

CHAPTER 41
DETERMINATION OF TAXABLE INCOME
[Prior to 12/17/86, Revenue Department[730]]

701—41.1(422) Verification of deductions required. Deductions from gross income, otherwise allowable, will not be allowed in cases where the department requests the taxpayer to furnish information sufficient to enable it to determine the validity and correctness of such deductions, until such information is furnished. For taxpayers using an electronic data interchange process or technology also see 701—subrule 11.4(4).

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.25.

701—41.2(422) Federal rulings and regulations. In determining whether “taxable income,” “net operating loss deduction” or any other deductions are computed for federal tax purposes under, or have the same meaning as provided by, the Internal Revenue Code, the department will use applicable rulings and regulations that have been duly promulgated by the commissioner of internal revenue, unless the director has created rules and regulations or has exercised discretionary powers as prescribed by statute which calls for an alternative method for determining “taxable income,” “net operating loss deduction” or any other deduction, or unless the department finds that an applicable internal revenue ruling or regulation is unauthorized according to the Iowa Code.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 422.7 and 422.9.

701—41.3(422) Federal income tax deduction and federal refund. Federal income taxes paid or accrued during the tax year are a permissible deduction for Iowa income tax purposes, adjusted by any federal refunds received or accrued during the tax year. Taxpayers who are not on an accrual basis of accounting shall deduct their federal income taxes in the year paid.

41.3(1) Federal income tax deduction. The federal income tax deduction for cash basis taxpayers equals the sum of the following:

a. The entire amount of federal income tax withheld during the taxable year from compensation of the taxpayer. Where a husband and wife file separate returns or separately on a combined Iowa return, the actual federal income tax withheld from wages earned by either spouse or both spouses must be deducted by each in accordance with wage statement(s) and may not be prorated between the spouses.

b. Tax paid at any time during the taxable year on a filing of federal estimated tax or on any amendment to such filing. Where a husband and wife file separate Iowa returns or separately on a combined Iowa return, the federal estimated tax payments made in the tax year shall be prorated between the spouses by the ratio of each spouse’s income not subject to withholding to the total income not subject to withholding of both spouses, including the federal estimated tax payment made in January of the tax year which was made for the prior tax year. If an estimated tax payment or portion of the payment is made for self-employment tax, then the spouse who has earned the self-employment income shall report the amount of estimated tax designated as self-employment tax. The federal tax deduction for the tax year does not include the self-employment tax paid through the federal estimated payments made in the tax year. In addition, the federal tax deduction does not include the additional .9 percent Medicare tax computed under Section 3101(b)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2013. However, one-half of the self-employment tax paid in the tax year is deductible in computing federal adjusted gross income pursuant to Section 164(f) of the Internal Revenue Code, so this self-employment tax is also deductible in computing net income. If an estimated tax payment or portion of the payment is made for the federal net investment income tax computed under Section 1411 of the Internal Revenue Code for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2013, see paragraph 41.3(1) “f” on how the federal net income tax should be prorated between spouses.

c. Any additional federal tax on a prior federal return paid during the taxable year. Where a husband and wife file separately or separately on a combined Iowa return, additional federal tax paid shall be prorated between the spouses by the ratio of net income reported by each spouse to total net income of both spouses in the year for which the additional federal tax was paid. If additional federal tax

paid includes federal self-employment tax, then that amount of self-employment tax shall be deducted by the spouse who earned the self-employment income. Any federal tax paid for a tax year in which an Iowa individual income tax return was not required to be filed is not allowed as a deduction in the year the federal taxes were paid. If additional federal tax paid includes the federal net investment income tax computed under Section 1411 of the Internal Revenue Code for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2013, see paragraph 41.3(1)“f” on how the federal net income tax should be prorated between spouses.

EXAMPLE 1. Individual A earned \$8,500 in income for the 2004 tax year and paid \$200 in federal tax with the filing of the federal return in 2005. Individual A was not required to file an Iowa return for 2004 because the Iowa net income was under \$9,000. Individual A cannot claim a deduction for the \$200 in federal tax paid on the 2005 Iowa return because an Iowa return was not required to be filed for the 2004 tax year.

EXAMPLE 2. Individual B moved into Iowa on January 1, 2005, and filed an initial Iowa individual income tax return for the 2005 tax year. Individual B paid \$1,000 in additional federal income tax with the filing of the 2004 federal income tax return in 2005. Individual B cannot claim a deduction for the \$1,000 in federal tax paid on the 2005 Iowa return because an Iowa return was not filed for the 2004 tax year.

d. The earned income credit computed under Section 32 of the Internal Revenue Code and the additional child tax credit computed under Section 24(d) of the Internal Revenue Code, to the extent that these credits reduce the federal income tax liability on the prior federal return filed during the taxable year. Where a husband and wife file separately or separately on a combined Iowa return, the earned income credit and the additional child tax credit shall be prorated between the spouses by the ratio of net income reported by each spouse to total net income of both spouses in the year for which these credits were claimed.

