is used to select rehabilitation projects eligible for Historic Preservation and Cultural and Entertainment District Tax Credits. However, credits for small projects defined as projects with qualified rehabilitation expenditures up to \$750,000 can apply at any time. For tax credits reserved on or after July 1, 2014, the project must be completed within 36 months of the date on which the project agreement was signed.

Any tax credit in excess of tax liability is refundable. The credit is also transferable and can be transferred to any person or entity. The Historic Preservation and Cultural and Entertainment District Tax Credit can be transferred to any person or entity. Awardees or transferees can choose to receive the award as a nonrefundable tax credit; in that case the tax credit is claimed on the IA 148 using tax credit code 05. If the tax credit is issued to a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate, or trust, the tax credit shall be claimed by the individual based on the pro rata share of the income of the entity.

Note: For Iowa individual income tax purposes, the increase in the basis of the rehabilitated property that would otherwise result from the qualified rehabilitation costs will be reduced by the amount of the tax credit received.

Iowa Code Sections 404A and 422.11D

Renewable Chemical Production Tax Credit

A Renewable Chemical Production Tax Credit is available to an eligible business producing chemicals from biomass feedstock in the state. The tax credit equals five cents per pound of renewable chemicals produced in a calendar year to the extent such production exceeds the eligible business's preeligibility production threshold. The credit is available for renewable chemicals produced on or after January 1, 2017, and on or before December 31, 2026.

The tax credit is available to businesses that apply to the Iowa Economic Development Authority. The maximum amount of credit that may be issued to an eligible business that has been in operation in the state for five years or less is \$1 million. The maximum amount of credit, which may be issued to an eligible business that has been in operation in the state for more than five years, is \$500,000. An eligible business shall not receive more than five tax credits under the program.

When the tax credit is awarded, the taxpayer will receive a tax credit certificate number that must be reported on the IA 148 Tax Credits Schedule when the tax credit is claimed using tax credit code 69. Any tax credit in excess of tax liability is refundable. If the tax credit is issued to a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate, or trust, the tax credit shall be claimed by the individual based on the pro rata share of the income of the entity.

Iowa Code Sections 15.315 - 15.321, 422.10B

Research Activities Tax Credit

An Iowa Research Activities Tax Credit is available for expenditures on research technological in nature as specified under the federal research and experimentation tax credit. The Iowa credit equals 6.5% of Iowa's apportioned share of qualifying expenditures for increasing research activities when claimed on the IA 128.

The tax credit can alternatively be calculated using the "Alternative Simplified Research Activities Tax Credit" method on form IA 128S with a 4.55% rate on a potentially higher amount of qualifying research expenditures. A taxpayer may choose each year how to compute the Research Activities Tax Credit for Iowa tax purposes.

The Research Activities Tax Credit must be reported on the IA 148 Tax Credits Schedule using tax credit code 58. Any tax credit in excess of tax liability is refundable. If the tax credit is earned by a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate, or trust, the tax credit shall be claimed by the individual based on the pro rata share of the income of the entity.

Iowa Code Section 422.10

Supplemental Research Activities Tax Credit

Taxpayers who are approved by the Iowa Economic Development Authority under the High Quality Jobs Program or the Enterprise Zone Program can be awarded a Supplemental Research Activities Tax Credit claimed on either form IA 128 or IA 128S. The amount of the

Supplemental Research Activities Tax Credit depends upon the gross receipts of the eligible business. For businesses with average gross revenues of \$20 million or less, the supplemental credit cannot exceed 10% of the qualified research expenditures eligible for the Research Activities Tax Credit calculated using the IA 128. For businesses with gross revenues exceeding \$20 million, the supplemental credit cannot exceed 3% of qualified research expenditures. For Research Activities Tax Credits calculated using the IA 128S, see the form instructions for supplemental credit percentages.

When the tax credit is awarded, the taxpayer receives a tax credit certificate number that must be reported on the IA 148 Tax Credits Schedule when the tax credit is claimed using tax credit code 59. Any tax credit in excess of tax liability is refundable. If the tax credit is earned by a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate, or trust, the tax credit shall be claimed by the individual based on the pro rata share of the income of the entity.

Iowa Code Sections 15.335 and 422.10

Venture Capital - Qualifying Business Tax Credit

A Venture Capital Tax Credit for Qualifying Business equals 25% of the equity investment made by “angel investors” in a qualifying business approved by the Iowa Economic Development Authority. The credit is refundable when claimed against the individual income tax.

When the tax credit is awarded, the taxpayer receives a tax credit certificate number that must be reported on the IA 148 Tax Credits Schedule when the tax credit is claimed using tax credit code 68.

Iowa Code Sections 15E.43 and 422.11F

TOTAL REFUNDABLE CREDITS

Line: 63
Step: 10
Step Subject: Credits
Year: 2017

Add the amounts on lines 59 through 62 and enter the total.

RESERVED FOR FUTURE USE

Line: 64
Step: 10
Step Subject: Credits
Year: 2017

Enter zero.

TAXPAYERS TRUST FUND TAX CREDIT

Line: 65
Step: 10
Step Subject: Credits
Year: 2017

The credit for 2017 is zero.

IOWA INCOME TAX WITHHELD

Line: 66
Step: 10
Step Subject: Credits
Year: 2017

Enter the total amount of income tax withheld for Iowa from your W-2s, W-2Gs, and / or 1099s. This will be the figure shown in the box labeled "State income tax withheld."

Copies of the W-2s, W-2Gs, and / or 1099s showing Iowa tax withheld must be included with the return. Photocopies of originals are accepted. Your W-2s, W-2Gs, and / or 1099s must be complete and legible with no alterations.

Employees: If you need a copy of your W-2, first ask your employer as the Iowa Department of Revenue is not able to furnish it to you. If you are unable to obtain a copy from your employer, here are some other possible options:

- Social Security Administration (SSA) - may provide copies of Forms W-2 for retirement purposes at no charge and for other than retirement purposes for a fee. Call 1-800-772-1213, or visit the SSA web site at www.ssa.gov for instructions on how to obtain wage information from the SSA.
- Internal Revenue Service (IRS) – may provide an exact copy of a previously filed and processed tax return with attachments (including Form W-2). You should complete Form 4506, Request for Copy of Tax Return, and mail it to the address listed in the instructions. A fee will be charged for each tax year requested.

Married Separate Filers (including status 4):

Withholding is reported by the spouse receiving the W-2, W-2G, and / or 1099.

ESTIMATED AND VOUCHER PAYMENTS

Line: 67
Step: 10
Step Subject: Credits
Year: 2017

Enter the total amount of 2017 Iowa estimated tax payments. This includes any 2017 estimated payment made in January 2018 and any payments made with the IA 1040V Payment Voucher for tax year 2017. Also include any amount applied to your 2017 Iowa estimated tax from line 71 of your 2016 Iowa income tax return. You cannot claim any additional Iowa income tax paid for 2016 or for any prior tax years as an estimated payment.

Don't want to bother with paper?

You can arrange to have your estimated payments paid directly from your credit union or bank account and you can check your estimated payment history [through ePay on our Department's eFile & Pay Website](#)

In addition, you can make your final income tax payment by [credit / debit card](#).

TOTAL

Line: 68
Step: 10
Step Subject: Credits
Year: 2017

Add the amounts on lines 63, 65, 66, and 67 and enter the total.

TOTAL CREDITS

Line: 69
Step: 10
Step Subject: Credits
Year: 2017

Add columns A and B of line 68; enter the total.

AMOUNT YOU OVERPAID

Line: 70
Step: 11
Step Subject: Refund
Year: 2017

If line 69 is more than line 58, subtract line 58 from line 69 and enter the difference. You can have all or part of this amount refunded to you on line 71. The remainder, if any, can be applied to your estimated tax for 2018 on line 72.

About Iowa income tax withholding...

If the amount you overpaid (line 70) is large, you may wish to file a new IA W-4 with your employer to change the amount of Iowa income tax withheld from your pay.

AMOUNT TO BE REFUNDED AND DIRECT DEPOSIT INFORMATION

Line: 71
Step: 11
Step Subject: Refund
Year: 2017

Enter the portion of the amount shown on line 70 you wish to have refunded to you.

With the increase of identity theft and tax refund fraud, you may experience longer wait times than in past years before receiving your refund. The Department does not provide estimated time frames for refund processing because every return is different. Please check your Iowa refund status online at <https://tax.iowa.gov> "Where's my refund?" Iowa Department of Revenue phone representatives see the same information that you see online.

Paper-filers:

Typically, paper returns have an error rate of 30%. Errors can delay a refund up to six additional months.

E-filers:

Typically, less than 10% of electronic returns need additional review. Iowa has [several options for e-filing](#). Some of them are free.

If you want to have your refund issued to you as a paper check proceed to Step 13. The check will be issued to the address listed on your return. If you would like your refund directly deposited proceed to line 71a, 71b, and 71c.

JOHN DEPOSITOR
1430 ANY STREET
ANYTOWN, CA 90000

DATE _____

PAY TO THE ORDER OF: _____ \$ _____

ANYTOWN BANK
1000 BANKING WAY
ANYTOWN, CA 90000

MEMO _____

⑈0000 2457802⑈ 10000000000000000000⑈

Routing # _____ Account # _____

Note: The routing and account numbers may be in different places on your check.
Direct deposit of a refund: Do not input your account and routing information in rows A and B if you have an amount due on line 73.

71a. Input your financial institution’s routing number. The routing number for a checking account must be nine digits. See sample above for routing number example, or contact your financial institution if you are unsure.

71b. Check either checking or savings to indicate what type of account the refund will be deposited into.

71c. Input your account number. The account number for a checking account may have up to 17 digits. See sample above for account number example, or contact your financial institution if you are unsure.

For savings accounts you will need to contact your financial institution to obtain the account number and routing number.

The entire refund amount will be deposited into this one account.

Note: The account the refund will be issued to must be located in the United States.

Verify that the routing and account numbers are correct to avoid a delay in your refund. Any error will result in a paper refund.

Do not request a deposit of your refund to an account that is not in your name, such as your tax return preparer’s account. Although you may owe your tax return preparer a fee for preparing your return do not have any part of your refund deposited into the preparer’s account to pay the fee.

OVERPAYMENT APPLIED TO ESTIMATED TAX

Line: 72

Step: 11

Step Subject: Refund

Year: 2017

Subtract line 71 from line 70. This is the amount that will be applied to your estimated tax for 2018. Enter this amount on line 72. Use only column A if you and your spouse file jointly.

If you choose to apply part or all of your overpayment to your estimated tax for 2018, the return must be filed by December 31, 2018, and this choice cannot be changed after December 31, 2018.

2017 returns filed after December 31, 2018, may not request that overpayment be applied to estimated tax. Any overpayment will be refunded.

If you do not make any entry on line 71 or 72, the entire amount of the overpayment on line 70 will be refunded to you.

The total of lines 71 and 72 must equal the amount on line 70.

Married Filing Separately on a combined return:

Entries in both column A and column B will establish two estimated tax accounts.

AMOUNT OF TAX YOU OWE

Line: 73

Step: 12

Step Subject: Pay

Year: 2017

If line 69 is LESS THAN line 58, subtract line 69 from line 58 and enter the difference.

