



General Information

What's new for 2014?

Taxpayers can now elect to receive their overpayments as credits carried forward even if the election is made after the extended due date of their return. Form IL-2220 has been redesigned to accommodate this change. **Do not** include credits carried forward from a prior year on Step 2, Line 11. Instead, include all credits carried forward on Step 4, Line 18. See the Specific Instructions for more information.

What is the purpose of this form?

This form allows you to calculate penalties you may owe if you did not

- make timely estimated payments,
- pay the tax you owe by the original due date, or
- file a processable return by the extended due date.

Note The late-payment penalty for underpayment of estimated tax is based on the tax shown due on your original return. Do not use the tax shown on an amended return filed after the extended due date of the return to compute your required installments in Step 2.

Do I need to complete this form if I owe penalties?

No, you do not need to complete this form if you owe penalties. We encourage you to let us figure your penalties and send you a bill instead of completing and filing this form yourself. If you let us figure your penalties, complete your return as usual and do not attach Form IL-2220.

Note You must complete this form if you are using the annualized income installment method for late-payment penalty for underpayment of estimated tax in Step 6.

For more information, see Publication 103, Penalties and Interest for Illinois Taxes. To receive a copy of this publication, visit our website at tax.illinois.gov.

What is late-payment penalty?

A late-payment penalty is assessed when you fail to pay the tax you owe by the due date. This penalty could result from two different underpayment situations and is assessed at either 2 percent or 10 percent of the unpaid liability based on the number of days the payment is late. The penalty rates used on this form are for returns due **on or after January 1, 2005**. For returns due before January 1, 2005, see Publication 103.

You will be assessed a **late-payment penalty for unpaid tax** if you do not pay the total tax you owe by the original due date of the return. **An extension of time to file does not extend the amount of time you have to make your payment.**

You will be assessed a **late-payment penalty for underpayment of estimated tax** if you were required to make estimated tax payments and failed to do so, or failed to pay the required amount by the payment due date.

You **do not** owe the late-payment penalty for underpayment of estimated taxes if

- you are not filing Form IL-1120;
- you were not required to file Form IL-1120 for last year; or
- your current year's net tax liability (Form IL-1120, Step 8, Line 53) is \$400 or less.

Note If in the previous taxable year you filed a short year return or a return showing no liability, you may still owe the late-payment penalty for underpayment of estimated tax. See the specific instructions for details.

What is late-filing or nonfiling penalty?

A **late-filing or nonfiling penalty** is a penalty assessed for failure to file a processable return by the extended due date. The penalty is the lesser of \$250 or 2 percent of the tax amount required to be shown due on your return, reduced by any payments made by the original due date and any credits allowed on your return.

An additional penalty will be assessed if you do not file a processable return within 30 days of the date we notify you that we are not able to process your return. This additional penalty is equal to the greater of \$250 or 2 percent of the tax shown due on your return, determined **without** regard to payments and credits, and may be assessed up to a maximum of \$5,000. For more information, see Publication 103, Penalties and Interest for Illinois Taxes.

What if I underpaid my estimated tax because of a change in the law during the tax year?

If a change in the IITA enacted during the tax year increased your liability, and the new statute does not specifically provide for relief from penalties, you may reduce or eliminate your penalty for underpayment of estimated tax by using the annualized income installment method in Step 6 and computing your income and liability for each period according to the IITA in effect as of the end of that period. See Specific Instructions for Step 6.

Specific Instructions

Note If a specific line is not referenced, follow the instructions on the form.

Step 2: Figure your required installments (Form IL-1120 filers only)

Line 5 — Enter in Column A the total net income and replacement tax and surcharge entered on your 2014 Form IL-1120, Step 8, Line 53.

Enter in Column B the total net income and replacement tax entered on your 2013 Form IL-1120, Step 8, Line 53.

If the preceding year's return was for a short tax year, or you reported zero total net tax, enter "N/A" in Column B.

Note "N/A" does not equal zero. If you entered "N/A" on Step 2, Column B, Line 5, you may still be required to make installments. See the instructions for Line 7.

Line 7 — If Column A, Line 5 is \$400 or less, enter "0" and go to Step 3. Otherwise, enter the lesser of Column A, Line 6, or Column B, Line 5. **If you entered "N/A" in Column B, Line 5, enter the amount from Column A, Line 6.**

Note You do not owe the late-payment penalty for underpayment of estimated tax if you made timely estimated payments equaling at least 90 percent of this year's tax liability or 100 percent of the prior year's tax liability (provided you reported a tax liability in the prior year and it was not a short taxable year).