EXAMPLE: Individual A filed a 2003 federal income tax return reporting a tax liability of \$2,000. Individual A had \$500 of federal income tax withheld and \$2,500 of earned income credit. Individual A can deduct \$500 as a federal income tax deduction on the Iowa return for 2003 and \$1,500 as a federal tax deduction on the Iowa return for 2004, since the federal tax deduction is limited to the extent it reduced the federal income tax liability.

e. The motor vehicle fuel tax credit computed under Section 34 of the Internal Revenue Code for the taxable year. Where a husband and wife file separately or separately on a combined Iowa return, the motor vehicle fuel tax credit shall be prorated between the spouses by the ratio of net income reported by each spouse to total net income of both spouses in the year for which these credits were claimed.

EXAMPLE: Individual B filed a 2003 federal income tax return reporting a tax liability of \$1,500. Individual B paid \$1,000 in federal estimated tax during 2003 and claimed a \$400 motor vehicle fuel tax credit on the 2003 federal return. Individual B can deduct \$1,400 as a federal income tax deduction on the Iowa return for 2003.

f. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2013, the federal net investment income tax, also known as the unearned income Medicare contribution tax, computed under Section 1411 of the Internal Revenue Code. The federal net investment income tax is computed on the lesser of net investment income for the tax year or the excess of the modified adjusted gross income for the tax year over a threshold amount.

Where a married couple file separate returns or separately on a combined Iowa return, the federal net investment income tax, if computed on net investment income, shall be prorated between the spouses by the ratio of net investment income reported by each spouse to total net investment income of both spouses in the year for which the federal net investment income tax was paid. Where a married couple file separate returns or separately on a combined Iowa return, the federal net investment income tax, if computed on the excess of modified adjusted gross income over a threshold amount, shall be prorated between the spouses by the ratio of net income reported by each spouse to total net income of both spouses in the year for which the federal net investment income tax was paid.

41.3(2) Federal income tax refunds.

a. Any refund of federal income tax received during the taxable year must be used to reduce the amount deducted for federal income tax to the extent the refunded amount was deducted on the

Iowa return in a prior year. When a husband and wife file separately or separately on a combined Iowa return, the federal income tax refund to be reported shall be prorated between the spouses by the ratio of net income reported by each spouse to total net income reported by both spouses. If an amount of self-employment tax is required to be added back to Iowa net income, then the spouse who earned the self-employment income which generated the self-employment tax shall report that amount as an addition to net income. Any federal tax refund received for a tax year in which an Iowa individual income tax return was not required to be filed is not required to be reported in the year the federal refund was received.

EXAMPLE 1: Individual A earned \$7,500 in income for the 2004 tax year and had \$1,000 in federal income tax withheld. Individual A received a refund of the entire \$1,000 federal tax withheld with the filing of the federal return in 2005. Individual A was not required to file an Iowa return for 2004 because the Iowa net income was under \$9,000. Individual A does not have to report the \$1,000 federal refund received on the 2005 Iowa return because an Iowa return was not required to be filed for the 2004 tax year.

EXAMPLE 2: Individual B moved into Iowa on July 1, 2005, and filed an initial Iowa individual income tax return for the 2005 tax year. Individual B received a \$2,000 federal income tax refund with the filing of the 2004 federal income tax return in 2005. Individual B does not have to report the \$2,000 federal refund on the 2005 Iowa return because an Iowa return was not filed for the 2004 tax year.

b. Any portion of the federal refund received due to the earned income credit computed under Section 32 of the Internal Revenue Code or the additional child tax credit computed under Section 24(d) of the Internal Revenue Code does not have to be reported on the Iowa return. However, any portion of the federal refund received due to the motor vehicle fuel tax credit computed under Section 34 of the Internal Revenue Code does have to be reported on the Iowa return.

EXAMPLE 1: Individual A filed a 2003 federal income tax return reporting a tax liability of \$2,000. Individual A had \$500 of federal income tax withheld and \$2,500 of earned income credit and received a federal income tax refund of \$1,000 after filing the return in 2004. Individual A does not have to report the \$1,000 federal refund on the Iowa return for 2004, since the refund resulted from the earned income credit.

EXAMPLE 2: Individual B filed a 2003 federal income tax return reporting a tax liability of \$500. Individual B had \$1,000 of federal income tax withheld and \$1,000 of earned income credit and received a federal income tax refund of \$1,500 after filing the return in 2004. Individual B must report a \$500 federal refund on the Iowa return for 2004, since the portion of the refund relating to the earned income credit does not have to be reported.