About Iowa income tax withholding...

If the amount you owe (line 73) is large, you may wish to file a new IA W-4 with your employer to change the amount of Iowa income tax withheld from your pay.

PENALTY FOR UNDERPAYMENT OF ESTIMATED TAX

Line: 74

Step: 12

Step Subject: Pay

Year: 2017

If you are required to make estimated tax payments but fail to make the payments, you may be subject to a penalty in addition to any tax you may owe. The penalty is determined in the same way as for federal purposes. Consequently, you must include your Iowa income, lump-sum, and alternative minimum taxes when calculating the penalty for underpayment of estimated tax.

If you are subject to this penalty, complete IA 2210, IA 2210F (for farmers and commercial fishers), or IA 2210S and enter the penalty on this line. Include a copy of the IA 2210, IA 2210F, or IA 2210S with your tax return. If you elect to use the annualized method of computing the penalty, include a copy of your IA 2210 Schedule AI (Annualized Income Installment Method) with your tax return.

If you are due a REFUND, subtract the penalty amount from the overpayment you show on line 71 or line 72.

More information on the IA 2210, with examples

Individuals who expect to owe Iowa tax of \$200 or more for the tax year from income not subject to Iowa withholding tax must make quarterly estimated tax payments. These payments may be made through eFile & Pay (direct debit) on our website or with an IA 1040ES form.

PENALTY AND INTEREST

Line: 75

Step: 12

Step Subject: Pay

Year: 2017

75. PENALTY AND INTEREST.

Enter the penalty on line 75a, the interest on line 75b, and the total on line 75.

75a. Penalty

10% Penalty for Failure to Timely File a Return:

If you do not file your return by the due date and at least 90% of the correct tax is not paid, you owe an additional 10% of the unpaid tax.

5% Penalty for Failure to Timely Pay the Tax Due:

If you file your return on time but do not pay at least 90% of the correct tax due, you owe an additional 5% of the unpaid tax.

You will never be subject to both the 5% and 10% penalties. The penalty will be the applicable 5% or 10%, but not a total of 15%.

If 90% of the correct tax due is paid by the due date, then no penalty is due. To determine if 90% was paid, multiply line 56 of the IA 1040 by 90%. If the result is equal to or less than the amount on line 69 of the IA 1040, plus any payment made with a return filed by the due date, 90% of the tax has been paid timely and no penalty is due.

75% Penalty for fraud or frivolous income tax return filings:

A person who willfully intends to make a false or frivolous tax return to claim a refund, or to evade tax is guilty of fraud. A penalty of 75% of the refund claimed will be due.

\$500 Civil Fraud Penalty:

A \$500 Civil Penalty is assessed when a return considered to be a “frivolous return.” A return which lacks sufficient information to calculate a tax amount or is substantially incorrect. A return may also be assessed the penalty that reflects a position of law which is frivolous or is intended to delay or impede the administration of the tax laws of this state.

75b. Interest

Interest must be added to delinquent tax. Interest is added at a rate of 0.5% per month beginning on the due date of the return (April 30) and accrues each month until paid in full. Part of a month constitutes a whole month, so if you pay the tax on June 3, you are late for May and June for a total interest rate of 1.0% (2 x 0.5%).

TOTAL AMOUNT DUE

Line: 76

Step: 12

Step Subject: Pay

Year: 2017

Add lines 73, 74, and 75 and enter the total on line 76. Iowa does not have a payment plan option. Pay as much as you can, and you will be billed for the balance due. Do not send cash.

Do not fill in lines 71a, 71b, 71c if you have an amount due. Entries on 71a, 71b, and 71c are intended for direct deposit of a refund only.

How to Pay Your Tax:

[eFile & Pay \(direct debit\) from our website](#) - FREE

- Your tax payment is made from your savings or checking account without having to write a check.
- You are able to schedule the payment for a future date.

Direct Debit payment with the income tax return

- Your tax payment is made from your savings or checking account without having to write a check.
- You may be able to make a direct debit payment through your software when you file electronically.
- You may be able to schedule the payment for a future date.
- More information is available on our direct [debit page](#).

[Credit / Debit Card Online](#)

Enter your credit / debit card information and the type of payment. A service fee will be charged by Official Payments Corp. Cards accepted: Visa, MasterCard, American Express, Discover.

Credit / Debit Card by phone at 1-800-2PAY-TAX (800-272-9829)

Call the toll-free number and give your credit / debit card information and the type of payment. A service fee will be charged by Official Payments Corp. Cards accepted: Visa, Master Card, American Express, Discover.

MoneyGram: Pay with cash at MoneyGram locations

Mail a check or money order with an IA 1040V Payment Voucher payable to Treasurer, State of Iowa. Write the type of tax being paid and the tax year being paid on the check or money order. Do not send in any payment of less than one dollar. The mailing address is on the voucher.

SIGNATURE

Step: 13

Step Subject: Signature

Year: 2017

Returns are not processed and refunds are not issued if returns are not signed. If you and your spouse file a joint or combined return, both of you must sign the return. Include a daytime telephone number.

If a paid tax professional prepared your return, the preparer must also sign and enter a daytime telephone number and identification number.

The Department will now allow electronic signing of the Declaration for e-File Return Form via remote transaction. This allows a taxpayer to electronically sign a Declaration for e-File Return form when the Electronic Return Originator is not physically present with the taxpayer.

Deceased Taxpayer

Write “deceased” on the top of the tax return, check the box on the signature line, and enter the date of death.

If your spouse died and you are filing a joint or combined return, write on the deceased’s signature line “Filing as a surviving spouse”, check the box on the signature line, and enter the date of death.

If you have the legal authorization to file for the decedent, sign the return with your legal title or authorization. Also, include any forms required to be filed with your federal return, such as federal form 1310 or a copy of the court certificate showing your appointment as a personal representative of the decedent.

Spouse Unable to Sign

If your spouse cannot sign because of a medical condition and requests that you sign the return, sign your spouse's name in the proper place followed by the word "by" (your signature), followed by the word “spouse.” Be sure to also sign in the space provided for your signature. In addition, you must include with the return a statement that your spouse has agreed to your signing for him or her. The statement must be dated and signed by you, and it must also include the form number of the return you are filing, the tax year, and the reason your spouse cannot sign the return.

If you are the guardian for your spouse who is mentally incompetent, you may sign the return for your spouse as guardian.

Minor Child

If you are filing a return for a minor child who cannot sign the return, sign the child's name followed by the word "by," your signature, and your relationship, such as "parent" or "guardian for minor child."

CONTACTS

Year:
2017

Where's My Iowa Refund?

<https://tax.iowa.gov>

Questions About Iowa Taxes?

<https://tax.iowa.gov>

515-281-3114 or

1-800-367-3388

idr@iowa.gov

Questions About Federal Income Taxes?

Internal Revenue Service:

1-800-829-1040

www.irs.gov

AMENDING TAX RETURNS

Year: 2017

To amend your Individual Income Tax Return:

Check with your software vendor regarding the ability to file amended returns electronically.

Amended returns should not be sent on the same day as the original return. To correct errors or misstatements on your original filing, you may either send a new IA 1040 or an IA 1040X. Include an explanation of the changes. If you file an amended Federal return, include the Federal 1040X with your submission.

If you owe additional tax:

Calculate the tax, and any penalty and interest that may be due. You may make your payment online through [eFile & Pay](#) (direct debit) or pay with a credit card. If you wish to pay by check or money order, print an IA 1040XV payment voucher to send in with your check.

ARE YOU A RESIDENT OF IOWA FOR TAX PURPOSES?

Year: 2017

A person can be a resident of only one state at any given time. Usually, it is clear which state that is. Normally, it is the state in which one lives and works. Occasionally, however, the question of residency can be a little more difficult to answer. If a person moves during the year, or for some reason spends an extended period of time outside the state, the actual state of residence may not always be as obvious.

Intent of Individual

The issue of residency hinges mainly on the intent of the individual. That intent is often clear and easy to determine. If a person moves from one state to another with the intent of changing residence, that person will take certain actions. He or she will typically take obvious steps to eliminate ties and contacts with the former state, and establish similar ties and contacts with the new state. In some cases, however, the actions taken by the individual may create some confusion as to the actual intent.

Factors to Measure Intent

When a person's intent is not readily apparent, several factors are used as a guide to measure that intent. No single factor can be used. All the facts and circumstances of the case must be weighed in their totality to determine a person's intent and residency.

Some of the factors used in this analysis are listed below:

- Are you registered to vote in Iowa?
- Have you voted in Iowa? (in person or by absentee ballot)
- Do you or any of your family attend Iowa schools?
- Do you have an Iowa telephone listing and service?
- Do you receive your mail in Iowa?
- Do you have an Iowa driver's license?
- Do you hold any business or professional licenses in Iowa?
- Do you hold an Iowa hunting or fishing license?
- Is your automobile registered in Iowa? Do you have Iowa license plates?
- Are any boats or recreational or all-terrain vehicles registered in Iowa?
- Do you own a home in Iowa?
- Is your home larger than your home in any other state?
- Do you claim homestead and/or military credits for property tax?
- Do you keep your valuables, mementos, collections, jewelry, or prized personal possessions in Iowa?
- Do you live in Iowa for more days of the tax year than in any other state?
- Do you live in any other state for more days of the tax year than in Iowa?
- Do you receive income from an Iowa source?
- Do you receive services from doctors, dentists, attorneys, CPAs, or any other professionals located in Iowa?

- Do you have an active membership in an Iowa church, club, professional or civic organization in Iowa, and participate as a result of the membership?
- Do you claim a benefit on the federal income tax return based on an Iowa home being the principal place of business?
- Do you have active checking or savings accounts or use of safe deposit boxes located in Iowa?
- Do you have a location of employment in Iowa or active participation in a business within Iowa?
- Is Iowa the state of residency in your Last Will and Testament?

Please keep in mind that no single factor will typically be sufficient to make a residency determination. When viewed as a whole, the answers to the above questions will generally give a good indication as to the individual's intent, and therefore, to the state of residence.

Residency Rules

For more details on the subject of residency, including several examples, please refer to Iowa Rule 701-38.17.

Military Members and Spouses

Members of the military and their spouses should reference Iowa Tax Responsibilities of Military Personnel for additional information.

CERTIFIED TAX RETURNS FOR NONRESIDENTS

Year: 2017

Residents of other states who need a certified copy of the Iowa return for filing with their state of residence must include an extra copy of their Iowa return and a self-addressed stamped envelope when they file. A note stating the purpose of the extra copy should be included. The Department will stamp the copy and return it to you.

CONFIDENTIALITY

Year: 2017

Taxpayers provide confidential tax information to the Iowa Department of Revenue (IDR) in the form of individual income tax returns and other Iowa schedules, forms, and supporting documentation.

Your tax information is kept confidential by IDR, with a few exceptions as required by law. Most notably, information from your return may be made available to the Internal Revenue Service or to tax officials of another state for tax administration purposes.

Any IDR employee who discloses tax return information without legal authority is guilty of a serious misdemeanor, subject to a fine and any civil damages.