Line 10 — Enter the amount of your required installment for each due date. For most taxpayers, this is the amount shown on Line 8. (In this case, the total amount of all columns of Line 10 should equal Line 7.) However, if you are annualizing your income, you must complete Step 6 and enter the required installments from Line 45.

Note **Annualized income installment method:** If your income was **not** received evenly throughout the year, you may be able to lower or eliminate the amount of your required installments by using the annualized income installment method in Step 6. If you choose to annualize your income in Step 6, you must use this method for all installments.

Line 11 —

- **Gambling withholding:** If you received a Form W-2G, Gambling Withholding, include the amount of withholding in four equal installments.
- **Pass-through withholding payments:** If you received an Illinois Schedule K-1-P or K-1-T showing pass-through withholding payments made on your behalf, enter the entire amount in the quarter in which the pass-through entity's tax year ended.

For example, if your tax year ended on March 31, 2015, and your Schedule K-1-P shows a tax year ending of June 30, 2014, you would put the pass-through withholding payment amount in Quarter 1.

Line 12 — Quarters 1 through 4 — Subtract Line 11 from Line 10 and enter that amount here. If this amount is negative, use brackets. If Line 11 is blank or zero, enter the amount from Line 10.

Lines 13 and 14 — Complete Lines 13 and 14 of each quarter before proceeding to the next quarter. Follow the instructions on the form.

Step 3: Figure your unpaid tax

Line 15 — Enter the total from:

- Form IL-1120, Step 8, Line 53;
- Form IL-1120-ST, Step 8, Line 59;
- Form IL-1065, Step 8, Line 60;
- Form IL-1041, Step 7, Line 51; or
- Form IL-990-T, Step 6, Line 27.

Line 16a — Enter the total of all payments you made on or before the original due date of your tax return. Include any overpayment credit(s) carried forward to 2014 from a prior year original or amended return if the prior year return was filed on or before the original due date of your 2014 return. You must also include withholding (including gambling withholding), estimated payments (Form IL-1120-ES) or voluntary prepayments (Form IL-516-I or Form IL-516-B), extension payments (Form IL-505-B), pass-through withholding payments made on your behalf, payments made with a voucher generated by a software program, electronic payments, and payments made with your tax return or "V" vouchers.

Line 16b — Form IL-1120 filers only: Add the amounts from Step 2, Line 10, all Columns. Enter the result on Line 16b. All other filers, enter zero.

Line 16 — Enter the greater of 16a or 16b.

Line 17 — Subtract Line 16 from Line 15. If the amount is

- **positive**, enter the amount here. You owe a late-payment penalty for unpaid tax. Continue to Step 4 and enter this amount in Penalty Worksheet 2, Column C, Line 21.
- **zero or negative**, enter the amount here. If the result is negative, use brackets.

Step 4: Figure your late-payment penalty

Use: *to figure your late payment penalty for:*

- Penalty Worksheet 1 underpayment of estimated tax.
- Penalty Worksheet 2 unpaid tax.

Note — You **must** follow the instructions in order to properly complete the penalty worksheets.

Line 18 — Enter your payments, regardless of the type of payment, and the date you made the payment. List the payments in date order. Include any overpayment credit(s) carried forward from a prior year original or amended return. If your prior year return that made the election to credit your overpayment against your 2014 tax was filed

- **on or before the extended due date of that prior year return**, your credit is considered to be paid
 - **For corporations (excluding S corporations)** - on the due date of your first estimated tax installment.

Note — If all or a portion of your overpayment results from payments made after the due date of your first estimated tax installment, that portion of your credit is considered to be paid on the date you made the payment.

- **For all other tax types** - on the original due date of the current year return.
- **after the extended due date of that prior year return**, your credit is considered to be paid
 - **For corporations (excluding S corporations)** - on the date you filed the return on which you made the election.
 - **For all other tax types** - on the original due date of the current year return, or on the date you file the return on which you made the election, whichever is later.

Example 1: Filing on or before the extended due date of the prior year return and making timely payments

- **For corporations (excluding S corporations)** - You filed your 2013 Form IL-1120 calendar year return on or before the extended due date of that return requesting \$500 be applied against estimated tax. All of your payments were made before the original due date of your return. Your credit of \$500 will be considered to be paid on April 15, 2014.