EXAMPLE 3: Individual C filed a 2003 federal income tax return reporting a tax liability of \$1,000. Individual C paid \$900 in federal estimated tax and claimed a \$400 federal motor vehicle fuel tax credit and received a federal refund of \$300 after filing the return in 2004. Individual C must report the \$300 federal refund on the Iowa return for 2004, since the refund resulted from the motor vehicle fuel tax credit.

c. Any portion of the federal refund received due to the first-time homebuyer credit computed under Section 36 of the Internal Revenue Code does not have to be reported on the Iowa return. Similarly, any recapture of the credit under Section 36(f) of the Internal Revenue Code is not allowed as a deduction for federal taxes paid.

EXAMPLE: Individual A filed a 2008 federal income tax return reporting a tax liability of \$1,000. Individual A had \$1,200 of federal tax withheld and \$7,500 of first-time homebuyer credit and received a federal income tax refund of \$7,700 after filing the return in 2009. Individual A must report a \$200 federal refund on the Iowa return for 2009, since the portion of the federal refund relating to the first-time homebuyer credit does not have to be reported. The \$500 of federal taxes that will be recaptured and paid for each year on the federal income tax return for 2009-2023 in accordance with Section 36(f) of the Internal Revenue Code will not be allowed as a deduction on the Iowa return for federal taxes paid.

41.3(3) *Federal income tax deduction—part-year residents.*

a. For tax years beginning on or before December 31, 1981, the federal income tax deduction attributable to Iowa by part-year residents shall be determined by multiplying the federal tax paid or

accrued for the entire taxable year by a fraction, the numerator of which is the Iowa net income and the denominator of which is the federal adjusted gross income except that the taxpayer can deduct actual federal income tax withheld on that income subject to withholding which was earned while the taxpayer was an Iowa resident if the federal tax withheld on the Iowa income is separately shown on the wage statement(s) of the taxpayer.

b. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1982, the federal income tax deduction attributable to Iowa by part-year residents shall be the same deduction as is available for resident taxpayers.

41.3(4) *Federal income tax deduction—nonresidents.*

a. For tax years beginning on or before December 31, 1981, the federal income tax deduction attributable to Iowa by nonresidents shall be determined by multiplying the federal tax paid or accrued for the entire taxable year by a fraction, the numerator of which is the Iowa net income and denominator of which is the federal adjusted gross income.

If separate Iowa nonresident returns are filed by a husband and wife who filed a joint federal return, each spouse's Iowa adjusted gross income must be divided by the total federal net income of both spouses in order to compute a ratio that can be used to determine the federal tax deduction attributable to each spouse. In any event, the ratio including the combined ratio of husband and wife cannot exceed 100 percent.

Federal income taxes paid during the taxable year on prior years' federal income tax returns will not be allowable on the nonresident return for the taxable year unless Iowa returns were filed for the prior years for which the federal taxes were paid.

Any federal income tax, either paid by a nonresident or withheld from their compensation, which is later refunded to the taxpayer, shall be included as Iowa income by the nonresident for the year the refund is received, in the same portion that such federal tax was deducted by the nonresident in a prior Iowa income tax return.

b. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1982, the federal income tax deduction attributable to Iowa by nonresidents of Iowa shall be the same deduction as is available for resident taxpayers.

41.3(5) *Federal rebate received in 2001.* Rescinded IAB 10/16/13, effective 11/20/13.

41.3(6) *Federal rate reduction credit and the federal income tax deduction for the 2002 tax year.* Rescinded IAB 10/16/13, effective 11/20/13.

41.3(7) *Federal rebate received in 2008.* For tax years beginning in the 2008 calendar year, the federal tax rebate or advanced refund of federal income tax provided to certain individuals in 2008 pursuant to the federal Economic Stimulus Act of 2008 is not to be included as part of an individual's federal income tax refund for the individual's federal tax deduction for Iowa individual income tax purposes.

EXAMPLE. Frank and Jane Casey received a federal refund of \$1,300 in March 2008 from federal income tax that had been deducted on their 2007 Iowa individual income tax return. Frank and Jane also received a \$1,200 federal rebate in June 2008. When Frank and Jane file their 2008 Iowa return, they must report a federal income tax refund of \$1,300. However, they are not required to include as part of the federal income tax refund shown on their 2008 Iowa return the \$1,200 federal rebate they received in June 2008.

41.3(8) *Federal rate reduction credit and the federal income tax deduction for the 2009 tax year.* For tax years beginning in the 2009 calendar year, the tax reduction credit or the advanced refund of federal income tax provided to certain individuals pursuant to the federal Economic Stimulus Act of 2008 is to be included as part of an individual's federal income tax refund for Iowa individual income tax purposes. The tax reduction credit was also referred to as the federal rebate when it was refunded to some taxpayers during the 2008 calendar year. This subrule does not apply to those taxpayers who received the federal rebate in the 2008 calendar year.

