

701—48.9(422) Time and place for filing.

48.9(1) A composite return of income must be filed on or before the due date. The due date is the last day of the fourth month following the close of the tax year of the partners, shareholders, employees, beneficiaries, estates or trusts included in the composite return, or the last day of the period covered by an extension of time granted by the department. When the due date falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or holiday, the composite return is due the following day that is not a Saturday, Sunday, or holiday. Iowa Code section 421.9A contains additional information on due dates that fall on a Saturday, Sunday, or holiday. If a return is placed in the mail, properly addressed, postage paid, and postmarked on or before the due date for filing, no penalty will attach should the return not be received until after that date. Mailed returns should be addressed to Composite Return Processing, Department of Revenue, P.O. Box 10469, Des Moines, Iowa 50306.

48.9(2) Extension of time for filing composite returns. If at least 90 percent of the tax required to be shown due has been paid by the due date and no return was filed by the due date, the director will consider that the taxpayer has requested an extension of time to file the return and will automatically grant an extension of up to six months to file the return. The taxpayer does not have to file an application for extension form with the department to get the automatic extension to file the return within the six-month period after the due date and not be subject to penalty. However, if the taxpayer wants to make a tax payment to ensure that at least 90 percent of the tax has been paid on or before the due date, the payment should be made with the Iowa Tax Voucher form. This form can be requested from the Taxpayer Services Section, P.O. Box 10457, Des Moines, Iowa 50306, or by telephone at (515)281-3114.

To determine whether or not at least 90 percent of the tax was “paid” on or before the due date, the aggregate amount of tax credits applicable on the return, plus the tax payments made on or before the due date, are divided by the tax required to be shown due on the return. The tax required to be shown on the return is the sum of the income tax and minimum tax. The tax credits applicable are the credits set out in Iowa Code chapter 422, division II, and section 422.111.

If the aggregate of the tax credits and the tax payments are equal to or greater than 90 percent of the tax required to be shown due, the taxpayer will have met the “90 percent” test and no penalty will be assessed. However, the taxpayer will still be subject to statutory interest on any tax due when the return is filed.

Any tax elections, such as the election to carry forward a net operating loss occurring in the tax year, will be considered to be valid in instances when the return is filed within the six-month extended period after the due date. The fact that the taxpayer has paid less than 90 percent of the tax required to be shown due will not invalidate any tax elections made on the return, if the return is filed within the six-month extended period.

48.9(3) Rescinded IAB 2/1/95, effective 3/8/95.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.13.

[ARC 7761B, IAB 5/6/09, effective 6/10/09; ARC 6551C, IAB 10/5/22, effective 11/9/22]