

INSTRUCTIONS

IT 2210
Rev. 2/04

IT 2210 Line Instructions

Line 5 Enter your 2002 tax from the 2002 Ohio Form IT 1040, IT 1040EZ, IT 4708, or IT 1041. If you did not file a 2002 IT 1040, IT 1040EZ, IT 4708, or IT 1041, or if your 2002 return reflected a period of less than 12 months, do not complete this line; instead, enter the amount from line 2 on line 6.

Line 11 Multiply the amount on line 6 by the percentage indicated at the top of columns (a), (b), (c), and (d). However, if your income varied during the year (e.g., you operated a business of a seasonal nature), you may be able to lower the amount of your required payment for the due dates by using a different method, called the Annualized Income Installment Method. To use this method to figure your required installments, use the Annualized Income Worksheet in Part II of this form and enter the amounts from line 24 of the Worksheet in each column of Part 1, line 11. If you use the Worksheet for any payment due date, you must use it for all payment due dates.

Line 12 Enter the amount of cumulative tax withheld for 2003. You are considered to have had withheld one-fourth of the total amount withheld on each payment due date unless you show otherwise. For example, if your total Ohio income tax withheld for the year is \$1,000, you are considered to have had \$250 withheld for each payment due date, which on a cumulative basis is \$250, \$500, \$750, and \$1,000.

Line 17 The listed ratios are based upon the statutory interest rate (6% for 2003 and 4% for 2004) and the time during which the estimated payment was late. The general formula for computing the ratio is: Ratio = interest rate X numbers of days the payment is late/365. The listed ratios are computed from the payment due date at the top of each column to the following payment due date and apply **only** if the taxpayer either (1) never made the estimated payment or (2) made full payment on or after the following payment due date.

For example, the ratio in column (a) is computed by multiplying the interest rate (6%) times the number of days from the 4/16/03 estimated payment due date to the 6/15/03 estimated payment due date (61 days) and dividing by 365.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Ratio} &= \text{interest rate} \times \text{number of days late}/365 \\ \text{Ratio} &= .06 \times 61/365 = .010027\end{aligned}$$

Example 1 – Assume that the underpayment shown on line 16 for the 4/15/03 due date is \$1,000. Also assume that the taxpayer made no estimated payment during the period 4/15/03 through 6/15/03. The taxpayer will compute interest penalty for the period 4/16/03 through 6/15/03 by multiplying the underpayment shown on line 13, column (a) by the ratio .010027 shown on line 17, column (a):

$$\text{Interest penalty} = \$1,000 \times .010027 = \$10.03$$

However, if the taxpayer made **full** payment of the required estimated payment after the 4/15/03 due date but prior to the 6/15/03 payment due date, then the taxpayer should ignore the ratio shown on line 17 and recompute the ratio based upon the general formula. See Example 2.

Example 2 – Assume that the underpayment shown on line 16 for the 4/15/03 due date is \$1,000. Also assume that the taxpayer paid this full amount on 5/15/03 (which is after the 4/15/03 payment due date but prior to the next payment due date, 6/15/03). The taxpayer should calculate the ratio as follows:

Step 1. Determine the number of days from the date the payment was due (4/15/03) to the date the payment was paid (5/15/03) = 30 days

Step 2. Calculate the ratio using the following formula:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Ratio} &= \text{interest rate} \times \text{number of days late}/365 \\ \text{Ratio} &= .06 \times 30/365 = .004932\end{aligned}$$

The taxpayer should enter the recomputed ratio, .004932, on an attached sheet and then compute interest penalty for the period 4/16/03 through 5/15/03 by multiplying the underpayment by the recomputed ratio. This method applies **only** if the taxpayer actually made **full** payment of the required estimated payment after the due date but prior to the next payment due date. If the taxpayer made a partial payment after the due date, see Example 3, below.

Line 18 Multiply the ratio on line 17 by the respective underpayment on line 16. However, if a **partial payment** is made after the payment due date but prior to the next payment due date, ignore the ratio on line 17 and compute the interest penalty on the underpayment for the periods both before **and** after the partial payment using the following formula:

$$\text{Interest penalty} = \text{underpayment} \times \text{interest rate} \times \text{number of days late}/365$$

Example 3 – Assume that the underpayment shown on line 16 for 4/15/03 is \$1,000 and that the taxpayer paid \$600 of this amount on 5/15/03 (which is after the 4/15/03 payment due date but prior to the next payment due date of 6/15/03). The interest penalty for column (a) on line 18 should be calculated as follows:

Step 1. Determine the number of days from the 4/15/03 payment due date to the 5/15/03 date of the partial payment: 4/15/03 to 5/15/03 = 30 days.

Step 2. Calculate the interest penalty on the \$1,000 underpayment for the 30-day period from 4/15/03 to the 5/15/03 partial payment date using the formula:

$$\text{Interest Penalty} = \text{underpayment} \times \frac{\text{interest rate}}{\text{rate}} \times \frac{\text{number of days late}}{365}$$

$$\text{Interest penalty} = \$1,000 \times .06 \times 30/365 = \$4.93$$

Step 3. Determine the number of days from the 5/15/03 payment date to the next required due date of 6/15/03: 5/15/03 to 6/15/03 = 31 days.