EXAMPLE: When Fred and Barbara Jones completed their 2008 federal income tax return, they received the benefit of a rate reduction credit of \$1,200, which resulted in the Browns' receiving a

federal income tax refund of \$1,300 in May 2009. Fred and Barbara need to report the entire \$1,300 refund of federal income tax when they complete their Iowa income tax return for 2009.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.9 as amended by 2008 Iowa Acts, House File 2417.

[**ARC 8589B**, IAB 3/10/10, effective 4/14/10; **ARC 1101C**, IAB 10/16/13, effective 11/20/13; **ARC 1303C**, IAB 2/5/14, effective 3/12/14; **ARC 1665C**, IAB 10/15/14, effective 11/19/14]

701—41.4(422) Optional standard deduction. An optional standard deduction is provided on the Iowa individual income tax return for both residents and nonresidents. In the case of married taxpayers filing separate returns or separately on the combined return, if one spouse takes the optional standard deduction, the other spouse must also take the optional standard deduction. The standard deduction claimed by the taxpayer may not exceed the taxpayer's income before the standard deduction.

A taxpayer has the option of itemizing deductions or of using the optional standard deduction on the Iowa return, regardless of the deduction method used on the federal return.

For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1990, the optional standard deduction amounts are indexed or increased for inflation by the cumulative standard deduction factor. The cumulative standard deduction factor is described in rule 701—38.12(422).

41.4(1) *Direct charitable contribution for individuals claiming the optional standard deduction.* Rescinded IAB 3/26/08, effective 4/30/08.

41.4(2) Reserved.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 422.4 and 422.9.

701—41.5(422) Itemized deductions. Deductions may be itemized on the Iowa return to the same extent that they are allowable on the federal return with the following exceptions:

41.5(1) To the extent that Iowa income taxes were included in itemized deductions allowable for federal income tax purposes, they must be subtracted from the itemized deductions to be deducted on the Iowa return.

41.5(2) For the tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2004, and before January 1, 2008, and for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2010, but before January 1, 2014, the itemized deduction for state sales and use taxes is allowed on the Iowa return only if the taxpayer elected to deduct state sales and use taxes as an itemized deduction in lieu of the deduction for state income taxes on the federal return under Section 164 of the Internal Revenue Code.

If the taxpayer elected to deduct state income taxes as an itemized deduction on the federal return, taxpayer cannot claim an itemized deduction for state sales and use taxes on the Iowa return. In addition, if taxpayer claimed the standard deduction in accordance with Section 63 of the Internal Revenue Code on the federal return, taxpayer cannot claim an itemized deduction for state sales and use taxes on the Iowa return.

If the taxpayer is allowed to deduct state sales and use taxes as an itemized deduction on the Iowa return, taxpayer cannot claim an itemized deduction on the Iowa return for either the school district surtax imposed under Iowa Code section 257.21 or the emergency medical services income surtax imposed under Iowa Code chapter 422D.

41.5(3) Adoption expense deduction. Unreimbursed amounts paid by the taxpayer in the adoption of a child if placed by an adoption service provider under Iowa Code chapter 600, which exceed 3 percent of the taxpayer's net income, or the combined net income of a husband and wife in the case of married taxpayers filing a joint return, will be allowed as a deduction in the year paid. Qualifying expenses include all medical, hospital, legal fees, welfare agency fees, and all other costs relating to the adoption of a child. Those expenses claimed for adoption purposes may not be claimed elsewhere on the individual income tax return for tax years beginning before January 1, 2014. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2014, an adoption tax credit equal to certain qualified adoption expenses can be claimed in accordance with rule 701—42.52(422), but the expenses claimed for the credit cannot be allowed as a deduction under this subrule.

EXAMPLE: The Joneses, a married couple whose combined net income for 2014 is \$100,000, incur \$6,000 of qualified adoption expenses and claim a \$2,500 adoption tax credit in accordance with rule

701—42.52(422). The amount of expenses in excess of 3 percent of their combined net income is \$3,000. Since the taxpayers claimed a \$2,500 adoption tax credit, only \$500 of expenses is eligible for the deduction.

41.5(4) Deduction for expenses for the care of certain disabled relatives.

a. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1983, a deduction from net income may be taken for expenses incurred by a taxpayer for care of a disabled person who is unable to live independently. Such care must be provided in the home in which the taxpayer resides throughout the year. A person is considered to be incapable of living independently if as a result of a physical or mental defect the person is incapable of caring for the person's hygienical or nutritional needs or requires the full-time attention of another person for personal safety or the safety of others. The fact that an individual, by reason of a physical or mental defect, is unable to engage in any substantial gainful activity, or is unable to perform the normal household functions of a homemaker or to care for minor children, does not of itself establish that the individual is physically or mentally incapable of self-care. An individual who is physically handicapped or is mentally defective, and for such reason requires the constant attention of another person, is considered to be physically or mentally incapable of self-care.