If you do not provide Individual income returns and/or the necessary information to support the return, or if you provide fraudulent information, you may be charged penalties and interest and may be subject to criminal prosecution.

CONSUMER'S USE TAX - *Information for Businesses and Individuals*

Year: 2017

Do you purchase items from out of state or from catalogs, magazines, or vendors who advertise on television or radio, or through the Internet? Will those items be used in Iowa? Would they be subject to Iowa sales tax if purchased in Iowa?

Are you paying tax on those purchases? If not, you owe Iowa use tax on the purchase price. This tax was established in 1937, three years after the sales tax was enacted, to create a fair playing field for Iowa businesses.

If you purchase tangible personal property for use in Iowa and the seller does not charge you Iowa tax on the purchase, you owe a 6% tax known as the consumer's use tax on the price of the purchase.

Individuals:

Individuals without a permit who rarely make purchases subject to consumer's use tax should pay their tax in one of the following ways:

- Electronically through eFile & Pay
- Complete the worksheet available on the Department's website and send to:

Iowa Department of Revenue

PO Box 10412

Des Moines, IA 50306-0412

Make check payable to: "Treasurer, State of Iowa"

Anyone who regularly purchases merchandise from out of state for his or her own use in Iowa should register for a consumer's use tax permit and pay the tax on a quarterly basis.

Businesses:

Businesses making taxable purchases on a regular basis should register with the Iowa Department of Revenue to file consumer's use tax returns. However, some businesses may only occasionally make purchases for their own use and owe Iowa consumer's use tax. If this type of purchase is not typical for your business, instead of separately registering for consumer's use tax, you can report the purchase on Line 2 "goods consumed" of your quarterly sales tax return or file and pay the tax as outlined for individuals above.

For more information, see our Consumer's Use Tax page.

CREDITS: REFUNDABLE OR NONREFUNDABLE - WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE?

Year: 2017

Although Iowa and the IRS may have the same type of credit, it may or may not be refundable on both returns.

Nonrefundable Tax Credit

A nonrefundable tax credit will reduce your tax liability. This credit may reduce your tax liability down to zero, but it will never generate a refund. An example of this type of credit is the Tuition and Textbook Credit or any other credit taken in Step 9 of the IA 1040 individual income tax form.

Refundable Tax Credit

A refundable tax credit will also reduce your tax liability. However, if this tax credit exceeds your tax liability it will generate an Iowa refund. An example of this type of credit is the Iowa Child and Dependent Care Credit or any other credit taken in Step 10 of the IA 1040 individual income tax form, with the exception of the Taxpayer Trust Fund Credit.

DO YOU OWE TAX? HERE ARE YOUR PAYMENT OPTIONS

Year: 2017

Direct Debit payment with the income tax return

A Direct Debit is a tax payment electronically withdrawn from your bank account* through the tax software used to electronically file individual income or corporation income tax returns. You will need to enter your bank routing number and your bank account number.

*NOTE: You receive credit for making the payment on the date you indicate the Department should withdraw it from your bank account. This may be the date you send it, or a date in the future if you request the payment to be warehoused for withdrawal at a later date. Please allow a week after the withdrawal date for your bank to post it to your account.

Why Direct Debit through your tax software?

(Check with your software vendor for the features that are provided.)

- You control the date when the payment is withdrawn from your bank account.
- You may pay the entire amount or a portion of the balance due.
- You choose whether the payment is withdrawn from your checking or savings account.

Need to cancel a Direct Debit payment?

- Email the Department's Payment Processing team.
- Include this information in your email:
 1. Taxpayer name
 2. Payment amount
 3. Scheduled pay date
 4. Taxpayer's daytime phone number
- PAYMENT PROCESSING will return a cancel confirmation email.

Need to change the timing of a payment or update bank account information?

- We cannot make these changes for you.
- You must cancel the payment (see above).
- You must resubmit a payment in one of the following ways:
 1. Through your tax software,
 2. [ePay through our website](#)
 3. By [Credit / Debit card](#) or
 4. Mail us a check or money order

Free Online Direct Debit

ePay through [eFile & Pay](#) from our website

Credit / Debit Card

Online

Enter your credit / debit card information and the type of payment. A service fee is charged by Official Payments Corp., our credit / debit card vendor. Cards accepted: Visa, MasterCard, American Express, Discover.

By Phone

Call 1-800-2PAY-TAX (800-272-9829)

Call the toll-free number and give your credit / debit card information and the type of payment. A service fee is charged by Official Payments Corp. Cards accepted: Visa, MasterCard, American Express, Discover.

MoneyGram: Pay with cash at MoneyGram locations

Mail a Check or Money Order...

... with an IA 1040V (pdf) Payment Voucher payable to: Treasurer, State of Iowa. Payments must be at least \$1. Write the type of tax being paid and the tax year being paid on the check or money order. The address for mailing is on the IA 1040V Payment Voucher.

ESTIMATED PAYMENTS

Year: 2017

Iowa Residents

Iowa residents who expect to owe tax of \$200 or more for 2017 from income not subject to withholding tax must make estimated tax payments to avoid a penalty for underpayment of estimated tax.

Farming or Commercial Fishing

If at least 2/3 of your income is from farming or commercial fishing, you may avoid penalty for underpayment of estimated tax in one of the following ways: (1) You may pay the estimated tax in one payment on or before January 16, 2018, and file your return by April 30, 2018, or (2) you may file your return and pay the tax in full by March 1, 2018.

Nonresidents

Nonresidents with nonwage income from Iowa, see [IA 1040ES instructions \(pdf\)](#).

Married Taxpayers

Each individual required to make estimated payments must file an estimated payment under his/her name and Social Security Number.

How to Pay

You can set up your payments to be automatically deducted from your bank or credit union account using [ePay \(free direct debit\)](#) on our website.

If you wish to make your payments with paper, you must use the [IA 1040ES form \(pdf\)](#).

Estimated payments may also be made by [credit or debit card](#).

EXTENSION REQUESTS

Year: 2017

The Department does not have an extension form to obtain additional time to file. A federal extension does not apply for Iowa purposes.

If at least 90% of your total tax liability is paid by April 30, 2018, you will automatically have an additional six months to file your return. You have until October 31, 2018, to file your return timely. You will not be charged a late file penalty. However, you may owe a 2210 penalty for failure to make estimated payments. You will owe interest on any tax still due after April 30.

How to determine if 90% of the tax you owe has already been paid:

Multiply the amount on line 56 of the IA 1040 by 90% (0.90).

If the result is equal to or less than the amount on line 69 of the IA 1040, an extension is automatic.

Example:

Line 56 = \$5,000

$\$5,000 \times 90\% = \$4,500$

Line 69 = \$4,000

90% of the tax has not been paid. No extension is available to this taxpayer. This taxpayer will owe penalty and interest on the unpaid tax.

Example:

Line 56 = \$3,000

$\$3,000 \times 90\% = \$2,700$

Line 69 = \$2,850

This taxpayer receives an automatic extension until October 31, 2018 and will pay only interest on the unpaid tax.

If you need to make a tax payment to meet the 90% requirement, you may:

- arrange payment from your bank account through eFile & Pay (direct debit) on our website.
- pay by credit / debit card online or by telephone
- use the IA 1040V (pdf) payment voucher form

To learn about calculating IA 2210 penalty, take a look at IA 2210 information and examples.

FARMERS AND COMMERCIAL FISHERS

Year: 2017

If at least 2/3 of your income is from farming or commercial fishing, you may avoid penalty for underpayment of estimated tax in one of the following ways:

(1) Pay the estimated tax in one payment on or before January 16, 2018, and file the Iowa income tax return by April 30, or

(2) File the Iowa income tax return and pay the tax due in full on or before March 1, 2018.

FEDERAL BONUS DEPRECIATION / SECTION 179

Year: 2017

Bonus Depreciation

At this time, Iowa is not coupled with federal bonus depreciation for assets acquired in 2017.

Section 179

At this time, the section 179 limit for Iowa for 2017 is \$25,000. The phase-out threshold is \$200,000.

Note: This page may be updated pending future legislation.

FEDERAL NON-CONFORMITY ISSUES

Year: 2017

[Federal Non-Conformity Issues](#)

HOW TO PRORATE

Year: 2017

HOW TO PRORATE

Taxpayers using filing status 3 (married Filing Separately on a Combined Return) or status 4 (Married Filing Separate Returns) may be required to prorate (divide) certain entries on the IA 1040, such as reportable Social Security benefits, federal income tax refunds, estimated federal tax payments, itemized deductions, etc.

Example 1: How spouses would prorate a federal refund:

2016 federal refund received in 2017 from a jointly-filed return: \$1,000

Spouse A has net income of \$15,000 on the 2016 IA 1040.

Spouse B has net income of \$30,000 on the 2016 IA 1040.

Total net income: \$45,000 on the 2016 IA 1040.

Divide Spouse B's net income by total income.

The result is the percent of total income earned by Spouse B.

(Spouse B's net income) \$30,000 = 66.7%

(Total of both spouse's net income) \$45,000

Then take \$1,000 X 66.7% = \$667. This is Spouse B's portion of the refund, reported on line 27 in column B.

Spouse A's portion is $\$1,000 - \$667 = \$333$, which is entered on line 27 in column A. These two amounts are entered on line 27 of the 2017 IA 1040.

Note: Round to the nearest one-tenth of a percent. For example, 66.74% becomes 66.7% and 66.75% becomes 66.8%

Example 2: How to prorate Social Security

Spouse A receives Social Security benefits of \$30,000
Spouse B receives Social Security benefits of \$20,000
Total benefits are \$50,000

Divide Spouse A's benefits - \$30,000 - by the total benefits - \$50,000.
The result - 60% - is the percent of total benefits earned by Spouse A.

Complete the Iowa Social Security worksheet to determine what amount is reportable to Iowa. In this example, the total reportable Social Security benefits are \$8,000. Now prorate the \$8,000 between spouses.

Multiply \$8,000 by 60%, which equals \$4,800. This is Spouse A's portion of reportable Social Security benefits to be entered in column A of step 4.

Spouse B's portion is $\$8,000 - \$4,800 = \$3,200$ which is entered in column B of step 4.

Example 3: Federal estimated tax payment proration

Spouse A has income of \$75,000 that is not subject to federal withholding.
Spouse B has income of \$8,000 that is not subject to federal withholding.
Their total income not subject to federal withholding is \$83,000.
The estimated federal tax payments for this year totaled \$18,000.

Divide Spouse A's income by the total. The result is the percent of income earned by Spouse A.

Spouse A's income not subject to federal withholding = $\$75,000 = 90.36\%$ (90.4%)
[Total of both spouses' income not subject to federal withholding = \$83,000]

Multiply \$18,000 by 90.4% = \$16,272. This is Spouse A's portion to be entered on line 32 in column A.

Spouse B's portion is $\$18,000 - \$16,272 = \$1,728$, which is entered on line 32 in column B.

IA 130 GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Year: 2017

IA 130 Form (pdf)	Full-Year Iowa Residents	Part-Year Iowa Residents
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New in 2016: Individuals using filing status 3 (Married Filing Separately on a Combined Return) or status 4 (Married Filing Separate Returns) must complete a separate form IA 130 for each spouse.