In this case, enter \$500 and a date paid of April 15, 2014, on Line 18.

- **For all other tax types** - You filed your 2013 Form IL-1065 calendar year return on or before the extended due date of that return requesting \$500 be applied against estimated tax. All of your payments were made before the original due date of your return. Your credit of \$500 will be considered to be paid on April 15, 2015.

In this case, enter \$500 and a date paid of April 15, 2015, on Line 18.

Example 2: Filing on or before the extended due date of the prior year return and making late payments

- **For corporations (excluding S corporations)** - You filed your 2013 Form IL-1120 calendar year return on or before the extended due date of that return requesting \$500 be applied against estimated tax. Your overpayment includes payments of \$400 you made before the original due date of your return, and a \$100 payment you made on July 1, 2014. A credit of \$400 will be considered to be paid on April 15, 2014. The remaining \$100 credit will be considered to be paid on July 1, 2014.

In this case, you will enter two credits on Line 18. One for \$400 reporting a date paid of April 15, 2014, and another for \$100 reporting a date paid of July 1, 2014.

- **For all other tax types** - You filed your 2013 Form IL-1065 calendar year return on or before the extended due date of that return requesting \$500 be applied against estimated tax. Your overpayment includes payments of \$400 you made before the original due date of your return, and a \$100 payment you made on July 1, 2014. A credit of \$500 will be considered to be paid on April 15, 2015.

In this case, enter \$500 and a date paid of April 15, 2015, on Line 18.

Example 3: Filing after the extended due date of the prior year return

- **For corporations (excluding S corporations)** - You filed your 2013 Form IL-1120 calendar year return on December 1, 2014, requesting \$500 be applied against estimated tax. Your credit of \$500 will be considered to be paid on December 1, 2014, because you filed your return after the extended due date of your 2013 calendar year return.

In this case, enter \$500 and a date paid of December 1, 2014, on Line 18.

- **For all other tax types** - You filed your 2013 Form IL-1065 calendar year return on December 1, 2014, requesting \$500 be applied against estimated tax. Your credit of \$500 will be considered to be paid on April 15, 2015, because the original due date of the current year return, April 15, 2015, is later than the date you filed the return making the election.

In this case, enter \$500 and a date paid of April 15, 2015, on Line 18.

Note If you **do not** complete Penalty Worksheet 1, only enter payments made and credits received after the original due date of your tax return.

Do not include income tax credits, withholding, or pass-through withholding payments made on your behalf.

Penalty Worksheet 1 — Late-payment penalty for underpayment of estimated tax (Form IL-1120 filers only)

If the amount on Line 14 is positive (greater than zero) for any quarter, you may owe a **late payment penalty for underpayment of estimated tax**. Use this worksheet to figure the penalty for any unpaid quarter.

Note If you paid the required amount from Line 14 by the due date on Line 9 for each quarter, do not complete Penalty Worksheet 1.

Line 19 —

Column C — Enter the underpaid amount from Line 14 on the first line of the appropriate quarter. Do not enter any overpaid amounts in this column.

Column D — Apply to the first unpaid quarter, the payment from Line 18 with the earliest payment date.

Continue applying payments in date order until all unpaid amounts in Column C have been satisfied (Column E is zero or a negative figure for all unpaid quarters) or you have no more payments to apply.

For quarters two through four: If you have an overpayment available from the previous quarter (quarters one through three, respectively) in Column E, you may use that amount for the first available payment in the current quarter.

Note See the example on the final page of these instructions.

Column E — Subtract the payment in Column D from the unpaid amount in Column C.

If this amount is

- **positive**, complete Columns F through I. Enter this positive (unpaid) amount on the next line in Column C. Continue applying payments in date order until the unpaid amount in Column C has been satisfied (Column E is a negative figure, zero, or you entered "0" in Column D).
- **zero or negative**, you have paid your tax. Enter the amount here and, if negative, use brackets. Complete columns F through I.

Note If this amount is negative in the 4th quarter, and the payment date in Column F is after the original due date of the return, apply this overpayment to any unpaid tax shown on Penalty Worksheet 2, Line 21 when figuring your late payment penalty for unpaid tax. See the instructions for Penalty Worksheet 2, Column D.