To qualify for the deduction, in addition to being disabled, the person must be the grandchild, child, parent or grandparent of the taxpayer or the taxpayer's spouse, and

- (1) Be receiving medical assistance benefits under Iowa Code chapter 249A; or
- (2) Be eligible to receive such benefits under the income and resource levels established in Iowa Code chapter 239B; or
- (3) Would be eligible to receive such benefits if living in a health-care facility licensed under Iowa Code chapter 135C.

Expenses incurred for a taxpayer's disabled spouse do not qualify for the deduction.

b. The deductible amount is limited to \$5,000 for each disabled person cared for in the taxpayer's home and the expenses must not be otherwise deductible as a deduction from net income under Iowa Code section 422.9.

c. Qualifying expenses include a proportionate share of food expenses as well as amounts spent directly on the disabled person for such items as clothing, medical care, dental care and transportation.

Medical expenses incurred for a disabled relative, which are eliminated from federal itemized deductions because of the federal adjusted gross income percentage limitation, may be included in the deduction for expenses incurred for the care of the disabled relative providing the other requirements are met. Following are examples to illustrate the portion of medical expenses incurred which would be deductible.

EXAMPLE 1. Mr. and Mrs. Smith care for Mrs. Smith's mother in their home. Mrs. Smith's mother is physically unable to live independently and qualifies for medical assistance benefits under Iowa Code chapter 249A. Mr. and Mrs. Smith paid medical expenses of \$1,500 for themselves and \$500 for Mrs. Smith's mother. The medical expenses for Mrs. Smith's mother are includable as federal itemized deductions. Mr. and Mrs. Smith's federal adjusted gross income is \$20,000. For 1983, the federal deduction for medical expenses would be \$1,000 (\$2,000 minus 5 percent of \$20,000 or \$1,000). Since the deductible amount for federal tax purposes is \$1,000 or 50 percent of the total medical expenses of Mr. and Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Smith's mother, there remains 50 percent of the \$500 expense for Mrs. Smith's mother (or \$250) which can be included in the Iowa deduction for a disabled relative.

EXAMPLE 2. Mr. and Mrs. Smith's medical expenses were \$400 and Mrs. Smith's mother's expenses were \$200. None of the \$600 in expenses would be deductible as a federal itemized deduction but the mother's \$200 in expenses would be includable in the Iowa deduction for expenses incurred for a disabled relative.

d. Expenses not directly related to care of a disabled relative are not deductible. This category includes rent, mortgage interest, utilities, house insurance and taxes. Such expenses would be incurred without the disabled relative in the home and unless an expense can be directly attributed to the disabled relative, it may not be deducted.

e. In the event that the person being cared for is receiving assistance benefits under Iowa Code chapter 239B, the expenses qualifying for deduction shall be the net difference between the expenses

actually incurred in caring for the person which are not otherwise deductible as a deduction to net income and the assistance benefits under Iowa Code chapter 239B. Iowa Code chapter 239B covers family investment program payments.

f. In order to claim a deduction for expenses for care of a disabled relative, a schedule of qualifying expenses must be provided with the tax return as well as a statement from a qualified physician certifying that the disabled individual is unable to live independently. Such certification must be filed with the tax return in the initial year for the deduction and every third year thereafter.

41.5(5) Rescinded IAB 5/6/09, effective 6/10/09.

41.5(6) Rescinded IAB 11/24/04, effective 12/29/04.

41.5(7) Deduction of multipurpose vehicle registration fee. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1992, and before January 1, 2005, individuals who itemize deductions for Iowa income tax purposes may claim a deduction for 60 percent of the amount of the registration fee paid for a multipurpose vehicle under Iowa Code section 321.124, subsection 3, paragraph “h.” “Multipurpose vehicle” means a motor vehicle designed to carry not more than ten people and constructed either on a truck chassis or with special features for occasional off-road operation. The registration certificate for a multipurpose vehicle has the letters “MV” printed next to the word “style” on the certificate.

This subrule applies only to model year 1992 and older model year multipurpose vehicles. The registration fees for multipurpose vehicles for the 1993 model year and for model years after 1993 are the same as for other motor vehicles where the fees for newer model year vehicles are based on the value and weight of the vehicle. In order to qualify for this deduction, no part of the multipurpose vehicle registration fee may have been deducted as an itemized deduction under Section 164 of the Internal Revenue Code or as an ordinary and necessary business expense.

See also subrule 41.5(9), which provides for the deduction for registration fees for older motor vehicles. Subrule 41.5(7) also applies to multipurpose vehicles to the extent those vehicles are for the 1993 model year or for model years after 1993.