Also see instructions for line 50, IA 1040. NOTE: The Iowa income percentage is rounded to the nearest tenth of a percent in accordance with rule 701-42.6.

Nonresidents

Nonresidents of Iowa may not claim this credit.

Part-year Residents

Part-year residents of Iowa may claim this credit ONLY if any income earned while an Iowa resident was also taxed by another state, local jurisdiction in another state, or foreign country.

Shareholders of S Corporations

Shareholders of S corporations who have income from the corporation that was apportioned outside Iowa by using the IA 134 (S Corporation Apportionment Tax Credit) cannot claim an out-of-state credit on this income.

Tax Imposed Amount

The tax imposed, line 6, is the tax as calculated from the tax formula / tables on the other state, local jurisdiction, or foreign country's tax return, less any nonrefundable credits. Do not reduce this figure by the refundable credits, tax withheld or estimated tax payment made to the other state, local jurisdiction, or foreign country. The credit or portion of the credit must not exceed the amount of the Iowa tax imposed on the same income that was taxed by the other state, local jurisdiction, or foreign country.

More Than One State, Local Jurisdiction in Another State, or Foreign Country

You must complete a separate IA 130 for each state, local jurisdiction in another state, or foreign country. Separate IA 130s are not required for foreign taxes paid by mutual funds or other regulated investment companies.

The credit or portion of the credit must not exceed the amount of the Iowa tax imposed on the same income that was taxed by the other state, local jurisdiction, or foreign country.

Include the following with your Iowa return:

- All IA 130 schedules
- The income tax return you filed with the other state and/or local jurisdiction
- Federal form 1116, Foreign Tax Credit, if you are claiming taxes paid to a foreign country and it is required with your federal return.

Alternative Minimum Tax or Lump-Sum Distribution Tax

If you were assessed an alternative minimum tax or a special tax on a lump sum distribution by another state or local jurisdiction in another state, see the following special instructions.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR ALTERNATIVE MINIMUM TAX OR LUMP-SUM DISTRIBUTION TAX

Compute Separately

If you were assessed an alternative minimum tax or a special tax on a lump-sum distribution by another state or local jurisdiction in another state on items similarly taxed on your Iowa return, you must separately compute an out-of-state credit for each of these items. Do not include alternative minimum tax or a special lump-sum tax when computing the regular tax credit. Please write "Alternative Minimum Tax" or "Lump-sum Tax" next to the amount on line 6 of the IA 130.

Alternative Minimum Tax

Report the amount of preference items taxed by the other state or local jurisdiction in another state on line 1. However, a preference item may be included in line 1 only if it is also a preference item for Iowa purposes. Enter on line 2 the amount of Iowa preference items. Report on line 4 the alternative minimum tax figure from line 41, IA 1040. On line 6, report only the portion of the alternative minimum tax liability from the other state or local jurisdiction in another state which applies to preference items which were also taxed by Iowa.

Lump-Sum Distribution

Report on line 1 the amount of distribution subject to special lump-sum tax by the other state. Do not include a distribution taxed by the other state or local jurisdiction in another state as part of gross income. Enter on line 2 the total lump-sum distribution taxed by Iowa. Report on line 4 the Iowa Lump-sum Distribution Tax from line 40, IA 1040.

Full-Year Iowa Residents Only

1. Amount of gross income you received that was taxed by Iowa and taxed by the other state, local jurisdiction in another state, or foreign country.
2. Gross income from line 15, IA 1040.
3. Divide line 1 by line 2 and enter the percentage rounded to the nearest tenth of a percent. Do NOT exceed 100.0%.

4. Tax from line 49, IA 1040 less any lump sum tax and alternative minimum tax.
5. Multiply line 4 by the percentage on line 3.
6. Enter the tax imposed by the other state, local jurisdiction in another state, or foreign country. "Tax imposed" is the tax calculated from the tax formula or tax tables on the other state, local jurisdiction in another state, or foreign country's tax return, less any nonrefundable credits. Do not reduce this amount by the tax withheld or estimated tax payment made to the other state or foreign country.
7. Enter the SMALLER of lines 5 or 6. This is your out-of-state tax credit. Enter this amount on line 50, IA 1040.

Example 1: Full-Year Iowa Residents Only

Jennifer lived in Iowa all year but worked in both Iowa and Nebraska. She earned \$10,000 in Iowa. She also earned \$15,000 in Nebraska that was taxed by Nebraska. Jennifer would report \$25,000 on line 15 of the IA 1040 as gross income. Line 49 of the IA 1040 would be \$1,050. On the Nebraska state return the tax imposed* on her income was \$450.

1. Amount of gross income you received that was taxed by Iowa and taxed by the other state, local jurisdiction in another state, or foreign country.	\$15,000
2. Gross income from line 15, IA 1040.	25,000
3. Divide line 1 by line 2 and enter the percentage rounded to the nearest tenth of a percent. Do NOT exceed 100.0%.	60.0%
4. Tax from line 49, IA 1040 (less lump sum tax and minimum tax).	1,050
5. Multiply line 4 by percentage on line 3.	630
6. Enter the tax imposed* by the other state, local jurisdiction in another state, or foreign country.	450
7. Enter the smaller of line 5 or 6. This is your out-of-state tax credit. Enter this amount on line 50, IA 1040.	450

* "Tax imposed" is the tax calculated from the tax formula/tables on the other state, local jurisdiction in another state, or foreign country's tax return, less any nonrefundable credits. Do not reduce this figure by the tax withheld or estimated tax payment made to the other state, local jurisdiction in another state, or foreign country.

Part-Year Iowa Residents Only

1. Amount of gross income you received that was taxed by Iowa and taxed by the other state, local jurisdiction in another state, or foreign country.
2. Gross income from line 15, [IA 126](#) (pdf).
3. Divide line 1 by line 2 and enter the percentage rounded to the nearest tenth of a percent. Do NOT exceed 100.0%.
4. Tax from line 49, IA 1040 less any lump sum tax and minimum tax.
5. Multiply line 4 by the percentage on line 3.
6. Enter the tax imposed by the other state, local jurisdiction in another state, or foreign country. "Tax imposed" is the tax calculated from the tax formula or tax tables on the other state, local jurisdiction in another state, or foreign country's tax return, less any nonrefundable credits. Do not reduce this amount by the tax withheld or estimated tax payment made to the other state, local jurisdiction in another state, or foreign country.
7. Part-year residents SKIP LINE 7.
8. Enter the total amount of gross income taxed by other state, local jurisdiction, or foreign country.
9. Divide line 1 by line 8 and enter the percentage rounded to the nearest tenth of a percent. Do NOT exceed 100.0%.
10. Multiply line 6 by the percentage on line 9.
11. Part-Year Residents enter the smaller of lines 5 or 10 and enter this amount on line 50, IA 1040. This is your Out-of-State Tax Credit.

Example 2: Part-Year Iowa Residents Only

Benny lived in Iowa until the end of June. July 1 he moved to Missouri. He worked all year in the state of Missouri. Benny earned a salary of \$30,000 for the year, \$15,000 while he lived in Iowa and \$15,000 while he lived in Missouri. Benny also earned \$10,000 farm rental income from farmland located in Iowa. Line 49 of the IA 1040 would be \$1,292. On the Missouri state return, the tax imposed* on his income was \$1,000.

1. Amount of gross income you received that was taxed by Iowa and taxed by the other state or foreign country.	\$15,000
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2. Gross income from line 15, IA 126 (pdf) .	25,000
3. Divide line 1 by line 2 and enter the percentage rounded to the nearest tenth of a percent. Do NOT exceed 100.0%.	60.0%
4. Tax from line 49, IA 1040 (less lump sum tax and minimum tax).	1,292
5. Multiply line 4 by percentage on line 3.	775
6. Enter the tax imposed* by the other state, local jurisdiction in another state, or foreign country.	1,000
7. Part-year residents SKIP LINE 7.	0
8. Enter the total amount of gross income taxed by other state, local jurisdiction, or foreign country.	30,000
9. Divide line 1 by line 8 and enter the percentage rounded to the nearest tenth of a percent. Do NOT exceed 100.0%.	50%
10. Multiply line 6 by the percentage on line 9.	500
11. Part-Year Residents enter the smaller of lines 5 or 10 and enter this amount on line 50, IA 1040. This is your Out-of-State Tax Credit.	500

* "Tax imposed" is the tax calculated from the tax formula / tables on the other state, local jurisdiction in another state, or foreign country's tax return, less any nonrefundable credits. Do not reduce this figure by the tax withheld or estimated tax payment made to the other state, local jurisdiction in another state, or foreign country.

INJURED SPOUSE

Year: 2017

The federal "injured spouse" designation is not recognized by the State of Iowa.

See Refunds May Be Used to Pay Debt.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SCHEDULE IA 126 FOR NONRESIDENTS AND PART-YEAR RESIDENTS

Year: 2017

You will need to complete the IA 1040 Form lines 1 through 47 using income from all sources before you can complete the IA 126.

Nonresidents and part-year residents of Iowa will use the IA 126 to calculate Iowa-source income. NOTE: The Iowa income percentage is rounded to the nearest tenth of a percent in accordance with rule 701-42.5. The final credit from this form is used as a credit to reduce total tax on your IA 1040.

Enter the amount of credit from line 33, IA 126, on line 48, IA 1040.

[IA 126 form and instructions](#) (pdf)

Part-Year Iowa Residents:

Iowa net income includes all income received while living in Iowa plus any Iowa-source income received while a nonresident.

Part-Year Resident Example: Jill lived and worked in Iowa the first six months of the tax year. In addition to her wages, she received interest income from an Iowa bank. Jill then moved to Missouri, where she was employed for the rest of the year. She continued to receive interest income from the Iowa bank.

Jill will report all of her income from both states on the IA 1040 as all-source income. On the IA 126, she will report only the wages and interest income earned while an Iowa resident as Iowa-source income. The interest income earned the last half of the year is not considered Iowa-source income since Jill was no longer an Iowa resident.

Nonresidents:

Iowa net income will include all income from Iowa sources. Complete lines 1 through 26 of the IA 126 using only income from Iowa sources.

Nonresident Example 1: Chad is a resident of Nebraska and works in Iowa. His income includes wages earned in Iowa and interest income from a Nebraska bank. Chad will report the wages and interest on the IA 1040 as all-source income. He will list his wages only on the IA 126 as his Iowa-source income.

Nonresident Example 2: Laura is a resident of Illinois. She earned \$25,000 in wages from Iowa and won \$5,000 at an Iowa casino. She will report all of her income on the IA 1040 as all-source income. Only the gambling winnings will be reported on the IA 126 as her Iowa-source income.

Full-Year Residents (married filers check this box if one spouse is a full-year Iowa resident)

If the Iowa full-year resident box is checked for one spouse, that spouse will report income and adjustments to income from all sources from lines 1-26 of the IA 1040.

Iowa has a reciprocal agreement with Illinois, which means that wages and salaries are taxed by the individual's state of residence. All income received from gambling in Iowa is taxable to Iowa regardless of the person's state of residence.

Married Separate Filers:

Divide your Iowa income between spouses using the instructions given for the corresponding line on the IA 1040 for married separate filers.