If you entered "0" in Column D, enter the amount from Column C here, and complete Columns F through I.

Column F — Enter the date the payment in Column D was made. If Column D is "0," do not enter a date and skip to Column H.

Column G — Figure the number of days from the date in Column B to the date in Column F and enter that number here. This is the number of days the payment was late.

Column H — Enter the penalty rate that applies to the number of days you entered in Column G. See the penalty rates listed on Form IL-2220, Page 2, above Penalty Worksheet 1.

If Column D is "0," enter 10 percent (.10).

Column I — Figure this amount using the **payment portion** in either Column C or Column D.

If Column D is "0" or if Column E is "0" or a negative figure, multiply Column C by Column H and enter the amount here. Otherwise, multiply Column D by Column H and enter the amount here.

Line 20 — Add Column I, Quarters 1 through 4. This is your **late-payment penalty for underpayment of estimated tax**. Enter the total amount here and on Form IL-1120, Step 8, Line 54.

Penalty Worksheet 2 — Late-payment penalty for unpaid tax

Line 21 —

Column B — Enter the original due date of your return.

Column C — Enter the amount from Line 17.

Column D — If you completed Penalty Worksheet 1, and you have a negative amount (overpayment) in Column E of the 4th quarter, **and** the payment date in Column F is **after** the original due date of your tax return, you may apply the overpayment from Line 19, Column E, as the first available payment for Line 21, Column D.

Continue applying unused payments received after the original due date of your tax return from Line 18, in date order until the unpaid amount in Column C has been satisfied (Column E is zero or a negative figure).

If you **did not** complete Penalty Worksheet 1, apply payments received after the original due date of your tax return from Line 18, in date order until the unpaid amount in Column C has been satisfied (Column E is zero or a negative figure).

If you have no more payments to apply and Column C remains unpaid, enter "0" in Column D and complete Columns E through I.

Note See the example on the final page of these instructions.

Complete Columns E through I

Column E — Subtract the payment in Column D from the unpaid amount in Column C.

If this amount is

- **positive**, complete Columns F through I. Enter this positive (unpaid) amount on the next line in Column C. Continue applying payments in date order until Column E is an overpayment, zero, or you have entered "0" in Column D.
- **zero or negative**, you have paid your tax. Enter the amount here and, if negative, use brackets. Complete Columns F through I.

If you entered "0" in Column D, enter the amount from Column C here, and complete Columns F through I.

Column F — Enter the date of the payment you applied in Column D. If

- you are applying an overpayment from Penalty Worksheet 1, Column E, enter the date that corresponds to that payment, shown on Line 18.
- Column D is "0," do not enter a date in Column F and skip to Column H.

Column G — Figure the number of days from the date in Column B to the date in Column F and enter that number here. This is the number of days the payment was late.

Column H — Enter the penalty rate that applies to the number of days you entered in Column G. See the penalty rates listed on Form IL-2220, Page 2, above Penalty Worksheet 1.

If Column D is "0," enter 10 percent (.10).

Column I — Figure this amount using the **payment portion** in either Column C or Column D.

If Column D is "0" or if Column E is "0" or an "overpayment," multiply

Column C by Column H. Otherwise, multiply **Column D** by Column H and enter the amount here.

Line 22 — Add Column I. This is your **late-payment penalty for unpaid tax**. Enter the amount here and on Step 5, Line 26.

Step 5: Figure your late-filing penalty and your total penalties

Complete Lines 23 through 25 to figure your late-filing penalty **only** if

- you are filing your return after your extended due date; and
- your tax was not paid by the original due date.

Otherwise, you do not owe a late-filing penalty.

Line 23 — Enter the amount of tax due from your return. Your tax due is tax, surcharge, and pass-through withholding reported on behalf of your members minus any payments made on or before the original due date and credits.

Line 26 — Enter your late-payment penalty for unpaid tax from Line 22.

Line 27 — If your annual tax return shows that you have an

- overpayment (before any amount to be carried to the next year's estimated payments), enter that amount as a negative number.
- balance due, enter that amount as a positive number.