For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2005, the itemized deduction for Iowa income tax for multipurpose vehicle registration fees is the same as allowed under Section 164 of the Internal Revenue Code for federal tax purposes.

41.5(8) Medical expense deduction limitation. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1996, to the extent that a taxpayer has a medical care expense deduction on the federal return under Section 213 of the Internal Revenue Code, the taxpayer must compute the medical care expense deduction on the Iowa return by excluding those health insurance premiums deducted in computing net income in accordance with Iowa Code subsection 422.7(29) and rule 701—40.48(422).

41.5(9) Deduction of older motor vehicle registration fee. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2002, and before January 1, 2005, individuals who itemize deductions for Iowa income tax purposes may claim a deduction for 60 percent of the annual registration fee paid for certain older motor vehicles. This deduction applies to a 1994 model year vehicle or a newer model year vehicle that is nine model years old or older. This deduction also applies to a 1993 or older motor vehicle which has been transferred to a new owner or to a 1993 or older model vehicle that was brought into Iowa on or after January 1, 2002. However, the deduction otherwise allowed pursuant to this subrule is not allowed to the extent that the vehicle was used in the taxpayer’s trade or business so that the deduction for the registration of the vehicle has already been allowed in the computation of Iowa net income.

For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2005, the itemized deduction for Iowa income tax for older motor vehicle registration fees is the same as allowed under Section 164 of the Internal Revenue Code for federal tax purposes.

41.5(10) Additional first-year depreciation allowance. For tax periods ending on or after September 10, 2001, any federal itemized deductions that are determined based on a percentage of a taxpayer’s federal adjusted gross income may have to be adjusted for Iowa tax purposes. These itemized deductions for Iowa individual tax purposes are based on federal adjusted gross income as adjusted by the disallowance of the additional first-year depreciation allowance authorized in Section 168(k) of the Internal Revenue Code as described in rule 701—40.60(422).

EXAMPLE: Mr. and Mrs. Jones reported \$50,000 in federal adjusted gross income on their 2002 federal income tax return. Mr. and Mrs. Jones paid medical expenses of \$5,000 for 2002, but could only claim an itemized deduction for medical expenses for federal tax purposes equal to \$1,250, or to the extent the medical expenses exceeded 7.5 percent of their federal adjusted gross income (\$50,000 times 7.5% = \$3,750. \$5,000 - \$3,750 = \$1,250). Mr. and Mrs. Jones reported a \$5,000 increase in Iowa adjusted gross income due to the disallowance of additional first-year depreciation on their Iowa return for 2002. Mr. and Mrs. Jones can claim an itemized deduction on the 2002 Iowa return for medical expenses of \$875, or to the extent the medical expenses exceeded 7.5 percent of their adjusted gross income for Iowa purposes of \$55,000 (\$55,000 times 7.5% = \$4,125. \$5,000 - \$4,125 = \$875).

41.5(11) Charitable contributions made in January 2005 for relief of victims of the Indian Ocean tsunami. For cash contributions made after December 31, 2004, and before February 1, 2005, to charitable organizations for the purpose of helping victims of the Indian Ocean tsunami, the taxpayer may claim this contribution as an itemized deduction on the 2004 Iowa income tax return if the taxpayer elected to claim this contribution as an itemized deduction on the 2004 federal tax return. If the taxpayer elected to claim the cash contribution made in January 2005 as an itemized deduction on the 2005 federal tax return, then it must be claimed as an itemized deduction on the 2005 Iowa return.

41.5(12) Medical expense deduction for certain unreimbursed expenses relating to a human organ transplant. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2005, a taxpayer who claims a deduction for unreimbursed travel and lodging expenses relating to a human organ transplant in accordance with rule 701—40.66(422) cannot claim an itemized deduction for medical expenses under Section 213(d) of the Internal Revenue Code for these same expenses for Iowa tax purposes.

41.5(13) Charitable contributions relating to the injured veterans grant program. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2006, a taxpayer who claims a deduction for contributions to the injured veterans grant program in accordance with 701—subrule 40.68(2) cannot claim an itemized deduction for charitable contributions under Section 170 of the Internal Revenue Code for the same contribution for Iowa tax purposes.

41.5(14) Charitable contributions relating to school tuition organizations. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2006, a taxpayer who claims a school tuition organization tax credit in accordance with rule 701—42.32(422) cannot claim an itemized deduction for charitable contributions under Section 170 of the Internal Revenue Code for the amount of the contribution to the school tuition organization for Iowa tax purposes.

41.5(15) Charitable contributions relating to the charitable conservation contribution tax credit. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2008, a taxpayer who claims a charitable conservation contribution tax credit in accordance with rule 701—42.40(422) cannot claim an itemized deduction for charitable contributions for the amount of the contribution for which the tax credit is claimed. See 701—subrule 42.40(2) for examples illustrating how this subrule is applied.