1. Wages, Salaries, Tips, Etc.

Part-Year Residents:

Include all W-2 income earned or received while an Iowa resident, even if it was earned in another state, and any income for services performed in Iowa while a nonresident of the state. If it was earned in another state, you may also need to fill out the [IA 130](#) (pdf) if you pay tax to the other state or local jurisdiction in another state. You will need to check with that state for their filing requirements.

Nonresidents:

Report only Iowa-source income. If the portion of employee compensation earned in Iowa by a nonresident is not reported separately, allocate the compensation based upon the number of days worked in Iowa to total work days.

Severance pay and vacation pay from Iowa employment are Iowa-source income even if the pay was received after leaving Iowa.

Note to Nonresident Military Taxpayer:

As a result of federal legislation, the nonresident military taxpayer does not include military pay on line 1 of the IA 126 (nor is it reported on the IA 1040). In general, this applies to active duty military and does not include the National Guard or reserve personnel.

Military spouses, please see this information on the Military Spouses Residency Relief Act.

2. Taxable Interest Income

Part-Year Residents:

Report all interest shown on the IA 1040 that accrued while an Iowa resident and any interest received while a nonresident which was derived from a trade, business, or profession carried on within Iowa. Interest earned from an Iowa bank account is only considered Iowa-source income while the taxpayer is an Iowa resident.

Nonresidents:

Report only the interest derived from an Iowa trade, business, or profession.

3. Dividend Income

Part-Year Residents:

Report all dividends received while an Iowa resident and any dividends derived from an Iowa trade, business, or profession while a nonresident.

Nonresidents:

Report the dividends derived from an Iowa trade, business, or profession.

4. Alimony Received

Part-Year Residents:

Report all alimony or separate maintenance payments received while an Iowa resident.

Nonresidents:

Do not enter anything on this line.

5. Business Income or Loss

Part-Year Residents:

Report all federal Schedule C or C-EZ income earned while an Iowa resident and any portion of business income or loss earned while a nonresident attributable to a business conducted in Iowa.

Nonresidents:

Report the portion of business income or loss attributable to a business conducted in Iowa. Include a supporting schedule showing Iowa gross receipts divided by total gross receipts; multiply this ratio times the total net income from federal Schedule C or C-EZ. A sale is considered an Iowa sale if goods are delivered or shipped to a point within the state regardless of F.O.B. point.

6. Capital Gain or (Loss)

Part-Year Residents:

Include 100% of the capital gain or loss from assets sold while an Iowa resident. In addition, capital gain or loss from assets sold while a nonresident of Iowa should be reported on the basis of the instructions for nonresidents that follow.

Nonresidents:

Include in Iowa income 100% of capital gain or loss from the following:

- a. Sales of real or tangible personal property if the property was located in Iowa at the time of the sale; or
- b. Sales of intangible personal property if the taxpayer's commercial domicile is in Iowa.

NOTE: You may have a gain here even if you have a net loss on the IA 1040.

7. Other Gains or (Losses)

Part-Year Residents:

Report 100% of gains or losses from assets sold or exchanged while an Iowa resident and any gains or losses from federal form 4797 while a nonresident if the property was located in Iowa at the time of sale or exchange.

Nonresidents:

Report any gains or losses from federal form 4797 if the property was located in Iowa.

NOTE: You may have a gain here even if you have a net loss on the IA 1040.

8. Taxable IRA Distributions

Part-Year Residents:

Report any taxable IRA distributions received while an Iowa resident.

Nonresidents:

Do not enter anything on this line.

9. Taxable Pensions and Annuities

Pension income is taxable to the state you live in when you receive it.

Part-Year Residents:

Report any pension and annuity income reported on line 9 of the IA 1040 which was received while an Iowa resident. Do not include military retirement pay, since that is not reported on line 9 of the IA 1040.

Nonresidents:

Do not enter anything on this line. Retirement income received by a nonresident is not taxable to Iowa even when it is from an Iowa source.

10. Rents, Royalties, Partnerships, Estates, Trusts, Etc.

Part-Year Residents:

Report all income shown on federal Schedule E that was earned or received while an Iowa resident. Also report all rents and royalties from Iowa sources and all Iowa partnership or S corporation income earned or received while a nonresident.

Nonresidents:

Report all rents and royalties from Iowa sources and all Iowa partnership or S corporation income. See instructions for allocation of business income on line 5 of this section.

11. Farm Income or (Loss)

Part-Year Residents:

Report all net farm income earned or received while an Iowa resident. Also report all net income from Iowa farm activities while a nonresident using the instructions for nonresidents given below.

Nonresidents:

Report the total net income from the Iowa farm activities. If farm activities were conducted both within and without Iowa, provide a separate schedule showing allocation of the income and expenses to Iowa.

12. Unemployment Compensation

Part-Year Residents:

Report all unemployment benefits received while an Iowa resident and those benefits received the rest of the year that relate to past employment in Iowa.

Nonresidents:

Report the unemployment benefits that relate to employment in Iowa. If the unemployment benefits relate to employment in Iowa and employment in another state, report the benefits to Iowa on the basis of the Iowa salaries and wages to the total salary and wages.

13. Gambling Winnings

Part-Year Residents:

Report any gambling winnings from line 13 of the IA 1040 that were received while an Iowa resident or income from Iowa sources while a nonresident.

Nonresidents:

Report any gambling winnings from line 13 of the IA 1040 that were received from Iowa sources.

14. Other Income

Part-Year Residents:

Report any income on line 14 of IA 1040 which was received while an Iowa resident or income from Iowa sources while a nonresident. This includes the Bonus Depreciation and Section 179 Adjustment attributable to Iowa from the IA 4562A and all other Iowa net income decoupling.

Nonresidents:

Report all other taxable income from Iowa sources. This includes the Bonus Depreciation and Section 179 Adjustment attributable to Iowa from the IA 4562A and all other Iowa net income decoupling.

16. Payments to an IRA, Keogh, or SEP

Part-Year Residents:

Deduct the payments made to an IRA, Keogh, or SEP plan while an Iowa resident.

Nonresidents:

Deduct the payments made to an IRA, Keogh, or SEP plan in the ratio of Iowa earned income to total earned income.

17. Deductible Part of Self-Employment Tax

Part-Year Residents:

Deduct the portion of the self-employment tax that is attributable to the self-employment income earned while an Iowa resident.

Nonresidents:

Deduct the portion of the amount allowed on your federal return in the ratio of your Iowa self-employment income to your total self-employment income.

18. Health Insurance Premiums

Part-Year Residents:

Self-employed: Enter 100% of the health insurance premiums paid by a self-employed individual while an Iowa resident.

Deducted through wages: Enter 100% of the health insurance premiums that were not withheld from your wages on a pretax basis while an Iowa resident.

Paid direct by taxpayer: Enter 100% of the health insurance premiums that you paid while an Iowa resident.

Excess advance premium tax credit repayment: Enter the amount from line 46 of the federal 1040 multiplied by your 2016 Iowa income percentage. If you filed a 2016 IA 126, your 2016 Iowa income percentage is shown on line 28 of the 2016 IA 126. If you did not file a 2016 IA 126 because you were a resident of Iowa in 2016, your 2016 Iowa income percentage is 100%. If you did not file a 2016 IA 126 because you were a part-year resident or nonresident with no Iowa-source income in 2016, your 2016 Iowa income percentage is 0%.

Nonresidents:

Self-employed: Enter 100% of the health insurance premiums paid by a self-employed individual multiplied by the ratio of Iowa self-employment income to total self-employment income.

Deducted through wages: Enter 100% of the health insurance premiums that were not withheld from your wages on a pretax basis multiplied by the ratio of Iowa wages to total wages.

Paid direct by taxpayer: Multiply the health insurance premiums that you paid by the ratio of your Iowa-source net income on line 26 of the IA 126 to total net income on line 26 of the IA 1040. For this net income calculation, do not include line 18, the health insurance deduction in the above-referenced net income amounts.

Excess advance premium tax credit repayment: Enter the amount from line 46 of the federal 1040 multiplied by your 2016 Iowa income percentage. If you filed a 2016 IA 126, your 2016 Iowa income percentage is shown on line 28 of the 2016 IA 126. If you did not file a 2016 IA 126 because you were a resident of Iowa in 2016, your 2016 Iowa income percentage is 100%. If you did not file a 2016 IA 126 because you were a part-year resident or nonresident with no Iowa-source income in 2016, your 2016 Iowa income percentage is 0%.

19. Penalty on Early Withdrawal of Savings

Part-Year Residents:

Deduct the amount of any penalty you were charged because you withdrew funds from your time savings deposit before its maturity while an Iowa resident. Also report any penalty you were charged while a nonresident using the instructions for nonresidents given below.

Nonresidents:

Deduct the amount of any penalty you were charged because you withdrew funds from your time savings deposit, derived from an Iowa trade, business, or profession, before its maturity.

20. Alimony Paid

Part-Year Residents:

Deduct alimony paid while an Iowa resident.

Nonresidents:

Deduct alimony paid in the ratio of Iowa gross income to total gross income.

21. Pension / Retirement Income Exclusion

Part-Year Residents:

If you qualify for this exclusion on the IA 1040, you may exclude the amount of taxable retirement income from line 21, IA 1040 which was received while an Iowa resident, up to a maximum of \$6,000 (if filing status 1, 5, or 6) or \$12,000 (if filing status 2, 3, or 4).

Nonresidents:

Iowa-source retirement income received by a nonresident is not taxable to Iowa. Therefore, you do not qualify to take this exclusion. Do not enter anything on this line.

22. Moving Expenses

Part-Year Residents Who Moved Into Iowa:

Part-year residents who moved into Iowa can enter any moving expenses from line 22, IA 1040 that relate to the move to Iowa.

Part-Year Residents Moving Out of Iowa:

Part-year residents moving out of Iowa cannot take any deduction on this line.

Nonresidents:

Do not enter anything on this line.

23. Iowa Capital Gain Deduction for Certain Business/Farm Assets/ESOP Stock ONLY

Enter 100% of qualifying capital gains deduction that are attributable to Iowa sources. See form IA 100 for instructions.

24. Other Adjustments

Deduct miscellaneous adjustments to income in the same ratio as the income to which the adjustment relates was allocated to Iowa.

26. Iowa Net Income

Subtract line 25 from line 15 and enter the difference on this line. If line 26 is \$1,000 or more or you are subject to Iowa lump-sum or alternative minimum tax, complete lines 27 through 33. If line 26 is less than \$1,000 and you are not subject to Iowa lump sum or alternative minimum tax, you are not required to file an Iowa income tax return. Married taxpayers must combine their Iowa income amounts for purposes of the \$1,000 filing threshold. However, if you had Iowa tax withheld and are requesting a refund, or if you choose to file an Iowa return even if you are not required to do so, enter 100% on line 29, complete the remainder of the schedule, and enter the credit amount on line 48, IA 1040.

32. Tax After Credits

Instead of subtracting line 31 from line 30, single taxpayers (filing status 1) who used the Tax Reduction Worksheet to calculate the amount on line 47, IA 1040, should enter the amount from line 47, IA 1040 on line 32, IA 126.