Form -	Overpayment Line -	Tax Due Line-
IL-1120	Step 8, Line 58	Step 8, Line 62
IL-1120-ST	Step 9, Line 62	Step 9, Line 66
IL-1065	Step 9, Line 63	Step 9, Line 67
IL-1041	Step 7, Line 54	Step 7, Line 58
IL-990-T	Step 6, Line 30	Step 6, Line 34

Line 28 — Add Lines 25, 26, and 27. This is your total tax and penalty amounts. This amount may not match the overpayment and may reduce any available amount to be credited to a subsequent period, or the total amount due on your original tax return.

If Line 28 shows a balance due and you wish to pay your calculated penalty amounts, pay the amount shown here. Otherwise, we will send you a bill.

Step 6: Complete the annualization worksheet for Step 2, Line 10

You should complete this worksheet if your income was **not** received evenly throughout the year, and you choose to annualize your income. If you complete this worksheet, check the box on Form IL-1120, Step 1, Line V, and attach this form to your return. Beginning with Column A, complete Lines 29 through 45 of each column.

Note — You must complete all lines of Columns A through D in order to use this worksheet.

If the IITA was amended during your tax year and changed how you compute your net income or tax, and the amendment does not provide relief for taxpayers who computed their estimated tax obligations following the old law, use the old law to compute your net income and tax for each period ending before the date the amendment became law.

Example: If an income tax credit was repealed by law, effective June 20, 2014, for tax years ending on or after December 31, 2014, and the credit was reinstated July 30, 2015, for tax years ending on or after December 31, 2015, a calendar-year taxpayer could use the credit to reduce the tax liability on the 2014 Form IL-2220, in Columns A and B, Line 36b, but not for Columns C or D.

The credit could be used again on the 2015 Form IL-2220, in Column D, Line 36b, but not Columns A and B. The credit may be used in Column C of the 2015 Form IL-2220 only if the income used to compute the liability on Line 36b is the annualized amount for the first eight months of the year on Line 34. The credit may not be used if the annualized income for the first six months of the year on Line 31 is used, because the law restoring the credit was not in effect as of June 30, 2015.

Line 29 — In Columns B through D, calculate and enter the **net** income that would have been shown on Form IL-1120, Step 5, Line 39, if you had completed a 2014 Form IL-1120 for the first three months, the first six months, and the first nine months of the tax year.

Note — Net income from Form IL-1120, Step 5, Line 39, is base income after apportionment and Illinois net loss deduction (during applicable years).

Line 32 — In Columns A through D, calculate and enter the **net** income that would have been shown on Form IL-1120, Step 5, Line 39, if you had completed a 2014 Form IL-1120 for the first three months, the first five months, the first eight months, and the first eleven months of the tax year.

Note — To avoid a common mistake, ensure you have completed all columns of Lines 29 through 34, as applicable. If you complete this step, do not leave these lines blank. If you have no net income to report in a column on Lines 29 or 32 or amounts to enter in a column on Lines 31 or 34, enter "0" on the applicable lines. Failure to comply with this requirement may result in further correspondence and a delay in the processing of your return.

Line 36a — Using the net income on Line 35, calculate and enter in each column the total net replacement tax that would have been shown on Form IL-1120, Step 8, Line 50b, if you had completed a 2014 Form IL-1120 for each period.

Line 36b — Using the net income on Line 35, calculate and enter in each column the total net income tax that would have been shown on Form IL-1120, Step 8, Line 51b, if you had completed a 2014 Form IL-1120 for each period.

Note — Your net income and replacement tax from Form IL-1120, Step 8, Lines 50b and 51b, are amounts after recapture and all appropriate credits. (Refer to Form IL-1120, Steps 6 and 7.) See 100.8010(d)(2)(C) (iv) for more information.

Line 36c — For each column, determine the period and annualization factor used when calculating Line 35. Next, compute the amount of surcharge that would have been shown on Form IL-1120, Step 8, Line 52, if you had completed a 2014 Form IL-1120 for each period. Finally, multiply that amount by the annualization factor used for that period. Enter the result on Line 36c.

Line 41 — Enter the amount from Step 2, Line 8.

Example

ABC Corporation's total Illinois net income and replacement tax and surcharge is \$1,875, as shown on its 2014 Form IL-1120, Step 8, Line 53. The 2013 tax was \$2,600. The corporation filed Form IL-1120 on September 2, 2015, and paid \$300 with the return.