Step 4. Calculate the interest penalty on the \$400 (\$1,000-\$600) underpayment for the 31-day period from 5/15/03 to 6/15/03 using the formula:

$$\text{Interest penalty} = \$400 \times .06 \times 31/365 = \$2.04$$

Step 5. Add the amounts determined in Steps 2 and 4 (\$4.93 + \$2.04 = \$6.97). This is the total interest penalty for the period 4/15/03 to 6/15/03.

Part II – Annualized Income Worksheet Instructions

Note: If you annualize for one period, you **must** annualize for **all** periods.

If your income varied during the taxable year, you may be able to lower or eliminate the amount of your required installment for one or more due dates by using the annualized income installment method. For example, an owner of a Christmas tree lot who receives most of his/her income toward the end of the year might benefit by using this method. The annualized income installment may be less than your installment under the regular method for one or more due dates, thereby lowering or eliminating the interest penalty for those due dates.

The following instructions provide basic information for the Annualized Income Worksheet. However, you may need to refer to your "Ohio Income Tax Return and Instructions" booklet for additional information regarding additions to Federal Adjusted Gross Income ("FAGI"), deductions from FAGI, and credits. Attach schedules and documentation as necessary to support the amounts reported.

The time periods listed in each column are **cumulative**. That is, the amounts in columns (b), (c) and (d) include amounts for all previous periods in the taxable year. Also, note that the ending dates of 5/31/01 and 8/31/01 for columns (b) & (c) do not reflect quarterly ending dates.

Lines 2 & 3 Refer to Schedule A of your 2003 Ohio Form IT 1040 and the related instructions. If in determining Ohio Adjusted Gross Income (OAGI) you made Schedule A adjustments to FAGI, enter the cumulative additions and cumulative deductions that apply to each period.

Line 10 Refer to Schedule B of your 2003 IT 1040 or IT 1041 and the instructions booklet to determine if the following credits apply to you: Retirement Income Credit, Lump Sum Retirement Income Credit, Senior Citizen Credit, Lump Sum Distribution Credit, the Child and Dependent Care Credit, Displaced Workers Job Training Credit, Political Campaign Contribution Credit and the Adoption Credit.

For the Retirement Income Credit and the Lump Sum Retirement Income Credit, which are credits based upon qualifying retirement income, you must **annualize** the qualifying income for the period by multiplying it by the appropriate annualization factor. For example, assume that John and Mary Brown are retired and file a joint return. Between 1/1/03 and 3/3/03 John and Mary received \$3,000 of income that qualified for the Retirement Income Credit. In determining their Retirement Income Credit for the period 1/1/03 to 3/31/03 (Column (a), John and Mary must multiply the qualifying income for that period by the line 5 annualization factor for that period ($\$3,000 \times 4 = \$12,000$). John and Mary may claim a credit of \$200 on line 10, column (a) because the \$12,000 annualized amount of qualifying retirement income is over \$8,000. (See the table in IT 1040 instructions booklet). If John and Mary had instead received \$2,500 of qualifying retirement income during the period 1/1/03 to 5/31/03, John

and Mary would multiply the qualifying income received during the period 1/1/03 to 5/31/03 by the line 5 annualization factor for column (b) $\$2,500 \times 2.4 = \$6,000$. John and Mary could claim a credit of \$130 on line 10, column (b) because the annualized amount of qualifying retirement income is over \$5,000 but not more than \$8,000.

If you received a "lump sum distribution" during a period, see the "Ohio Individual Income Tax Lump Sum Instruction" pamphlet to determine if you qualify for the Lump Sum Retirement Income Credit or the Lump Sum Distribution Credit. The pamphlet also provides instructions and examples on how to compute those credits.

If you (or your spouse if filing a joint return) attained age 65 prior to January 1, 2004, enter in each period the \$50 Senior Citizen Credit.

Line 14 Refer to the Joint Filing Credit instructions in your 2003 Ohio Form IT 1040. Compute the Joint Filing Credit (JFC) for a period only if in that period each spouse had at least \$500 of **annualized** OAGI excluding interest, dividends, royalties, rents, and capital gains. (Annualize the qualifying income for each period by multiplying it by the appropriate annualization factor for the period from line 5 of the Worksheet.) For each period to which the JFC applies, multiply the amount on line 13 of the Worksheet by the applicable JFC percentage. Determine the applicable JFC percentage for each period based upon **annualized** Ohio Taxable Income for the period shown on line 8 of this Worksheet.

Line 16 Refer to Schedules C, D, and E of your 2003 Ohio IT 1040 or IT 1041 and the related instructions from the 2003 instructions booklet to determine if these credits apply. You may claim the credit(s) for a period only if during that period you have income that qualifies for the credit.

If the Resident Credit applies to a period, multiply the amount on line 15 of this Worksheet by a fraction whose numerator is the portion of the OAGI for the period subjected to tax by another state or the District of Columbia. The denominator of the fraction is the annualized OAGI for the period. However, the resident credit cannot exceed the tax actually paid to other states. If the Nonresident/Part-Year Resident Credit applies, multiply the amount on line 15 of this Worksheet by a fraction whose numerator is the portion of the annualized OAGI for the period that was not earned or received in Ohio. The denominator for this fraction is the annualized OAGI for the period.

If the Nonrefundable Business Credit applies to a period, enter the amount from line 5 of Ohio Schedule E-2.

Line 17 If you qualified for and claimed the Refundable Business Credits on your 2003 Ohio IT 1040, line 20; or IT 1041, line 15; or IT 4708, line 16; enter in each column of this line the total credit claimed.