IOWA 2210 / 2210S GENERAL INFORMATION

Year: 2017

Either the IA 2210 or IA 2210S is used to determine if an individual taxpayer paid income tax sufficiently throughout the year. This form is used to calculate any penalty due.

You may use the short method (IA 2210S) for 2210 penalty if:

- You did not make any estimated payments, or
- You paid the same amount of estimated tax on each of the four payment due dates.

You must use the regular method (IA 2210) to calculate your 2210 penalty if:

- You made any estimated tax payments late,
- You choose to annualize your income for 2210 penalty calculations.

Note: If any payment was made earlier than the due date for that payment, you may use the short method, but using it may cause you to pay a larger penalty than the regular method. If the payment was only a few days early, the difference is likely to be small.

To find out if you owe 2210 penalty, complete the IA 1040 through line 72 then complete the IA 2210 or IA 2210S. You will need the amount of tax you paid Iowa in 2016 in addition to completing the 2017 Iowa return.

Absent fraud or misrepresentation, individual taxpayers with only W-2 wages / income are not subject to 2210 penalty and do not complete the IA 2210 or IA 2210S.

Taxpayers who do not have Iowa tax withheld from their paychecks must pay Iowa tax on their income by making Iowa estimated tax payments on a quarterly basis.

Estimated Payments

If you file returns on a calendar-year basis and 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 may benefit by using the [IA 2210 Schedule AI](#) (pdf) Annualized Income Installment Method if your income varied during the year.

Calendar-Year Taxpayers: If you are not required to file estimated payments until later in the year because of a change in your income or exemptions, you may be required to pay in fewer installments.

IA 2210 Schedule AI Information

Nonresident or Part-Year Resident Credit: This credit must be computed on the IA 126 for each period as follows:

1. Figure the Iowa-source gross income less any adjustments for the period. Multiply this income figure by the number for the corresponding period on line 2 of Schedule AI and enter on the IA 126, line 26.
2. Enter the amount from line 3 of Schedule AI on the IA 126, line 27.
3. Calculate the Iowa income percentage and the nonresident/part-year resident credit percentage on the IA 126, lines 28 and 29.
4. Enter the tax amount for the period from line 13 of Schedule AI on the IA 126, line 30.
5. Add the credits from lines 16 and 17 of Schedule AI that represent IA 1040, lines 43, 44, and 45. Enter this figure on form IA 126, line 31.

6. Compute the nonresident/part-year resident credit by subtracting the credits on line 31, IA 126 from the tax on line 30, IA 126. Multiply this amount by the percentage on line 29. Enter this number on line 17, Iowa Schedule AI.

Out-of-State Tax Credit form IA 130 must be computed for each period:

The gross income taxed by the other state/country, line 1, IA 130, must be annualized by multiplying by the annualization factor for the period. The gross income for residents, line 2, IA 130, is the amount on line 3, Iowa Schedule AI (if a part-year resident, the amount is taken from line 15, IA 126) for the period. The tax, line 4, IA 130, is the amount on line 13, Iowa Schedule AI for the period. The total tax imposed by the other state/country must be multiplied by a ratio of gross income taxed by the other state/country for the period to total gross income taxed by the other state/country.

Example: Fred, a full-year resident, had \$100,000 of income taxed by another state. The other state's tax imposed was \$4,000 for the year. For the period 1/1/17 to 3/31/17, the income taxed by the other state was \$25,000. The computation for the tax imposed for the period 1/1/17 to 3/31/17 is (\$4,000 times the annualization factor of $4.0 \times 25,000/100,000$).

Please include a worksheet or tax form showing the calculations for each credit claimed on line 17.

Estimated / Installment Payment Periods and Due Dates

The chart below shows the due date for installments and the maximum number of installments required for each. More installments than required may be made in each period.

Period Requirement First Met	Installment is Due	Maximum Number of Installments Required During the Year
Between January 1 and April 1	April 30	4
Between April 2 and June 1	June 30	3
Between June 2 and September 1	September 30	2
After September 1	January 31	1

If any date shown falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, substitute the next regular business day.

Basic IA 2210 Calculation Criteria

- Installment period due dates are important. When a due date is missed, penalty applies in most cases.
- Payments are first carried back to any prior period with an underpayment.
- Any overpayments are carried forward to the next period.
- Any credit carryforward from the prior year is applied to the April 30 installment.
- There may be more than one penalty calculation for an installment period if more than one payment was made in that period.
- Withholding is credited equally in each installment period.

Learn About the IA 2210 Form

The first 13 lines of the 2210 form determine how much tax the taxpayer should have paid.

The second part of the 2210 form determines what the penalty, if any, is on the tax that was not paid. Penalty is determined on a quarterly basis.

IA 2210 Example 1

An individual taxpayer did not make any estimated payments of Iowa income tax throughout the year. The taxpayer paid \$4,000 when filing the tax return on April 30.

Results: The taxpayer should have paid \$1,000 each quarter, for a total of \$4,000 for the entire year. This taxpayer owes 2210 penalty.

IA 2210 Example 2

An individual taxpayer made four estimated payments of Iowa income tax for a total of \$4,000. Although the full amount was eventually paid, some payments were not timely.

Results: This taxpayer owes 2210 penalty. Why? It matters when the payments are made. If they are not timely, penalty is due.

First installment period (due April 30): No payment was made by April 30; therefore, the taxpayer has a \$1,000 underpayment and will be assessed penalty.

- The first payment of the year (\$500) was made June 15. The second (\$2,000) was two weeks later on June 30.

- The underpayment is paid by applying the \$500 paid June 15 and \$500 of the \$2,000 paid June 30.
- The \$500 paid June 15 has a penalty for 46 days (May 1 - June 15). The \$500 paid June 30 has penalty for 61 days (May 1 - June 30).

Second installment period (due June 30): No penalty is charged for this period.

- The taxpayer had \$1,500 remaining from the \$2,000 paid June 30 to apply to this period.
- Of the remaining \$1,500, \$500 is carried forward to the next installment.
Third installment period (due September 30): Penalty is charged for this period. \$500 of the June 30 payment carried over to this period; therefore, the taxpayer still owes \$500 for this period.
- The taxpayer's third payment of \$500 is made January 31, too late for the third period. This amount is applied to the third period.
- Penalty on this \$500 is for 92 days for the October 1 - December 31, quarter AND 31 days for January 1 - 31.

Fourth installment period (due January 31): Since the taxpayer's January 31 payment applied to the third installment, penalty is due on \$1,000.

- The \$1,000 payment made February 25, is applied to this period's underpayment.
- Penalty on the \$1,000 is for 25 days for February 1 - February 25.

IA 2210S Example 1

An individual taxpayer did not make any estimated payments of Iowa income tax throughout the year.

Results: The taxpayer should have paid \$1,000 each quarter, for a total of \$4,000 for the entire year. This taxpayer owes 2210 penalty.

IA 2210S Example 2

An individual's tax liability determined on the IA 1040 was \$4,000. The individual made four estimated payments of Iowa income tax during the year in the amount of \$500 each, for a total of \$2,000. Payment of the remaining \$2,000 due was made on April 15.

Results: All payments were made on time, but the taxpayer should have made a total of \$4,000 in estimated payments of Iowa income tax. This taxpayer owes 2210 penalty.

IOWA AND ILLINOIS RECIPROCAL AGREEMENT

Year: 2017

At this time, Iowa's only income tax reciprocal agreement is with Illinois.

Iowa will tax any Iowa-source income received by an Illinois resident that is not from wages or salaries. Illinois may tax any Illinois-source income received by an Iowa resident that is not from wages or salaries.

Iowa gambling winnings and unemployment compensation for employment in Iowa are examples of income that are not wages and salaries and, therefore, not covered under the Iowa-Illinois Reciprocal Agreement.

Iowa Resident Working for Wages or Salary in Illinois

An Iowa resident working for wages or salary in Illinois should complete and file [Illinois form IL-W-5-NR](#) "Employee's Statement of Nonresidence in Illinois" with the employer so that the employer will withhold Iowa income tax.

Illinois Resident Working for Wages or Salary in Iowa

An Illinois resident working for wages or salary in Iowa should complete and file the [IA 44-016](#) (pdf) "Employee's Statement of Nonresidence in Iowa" with the employer so that the employer will withhold Illinois income tax.

Tax Withheld in Error

If Illinois income tax has been mistakenly withheld from the wages or salary of an Iowa resident, the Iowa resident must file an Illinois income tax return to get a refund. Any questions on how to complete the Illinois return should be directed to the Illinois Department of Revenue at 1-800-732-8866.

Illinois residents who have had Iowa income tax withheld in error from their wages and have no other Iowa-source income must file an Iowa income tax return requesting a refund. They should complete Steps 1, 2, and 3 of the IA1040, show "0" on line 1 of Step 5, line 26 of Step 6, and line 55 of Step 9, write "Illinois resident tax withheld in error" on the face of the return. On the back of the IA 1040 on lines 66, 68, 69, 70, and 71 enter the Iowa tax withheld, sign the return and include copies of W-2s with the return. Copies of federal and Illinois returns must be included.

IOWA INCOME TAX RESPONSIBILITIES OF NATIVE AMERICANS

Year: 2017

Definitions

- "Native Americans" means all persons of Native American Indian descent who are members of any recognized tribe.
- "Settlement" means all land within the boundaries of any recognized Native American settlement or reservation within the State of Iowa.

NOTE: Individuals must be members of Native American Tribes living on their own Sovereign Settlement within the State of Iowa to be exempt from income earned from that same settlement within Iowa. If the individual is not a member of that recognized Native American settlement in Iowa, then income from that settlement in Iowa is Iowa-source income to Iowa residents and nonresidents.

Native Americans Living on the Settlement of Their own Tribe

Taxable Income:

- Wages for working off the settlement
- Income from business or real estate located off the settlement

Exempt Income:

- Wages from working on the settlement
- Income from business or property located on the settlement
- Interest, dividends, and other income from intangibles, regardless of where the bank accounts, etc., are located

Native Americans Living off the Settlement of Their own Tribe

If Residents of Iowa:

- Taxed in the same manner as other residents. (Income from working on the settlement is taxable.)

If Nonresidents of Iowa:

- Taxed in the same manner as other nonresidents. (Income from working on the settlement is taxable.)

Persons Who are Not Tribal Member Native Americans, Regardless of Whether They Live on or off the Settlement

If Residents of Iowa:

- Taxed in the same manner as other residents. (Income from working on the settlement is taxable.)

If Nonresidents of Iowa:

- Taxed in the same manner as other nonresidents. (Income from working on the settlement is taxable.)

IOWA TAX RESPONSIBILITIES OF MILITARY PERSONNEL

Year: 2017

BEGINNING WITH TAX YEAR 2011: Members of the armed forces, armed forces military reserve, and the national guard in an active duty status (as defined in Title 10 of the U.S. Code) can exclude pay received from the federal government for military service performed.

Active-duty military service pay is taxable only by the state in which the armed forces service member is a legal resident, which is usually the state of residence at the time he/she enters the service. In general, income other than active-duty military service pay of an Iowa resident in military service is taxable to the same extent as it is taxable for federal purposes, even if the Iowa resident is stationed outside of Iowa or outside of the United States.