The corporation made the following estimated payments:

\$100 4-15-14	\$750 9-15-14
\$200 6-17-14	\$250 12-19-14

Step 3: Figure your unpaid tax - all taxpayers

- 15 Enter your total net income and replacement tax, surcharge, and pass-through withholding payments you reported on behalf of your members. See instructions. 15 1875.00
- 16 a Enter the total amount of all payments made on or before the original due date of your tax return. Include your credit(s) carried forward from a prior year (see instructions), total estimated payments or prepayments made this year, 505-B payments, any pass-through withholding payments made on your behalf, annual payments made with your tax return or "V" vouchers, electronic payments, and any withholding shown on your W-2G or 1099 forms. 16a 1300.00
- b **Form IL-1120 filers only:** Enter the total of all Columns, Line 10. All others, enter zero. **16b** 1688.00
- Enter the **greater** of Line 16a or Line 16b here. 16 1688.00
- 17 Subtract Line 16 from Line 15. If this amount is **—positive**, enter that amount here. Continue to Step 4 and enter this amount in Penalty Worksheet 2, Column C, Line 21. 17 187.00
- zero or negative**, enter that amount here and, if negative, use brackets.

Step 4: Figure your late-payment penalty

Use Penalty Worksheet 1 to figure your late-payment penalty for underpayment of estimated tax. Use Penalty Worksheet 2 to figure your late-payment penalty for underpaid tax.

Note You **must** follow the instructions in order to properly complete the penalty worksheets.

- 18 Enter the amount and the date of each payment you made. Include any credit(s) carried forward from a prior year. See instructions.

	Amount	Date paid		Amount	Date paid		Amount	Date paid
a	100	04/15/2014	e	300	09/02/2015	i	/ /	/ /
b	200	06/17/2014	f	/ /	/ /	j	/ /	/ /
c	750	09/15/2014	g	/ /	/ /	k	/ /	/ /
d	250	12/19/2014	h	/ /	/ /	l	/ /	/ /

Penalty rates

Number of days late	Penalty rate
1 - 30.....	.02
31 or more.....	.10

Penalty Worksheet 1 — Late-payment penalty for underpayment of estimated tax

Note If you paid the required amount from Line 14 by the payment due date on Line 9 for each quarter, do not complete this worksheet.

- 19 Enter the unpaid amounts from Line 14, Quarters 1 through 4, on the first line of the appropriate quarters in Column C below.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Period	Due date	Unpaid amount	Payment applied	Balance due (Col. C - Col. D)	Payment date	No. of days late	Penalty rate (see above)	Penalty
Qtr. 1	04/15/2014	422	100	322	04/15/2014	0		
		322	200	122	06/17/2014	63	.10	20.00
		122	750	(628)	09/15/2014	153	.10	12.20
Qtr. 2	06/16/2014	422	628	(206)	09/15/2014	91	.10	42.20
		/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /
		/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /
Qtr. 3	09/15/2014	422	206	216	09/15/2014	0		
		216	250	(34)	12/19/2014	95	.10	21.60
		/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /
Qtr. 4	12/15/2014	422	34	388	12/19/2014	4	.02	.68
		388	300	88	09/02/2015	261	.10	30.00
		88	0	88	/ /	/ /	.10	8.80

- ← (200 x .10 = 20.00)
- ← (122 x .10 = 12.20)
- ← (422 x .10 = 42.20)
- ← (216 x .10 = 21.60)
- ← (34 x .02 = .68)
- ← (300 x .10 = 30.00)
- ← (88 x .10 = 8.80)

- 20 Add Column I, Quarters 1 through 4. This is your **late-payment penalty for underpayment of estimated tax**. Enter the total amount here and on Form IL-1120, Step 8, Line 54. 20 135.48

Note You may apply any remaining overpayment from the 4th quarter, in Column E above to any underpayment when figuring Penalty Worksheet 2, only if the payment date in Column F is after the original due date of the return.

Penalty Worksheet 2 — Late-payment penalty for unpaid tax

- 21 Enter any positive amount from Line 17 on the first line of Column C below.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
	Due date	Unpaid amount	Payment applied	Balance due (Col. C - Col. D)	Payment date	No. of days late	Penalty rate (see above)	Penalty
Return	03/16/2015	187	0	187	/ /	/ /	.10	18.70
		/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /
		/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /

- ← (187 x .10 = 18.70)

- 22 Add Column I. This is your **late-payment penalty for unpaid tax**. Enter the total amount here and on Step 5, Line 26. 22 18.70

Calculations