41.5(16) Charitable contributions relating to the endow Iowa tax credit. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2010, a taxpayer who claims an endow Iowa tax credit in accordance with rule 701—42.24(15I,422) cannot claim an itemized deduction for charitable contributions under Section 170 of the Internal Revenue Code for the amount of the contribution for which the tax credit is claimed for Iowa tax purposes.

41.5(17) Charitable contributions relating to the from farm to food donation tax credit. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2014, a taxpayer who claims a from farm to food donation tax credit in accordance with rule 701—42.51(422,85GA,SF452) cannot claim an itemized deduction for charitable contributions under Section 170 of the Internal Revenue Code for the amount of the contribution for which the tax credit is claimed for Iowa tax purposes.

41.5(18) Charitable contributions relating to the Iowa education savings plan trust. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2016, certain qualifying organizations may establish Iowa education savings plan trust accounts as participants, as described in Iowa Code chapter 12D. Taxpayers may make charitable contributions to such qualifying organizations so that the organization can deposit the contribution into the organization's Iowa education savings plan trust account. However, for Iowa income tax purposes, a taxpayer must add back any portion of the federal charitable contribution

deduction allowed for a contribution to a qualifying organization, to the extent that the taxpayer designated that any part of such contribution be used for the direct benefit of the taxpayer's dependent or for the benefit of any other specific person chosen by the taxpayer.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.7 and section 422.9 as amended by 2014 Iowa Acts, House File 2468.

[**ARC 7761B**, IAB 5/6/09, effective 6/10/09; **ARC 8589B**, IAB 3/10/10, effective 4/14/10; **ARC 8702B**, IAB 4/21/10, effective 5/26/10; **ARC 9820B**, IAB 11/2/11, effective 12/7/11; **ARC 1101C**, IAB 10/16/13, effective 11/20/13; **ARC 1138C**, IAB 10/30/13, effective 12/4/13; **ARC 1665C**, IAB 10/15/14, effective 11/19/14; **ARC 3664C**, IAB 2/28/18, effective 4/4/18; **ARC 3749C**, IAB 4/11/18, effective 5/16/18]

701—41.6(422) Itemized deductions—separate returns by spouses. Where both spouses itemize deductions, the deductions must be divided between them in the ratio that each spouse's separate Iowa net income bears to the total Iowa net income of both spouses unless each spouse can show that the spouse paid for or is entitled to accrue the deductions. It will be presumed that the deductions are paid by both spouses and must be prorated if the deductions were paid from a joint checking account of both spouses. In any event, all itemized deductions must either be prorated between spouses or must be specifically deducted by the spouse that paid for the deductions. No combinations of the two methods will be permitted.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.9.

701—41.7(422) Itemized deductions—part-year residents.

41.7(1) Rescinded IAB 3/26/08, effective 4/30/08.

41.7(2) For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1982, itemized deductions attributable to Iowa by part-year residents shall be the itemized deductions allowable for resident taxpayers.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 422.7, 422.8 and 422.9.

701—41.8(422) Itemized deductions—nonresidents.

41.8(1) Rescinded IAB 3/26/08, effective 4/30/08.

41.8(2) For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1982, itemized deductions attributable to Iowa by nonresidents shall be the itemized deductions available for resident taxpayers.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 422.5, 422.7 and 422.9.

701—41.9(422) Annualizing income. Where a taxpayer is required to annualize income for federal income tax purposes the taxpayer must also annualize on the Iowa return.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.7.

701—41.10(422) Income tax averaging. There is no provision in the Iowa Code which allows income tax averaging.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 422.7 and 422.5.

701—41.11(422) Reduction in state itemized deductions for certain high-income taxpayers. For tax years beginning after December 31, 1990, the itemized deductions for certain high-income taxpayers are reduced for federal income tax purposes by the lesser of 3 percent of the excess of adjusted gross income (AGI) over the applicable amount, or 80 percent of the amount of itemized deductions otherwise allowable for the taxable year. For 1991, the applicable amount is \$100,000 (\$50,000 in the case of a married person filing a separate federal return). The applicable amount is to be increased each tax year to reflect inflation in the taxable years after 1991. For example, for 1995 the applicable amount is \$114,700 (\$57,350 in the case of a married person filing a separate return). This reduction in itemized deductions for certain high-income taxpayers applies for Iowa individual income tax purposes for the same tax years that the provision applies for federal income tax purposes. The following subrules clarify how the reduction in itemized deductions is to be determined on the Iowa individual income tax return:

41.11(1) Itemized deduction worksheet (Form 41-104). High-income taxpayers who are itemizing deductions on the Iowa income tax return and whose itemized deductions for federal income tax purposes were subject to reduction because their federal adjusted gross incomes exceeded certain amounts (the

amounts for 1996 were \$117,950 for all taxpayers except married taxpayers who filed separate federal returns and \$58,975 for married individuals who filed separate federal returns) must complete Itemized Deduction Worksheet (Form 41-104) to determine the amount of federal itemized deductions that can be claimed on the Iowa income tax return. This worksheet must also be used to compute the itemized deductions allowable on the Iowa return for taxpayers who claimed the standard deduction on their federal individual income tax return, but are itemizing deductions for Iowa income tax purposes and whose deductions would have been subject to reduction, if they had itemized deductions on their federal income tax return. These taxpayers must complete the worksheet (Form 41-104) as if they had itemized deductions on their federal returns. Generally, the itemized deductions allowed on the federal income tax return for high-income taxpayers are also allowed for Iowa individual income tax purposes, except that the Iowa income tax that was allowable as a deduction on the federal Schedule A is not allowed as an Iowa itemized deduction. In addition, the deduction for medical expenses claimed as an itemized deduction on the federal income tax return should be reduced by the amount of health insurance premiums claimed as a deduction on line 18 of the IA 1040. The line references on Form 41-104 are to the federal 1040 and to the federal Schedule A for 1996 and to the IA 1040 for the 1996 tax year. Similar line references will apply on Form 41-104 and to IA 1040 for any later tax year when the taxpayer's federal itemized deductions were subject to reduction because the taxpayer's federal adjusted gross income exceeded the threshold amount for that year and the taxpayer itemized deductions on the Iowa income tax return. Note that if a taxpayer's itemized deductions are less than the Iowa standard deduction amount, the taxpayer may elect to claim the Iowa standard deduction.

Form 41-104 follows:

- | | |
|--|------------|
| 1. Enter the allowable federal itemized deductions as shown on line 34 of the 1040. | 1. _____ |
| 2. Add the amounts on federal Schedule A, lines *4, 13, 19 plus any gambling losses including on line 27 and enter the total here. | 2. _____ |
| 3. Subtract line 2 amount from line 1 amount. | 3. _____ |
| 4. Add the amounts on federal Schedule A, lines *4, 9, 14, 18, 19, 26, and 27 and enter the total here. | 4. _____ |
| 5. Subtract line 2 amount from line 4 amount. | 5. _____ |
| 6. Divide line 3 by line 5 and enter percentage here. | 6. _____ % |
| 7. Enter the amount of Iowa income tax that is included in line 5 of the federal Schedule A. | 7. _____ |
| 8. Multiply line 7 by the percentage on line 6. | 8. _____ |
| 9. Subtract line 8 from line 1. Enter this amount here and on line 39 of the IA 1040. | 9. _____ |

*The deduction for medical expenses from line 4 of federal Schedule A must be reduced by the amount of any health insurance premiums that were deducted on line 18 of Form IA 1040 in computing the taxpayer's net income for the tax year.

41.11(2) *Possible problem with itemized deduction worksheets for 1992, 1993, and 1994 returns.* Rescinded IAB 3/26/08, effective 4/30/08.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 422.3 and 422.9.

701—41.12(422) Deduction for home mortgage interest for taxpayers with mortgage interest credit. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1996, any taxpayer who had the mortgage interest credit on the federal return can claim a deduction on the Schedule A of the IA 1040 for all the mortgage interest paid in the tax year, including the mortgage interest that was not deducted on the federal return due to the mortgage interest credit.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 422.3 and 422.9.

701—41.13(422) Iowa income taxes and Iowa tax refund. As provided in subrule 41.5(1), Iowa individual income taxes paid or accrued are allowable itemized deductions for federal income tax purposes, but are not allowable itemized deductions for Iowa income tax purposes. To the extent Iowa income taxes were deducted as itemized deductions for federal tax purposes, they shall be disallowed as an itemized deduction for Iowa income tax purposes.

Refunds of Iowa income taxes to the extent that the refunds were included in the determination of federal adjusted gross income shall be allowed as a reduction to Iowa adjusted gross income, only to the extent that an itemized deduction for Iowa income taxes was disallowed on a prior Iowa return. Iowa income tax refunds resulting from Iowa refundable income tax credits are not allowed as a reduction for Iowa income tax purposes.

EXAMPLE: Individual A made Iowa estimated payments of \$2,000 during the 2003 tax year. The \$2,000 of estimated payments was claimed as an itemized deduction for federal tax purposes, but was not allowed as an itemized deduction for Iowa tax purposes. The 2003 Iowa return reported a tax liability of \$1,600. Individual A had \$2,000 of Iowa estimated payments and a \$500 ethanol blended gasoline tax credit, and received a \$900 Iowa tax refund in 2004. Of the \$900 refund reported as income on the federal return, Individual A will be allowed a \$400 (\$2,000 - \$1,600) reduction on the Iowa return for 2004.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.9.

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