Iowa residents who are members of the military should include the active duty pay received from the federal government for military service performed as income on line 1 of the IA 1040 and deduct the same active duty pay on line 24. These individuals should provide an IA W-4 to the payer of this income, claiming exemption from withholding on active duty pay. Military members claiming this exclusion should be prepared to send a copy of their active duty military orders if requested by the Department.

When must a military person file an Iowa income tax return?

If a military person is an Iowa resident, he or she must file an Iowa individual income tax return if:

- married and their combined income* totals more than \$13,500 (\$32,000 if you or your spouse is 65 or older on 12/31/17)

- single and total income* is more than \$9,000 (\$24,000 if 65 or older on 12/31/17)
- has income* of \$5,000 or more and is claimed as a dependent on another person's Iowa return
- filing as head of household or qualifying widow(er) and total income* is more than \$13,500 (\$32,000 if you or your spouse is 65 or older on 12/31/17)

*does not include pay received from the federal government for military service performed by members of the armed forces, armed forces military reserve, and the national guard in an active duty status

School District Surtax

The school district surtax is applicable for resident members of the armed forces of the United States living in an Iowa school district, even if the member is not physically present in Iowa on the last day of the tax year. (701 IAC 42.1)

Residency (701 IAC 38.17)

Each person has one and only one state of residence. A person may be a resident of a state even though he or she does not actually live in the state.

A military person does not lose "home state" residency simply by being absent from the state while in the military. (Servicemembers Civil Relief Act)

When is a military person an Iowa resident?

A military person is an Iowa resident if:

- he or she was a resident of Iowa at the time of enlistment and/or
- Iowa is declared as his or her Military Home of Record

A person remains an Iowa resident until positive action is taken to establish residency in another state.

See Are You a Resident of Iowa for Tax Purposes

Establishing residency in another state

To establish residency in another state, a military person should first complete form DD2058, State of Legal Residence Certificate, which is available from the payroll officer of the Military Office of Personnel. This alone does not establish residency. A combination of the actions listed below is required to establish legal residence in another state.

- physical presence in the other state
- registering to vote in the other state
- changing driver's license

- registering vehicles in the other state
- applying for other privileges offered by the other state
- payment of real estate tax and/or income tax in the new state

If steps are not taken to change residency, a military person remains a resident of Iowa and is subject to Iowa income tax laws.

The Director of the Iowa Department of Revenue may require an individual to provide proof that residency has been established in another state.

Residency of spouses of military personnel

A spouse of an Iowa-resident military person is not considered a resident of Iowa simply by marriage. If, however, the spouse was an Iowa resident when they married, the spouse is an Iowa resident until other action is taken to establish residency in another state.

If the spouse is an Iowa resident and has Iowa-source income, it may be beneficial to use filing status 3 (married filing separately on the combined return form).

Filing status 3 or 4 (married filing separately on the combined return or married filing separate returns) may be used by nonresident spouses with no Iowa-source income.

Military spouses please see the information on the Military Spouses Residency Relief Act.

Nonresidents / part-year residents stationed in Iowa

Military persons who are not residents of Iowa are required to file Iowa income tax returns if their all-source income meets the above requirements and their Iowa-source income is \$1,000 or more.

Nonresidents and part-year residents must file both the IA 1040 and the IA 126 with a complete copy of the federal return.

Nonresident Military Income

Beginning with tax year 2003, the following apply for Iowa as a result of federal legislation.

The nonresident military taxpayer does not include military pay on line 1 of the IA 1040 and also does not report it as Iowa income on the IA 126. The net result is a reduction of the tax rate on any other Iowa-source income.

In general, this applies only to active duty military and does not include the National Guard or reserve personnel.

Exceptions may exist if nonresident military are under active duty orders under Section 502(f) of Title 32 of the United States Code.

All income, excluding military pay, is included on the Iowa income tax return (IA 1040) and tax is initially calculated on all-source income. Once this is done, the nonresident or part-year resident turns to another Iowa form, the IA 126 Nonresident and Part-Year Resident Schedule. Only Iowa-source income is included on this form and will not include military pay when calculating the credit. That credit is entered on the IA 1040 and is designed to minimize the taxation of income by Iowa and the other state.

What income is subject to Iowa tax? (701 IAC 40.5)

Military pay to Iowa residents must be included on line 1 of the IA 1040 to the same extent it is included on the federal return regardless of where the person is stationed when it is received.

Other income earned by an Iowa resident stationed in or out of Iowa is also taxable to Iowa to the same extent it is taxable on the federal level. If any of that income is correctly taxed by another state, then Iowa allows an Out-of-State Tax Credit on the IA 1040. This credit is calculated on the IA 130 form, which must be included with the IA 1040 with a copy of the other state's return.

What income is not subject to Iowa tax?

Active duty pay

Members of the armed forces, armed forces military reserve, and the National Guard in an active duty status (as defined in Title 10 of the U.S. Code) can exclude pay received from the federal government for military service performed.

NOTE: Members who are employed full-time in the National Guard (as defined in Title 32 of the U.S. Code) are not considered in an active duty status, so their pay is not excluded from Iowa tax.

Include all income on line 1 with other W-2, 1099, or W-2G income. Qualifying military income is then deducted on line 24.

Combat zone pay

Income excluded by the federal government is also excluded for Iowa income tax purposes. For example, combat zone pay is excluded on the Iowa return because it is excluded for federal income tax purposes.

The federal Military Family Tax Relief Act of 2003 provides for a number of tax breaks related to military personnel. Iowa follows the federal treatment of the military adjustments to gross income.

The Internal Revenue Service website is your best source of qualifying combat zones and tax breaks related to military personnel.

Operation Iraqi Freedom, Operation New Dawn, Operation Noble Eagle, or Operation Enduring Freedom (701 IAC 40.61)

There is an income tax exemption for active duty pay received from a source other than the federal government by a person in the National Guard or armed forces military reserve for service performed on or after January 1, 2003, pursuant to military orders for Operation Iraqi Freedom, Operation New Dawn, Operation Noble Eagle, or Operation Enduring Freedom. The individual needs only to be called to active duty under the appropriate orders to qualify for the exemption of active duty pay. The individual does not have to be serving overseas to be eligible for the exemption, but can be serving in Iowa or elsewhere in the United States under the appropriate military orders and qualify for the exemption for active duty pay.

Note that prior to tax year 2011, if a person in the National Guard or military reserve was called to active duty pursuant to military orders for an operation or purpose other than the operations specified above, the active duty pay is not exempt from Iowa income tax. (701 IAC 40.61)

Include all income on line 1 with other W-2, 1099, or W-2G income. Qualifying military income is then deducted on line 24. If you file a paper return, include a copy of your orders. If you file electronically, keep a copy of your orders with your tax records in case the Department requests them at a later date.

Persian Gulf Conflict and/or Bosnia-Herzegovina Peacekeeping (701 IAC 40.40, 701 IAC 40.51)

There is an income tax exemption for active-duty pay received from a source other than the federal government by a person in the National Guard or armed forces military reserve for services performed on or after August 2, 1990, pursuant to military orders related to the Persian Gulf Conflict and/or for services performed on or after November 21, 1995, pursuant to military orders related to peacekeeping in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Military Student Loan Exemption (701 IAC 40.63)

Military student loan repayments included in federal adjusted gross income are exempt from Iowa income tax if the following criteria are met.

This exemption may be taken by persons in the:

- armed forces
- armed forces military reserve
- National Guard

The individual must be on active duty at the time of the loan repayment.

Include the loan repayment amount in line 1 and deduct it in line 24. (701 IAC 40.63)

Exclusion of Distributions from Retirement Plans by National Guard members and members of military reserve forces of the United States (701 IAC 40.58)

If a National Guard member or member of the military reserve is called to active state or federal duty and makes a withdrawal from a qualified retirement account of the member, the amount of the withdrawal is not subject to Iowa income tax or state tax penalty. If this income is reported as taxable pension income on line 9 of the Iowa return, enter that amount on line 24 of the Iowa 1040.

Deferral of Collection of State Income Tax

Please see information on the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act.

Forgiveness of Tax (701 IAC 39.11)

Iowa income tax is forgiven if:

- the person's federal income tax was forgiven because
- the deceased was killed in a combat zone, or
- the taxpayer is missing in action and presumed dead, or
- the deceased was killed outside the United States due to terrorist or military action while he/she was a military or civilian employee of the United States

Single status

Iowa income tax is forgiven for the tax year in which the individual was killed or was missing and presumed dead and for the tax year prior to the year of death.

Married / year of death

If the deceased was married at the time of death, all tax is forgiven for the year of death if the filing status is joint or married filing separately on the combined return for that tax year.

Married / prior year

All tax is forgiven if the deceased was married at the time of death and a joint return or a married filing separate return was filed for the year prior to death. Please note that if the deceased had filed using the married filing separately on the combined return status, only the state income tax attributable to the deceased will be forgiven. Prior-year returns cannot be amended to change the filing status. (701 IAC 39.11)

Return Due Date and Extensions (701 IAC 39.12, 701 IAC 39.14)

The usual filing deadline for Iowa income tax returns is April 30. If 90 percent of the tax due is paid by that time, the deadline is extended to October 31. No extension form is available or required.

Qualifying individuals are granted extensions under certain circumstances for filing returns and for other acts related to the Department. These are listed below.

Who qualifies for an extension?

- Individuals on active duty federal military service in the armed forces, armed forces military reserve, or National Guard who are deployed outside the United States
- A person in the military serving in support of those forces
- A spouse of a person listed above if they file jointly or separately on a combined return
- An eligible individual who was continuously hospitalized because of illness or injury in the combat zone

“ Other acts related to the Department” includes:

- Filing claims for refund for any tax administered by the Department
- Making tax payments other than withholding payments
- Filing appeals on the tax matters
- Filing other tax returns
- Performing other acts described in the Department’s rules

Extension Periods

In general, the additional time period for filing state returns and performing other acts is 180 days.

IRS Military Web Page

For further information about federal provisions, go to the Internal Revenue Service website at www.irs.gov

IOWA TAXPAYERS HAVE FOUR FILING OPTIONS FOR 2017

Year: 2017

	E-File with a tax preparer	Online E-File with approved vendors	Free E-File if qualified	Paper File
Iowa resident all of tax year	YES	YES	YES	YES
Part-year resident or nonresident	YES	YES	YES	YES
First-time Iowa filer	YES	YES	YES	YES
Filing status	ALL	ALL	ALL	ALL
Income	ANY	ANY	varies by vendor	ANY
Direct deposit of refunds	YES	YES	YES	YES

IOWANS PAID IN FOREIGN CURRENCY

Year: 2017

Iowa residents who are paid in foreign currency must convert the currency to U.S. dollars as was done for federal tax purposes.

MAILING ADDRESS FOR RETURNS AND PAYMENTS

Year: 2017

Mail to:

Iowa Income Tax - Document Processing
P.O. Box 9187
Des Moines IA 50306-9187

Electronic options are available for paying additional tax:

Credit / Debit Card

Free ePay (direct debit) through eFile & Pay



 Iowa Department of
REVENUE

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Welcome >

All error and informational messages will display at the top of the screen, below the title.

Login

Business Taxes:

Enter your BEN, select Business Taxes, and press CONTINUE.

Business eFile Number (BEN): (8 digit number mailed to you)

Business Taxes (Withholding, Sales, Use, LPG Fuel, and Motor Fuel)

**Individual Income/Corporation Income/
Consumer's Use (no permit) ePayments:**

Not enrolled? [Click here.](#)

Enrolled? Enter your BEN, select Individual Income/Corporation Income ePayments, and press CONTINUE.

Business eFile Number (BEN): (8 digit number mailed to you)

Individual Income/Corporation Income ePayments
(IA1040/IA1040ES; IA1120/IA1120ES)

CONTINUE

Direct Debit payment with the income tax return

- Your tax payment is made from your savings or checking account without having to write a check.
- You may be able to make a direct debit payment through your software when you file electronically.
- You may be able to schedule the payment for a future date.
- See our payment options for more information.

Pay with cash at MoneyGram locations

Make checks payable to "Treasurer - State of Iowa."

MILITARY SPOUSES RESIDENCY RELIEF ACT

Year: 2017

The federal Military Spouses Residency Relief Act (MSRRA) allows a military servicemember's spouse to keep a tax domicile throughout the marriage, even if the spouse moves into another state, so long as the spouse moves into the state to be with a servicemember who is in the state because of military orders.

The effective date is taxable years that begin on and after January 1, 2009.

Under the MSRRA, income from services you perform may be excluded from Iowa income tax if:

- your spouse is a member of the armed forces;
- your spouse is present in Iowa in compliance with military orders;
- you are present in Iowa solely to be with your spouse; and
- you and your spouse maintain your domicile in a state other than Iowa.

If you qualify for the MSRRA, income for services you perform while present in Iowa is sourced to your domicile state and not Iowa. Income for services you perform may include wages, salaries, and tips, as well as income from a business reported on a Schedule C. Other income you receive, such as interest and rental income, may be sourced to Iowa to the same extent it would be sourced to Iowa for any other nonresident.

This exclusion from state income tax is broader than the exclusion for service members themselves. Military servicemembers are also entitled to keep their residence under the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act for purposes of determining which state may tax their military pay; however, servicemembers may owe tax in the state where they are

stationed if they have non-military compensation or other income from sources within that state.

So while a state where a military servicemember is stationed may still continue to tax non-military compensation earned by a servicemember in the state, it will not be able to tax the compensation earned by the nonmilitary spouse if that spouse claims another state as their tax residence.

Iowa W-4

The IA W-4 includes information related to this federal law. If you claim this exclusion, check the appropriate box on the IA W-4, enter the state other than Iowa you are claiming as your state of domicile, and attach a copy of your spousal military identification card to the IA W-4 provided to your employer.

Filing Iowa Income Tax Returns

Spouses who qualify to claim this exclusion on their Iowa Income Tax Return should report all-source income on the IA 1040, but show no Iowa wages, salaries, tips, or Schedule C income on the IA 126. Enter the amount of credit from line 33, IA 126, on line 48, IA 1040.

Iowa income tax withheld should be entered on line 66 of the IA 1040; then complete the remainder of the IA 1040 to determine the amount of any refund that may be due.

NONRESIDENTS AND PART-YEAR RESIDENTS

Year: 2017

A nonresident or part-year resident of Iowa must complete the IA 1040 reporting the individual's total income, including income earned outside Iowa. The taxpayer is allowed adjustments to income, a federal tax deduction, and standard or itemized deductions on the same basis as if the taxpayer were a resident of Iowa.

The nonresident or part-year resident then completes a Schedule IA 126. On the IA 126, only Iowa income is reported and a percentage of Iowa income to total income is determined. The taxpayer receives a credit against the initial tax liability based on the percentage of income from outside Iowa. Therefore, the result of this credit is that only Iowa-source income is taxed.

Although non-Iowa income is used to calculate the initial tax liability at the appropriate tax rate, the non-Iowa income itself is not subject to tax. By using this method, Iowa taxes the Iowa-source income of nonresidents and part-year residents at the same rate it taxes Iowa residents. Iowa, like many states and the federal government, uses a graduated tax rate system based on level of income.

A nonresident of Iowa with all-source income of \$250,000 and \$10,000 of Iowa income, will use the same tax rate as an Iowa resident with \$250,000 of income to calculate their initial tax liability, rather than using the same tax rate as an Iowa resident with \$10,000 of total income.

NET OPERATING LOSSES

Year: 2017

Iowa net operating losses may be carried back two years, except for losses incurred in Presidentially-declared disaster areas (3-year carryback) and losses incurred by individuals engaged in farming (5-year carryback). See IA 123 (pdf) for the net operating loss schedule.

See line 24.

NONRESIDENTS WITH GAMBLING WINNINGS

Year: 2017

Complete the IA 1040, showing income from all sources, similar to your federal return.

Show gambling winnings on line 13.

Take eligible gambling losses on [IA Schedule A \(pdf\)](#).
Complete the return through line 47.

Then use the IA 126 (pdf) to determine your credit based upon the percentage of Iowa income to total income.
This credit is taken on line 48.

Include a copy of your federal return.

RECORD KEEPING

Year: 2017

Iowa income tax returns and all supporting documentation, including federal returns and all relevant schedules should be kept for at least 10 years after filing the return.

If you have unreported income or fraudulent filings, the statute of limitations for examination by the Department is unlimited.

REFUNDS MAY BE USED TO PAY DEBT

Year: 2017

The State of Iowa may take refunds to pay certain debts. This process is called offsetting refunds.

Debts that may be offset include:

- taxes owed the State of Iowa
- taxes owed the Internal Revenue Service
- unpaid child support
- overpayment of unemployment
- fines owed to counties
- unpaid college aid loans
- food assistance / SNAP overpayment
- FIP overpayment
- any other debt owed to an Iowa state or municipal agency

Innocent Spouse Relief

If you file a joint return, and there is an amount due, both you and your spouse are totally and equally liable for the entire debt. If you have an outstanding liability, jointly or individually, and you file a return and are due a refund, regardless if there is an existing

arrangement on the account by either party, these funds are still subject to being offset. However, there is a process to follow if you believe your spouse (or former spouse) is responsible for the debt in question.

Iowa follows the Federal IRS determination of innocent spouse relief. You should file IRS Form 8857 as soon as you become aware of a tax liability for which you believe only your spouse or former spouse should be held responsible. If relief is granted, you will be asked to provide your IRS Final Determination letter to request relief from your Iowa tax debt.

By requesting innocent spouse relief, you can be relieved of responsibility for paying tax, interest, and penalties if your spouse (or former spouse) improperly reported items or omitted items on your tax return. Generally, the tax, interest, and penalties that qualify for relief can only be collected from your spouse (or former spouse). However, you are jointly and individually responsible for any tax, interest, and penalties that do not qualify for relief.

Letter Sent to Taxpayer

When a refund is kept by the state to pay debt, a letter is sent to the taxpayer by the agency offsetting the money. For example, when a refund from an individual income tax return is used to pay back child support, the Department of Human Services will send a letter to the taxpayer.

More Than One Debt

A refund or payment may be taken to pay more than one debt; for instance, if a taxpayer owes College Aid money and also has an unpaid county fine. Each offsetting agency has up to 45 days to process their offset.

Remaining Refund

If an entire refund or payment is not needed to pay the debt, the remainder will be sent to the taxpayer. If direct deposit was requested, the remainder will be refunded by direct deposit.

ROUNDING TO WHOLE DOLLARS

Year: 2017

Use whole dollars to complete your return instead of dollars and cents. To round, drop amounts under 50 cents and increase amounts from 50 to 99 cents to the next dollar.

For example, \$129.49 becomes \$129 and \$235.50 becomes \$236.

If you need to add two or more amounts to enter on a line, add them together first, then round.

For example, if you received two W-2 forms, one showing wages of \$5,000.55 and the other for \$18,500.73, add them for a total of \$23,501.28. The amount you enter on line 1 of the IA 1040 would be \$23,501.

SERVICEMEMBERS CIVIL RELIEF ACT

Year: 2017

The Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (SCRA) is a federal law that, among other things, requires Iowa to allow a deferral of *collection* of state income tax if a servicemember's ability to pay is materially affected by their military service. The deferral lasts for only a period of up to 180 days after termination or release from military service. The SCRA only defers *collection* of income tax that has fallen due before or during military service. Servicemembers must still file their income tax returns, unless their duty to file is suspended by another authority.

Do You Qualify?

1.) You must be a "servicemember."

- Members of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, and commissioned corps of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and of the Public Health Service are servicemembers.
- Members of the National Guard and reserves are servicemembers *only if* those members are serving a call to active service authorized by the President or the Secretary of Defense for a period of more than 30 consecutive days.

2.) You must serve during a period of "military service."

- In the case of Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, a servicemember is serving in a period of military service if they are on "active duty."
- In the case of commissioned officers of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration or Public Health Service, military service requires "active service."
- In the case of members of the National Guard, military service includes service under a call to active service authorized by the President or the Secretary of Defense for a period of more than 30 consecutive days.

3.) You must be "materially affected" by your military service.

- The Department will consider all relevant facts and circumstances in determining whether servicemembers' ability to pay their income tax has been materially affected by their military service.

4.) You must be in "filing compliance."

- Servicemembers can receive a deferral of collection of income taxes only for periods in which they have filed an income tax return.

5.) You must file a written request for deferral.

- Servicemembers must make a written request for deferral of collection of income to the Department by completing the [Request for Deferral of Iowa Income Tax](#) form.
- Servicemembers must submit a copy of their orders with their Request for Deferral of Iowa Income Tax form.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

Year: 2017

Include all necessary supporting documentation and a copy of your federal return.

Place documents in the following order:

1. Check or Money Order
2. Payment Voucher (1040V)
3. W-2s / 1099s
4. IA 1040
5. Iowa schedules, forms, and supporting documentation
6. Copy of complete Federal return

Do not staple supporting documentation to the IA 1040.

Include all required schedules, even if the schedule results in zero dollars.

WHAT TO DO IF YOU DO NOT RECEIVE YOUR W-2

Year: 2017

Each year many Iowans do not get W-2s from their employers by the January 31 date required by the IRS.

If you have moved:

Contact your employer with your new address.

If you simply have not received it:

Contact your employer and try to find out why you have not received the W-2.

If you still do not receive it:

You may also call the IRS at 1-800-829-1040. They will work with you and explain the steps needed to receive a substitute W-2.

Iowa will accept a copy of the substitute W-2 filed with the IRS. However, the substitute W-2 may not show Iowa withholding. No credit for Iowa withholding can be given in this case unless you have pay stubs that show Iowa withholding.

If you need a W-2 from a previous year, here are some other possible options:

- Social Security Administration (SSA) - will provide copies of Forms W-2 for retirement purposes at no charge and for other than retirement purposes for a fee. Call 1-800-772-1213, or visit the SSA web site at www.ssa.gov for instructions on how to obtain wage information from the SSA.
- Internal Revenue Service (IRS) - will provide an exact copy of a previously filed and processed tax return with attachments (including the form W-2). You should complete Form 4506, Request for Copy of Tax Return, and mail it to the address listed in the instructions. A fee will be charged for each tax year requested.