

1997



Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service

Instructions for Form 2210

Underpayment of Estimated Tax by Individuals, Estates, and Trusts

Section references are to the Internal Revenue Code.

Paperwork Reduction Act Notice. We ask for the information on this form to carry out the Internal Revenue laws of the United States. You are required to give us the information. We need it to ensure that you are complying with these laws and to allow us to figure and collect the right amount of tax.

You are not required to provide the information requested on a form that is subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act unless the form displays a valid OMB control number. Books or records relating to a form or its instructions must be retained as long as their contents may become material in the administration of any Internal Revenue law. Generally, tax returns and return information are confidential, as required by section 6103.

The time needed to complete and file this form will vary depending on individual circumstances. The estimated average times are:

	Short Method	Regular Method
Recordkeeping.....	7 min.	13 min.
Learning about the law or the form	5 min.	38 min.
Preparing the form	29 min.	2 hr., 7 min.
Copying, assembling, and sending the form to the IRS.....	20 min.	46 min.

If you have comments concerning the accuracy of these time estimates or suggestions for making this form simpler, we would be happy to hear from you. See the instructions for the tax return with which this form is filed.

General Instructions

A Change To Note

The Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997 made changes in the tax law that may affect your 1997 tax liability. The IRS will waive all or part of the estimated tax penalty to the extent the underpayment of any installment due before January 16, 1998, is attributable to changes made by the new law. See **Waiver of Penalty** on this page.

Purpose of Form

Use Form 2210 to see if you owe a penalty for underpaying your estimated tax and, if you do, to figure the amount of the penalty.

The IRS Will Figure the Penalty for You

Because Form 2210 is complicated, we encourage you to let us figure the penalty. If you owe it, we will send you a bill. And as long as you file your return by April 15, 1998, we will not charge you interest on the penalty if you pay by the date specified on the bill.

If you want us to figure the penalty for you, complete your return as usual. Leave the penalty line on your return blank; **do not** file Form 2210.

Caution: See **Part I** of the form. If any of the boxes on line 1 apply, you must figure the penalty yourself and attach a completed Form 2210 to your return.

Other Methods

We realize that there are different ways to figure the correct penalty. You do not have to use the method prescribed by Form 2210 as long as you enter the correct penalty amount on the penalty line of your return.

However, if you are required to file Form 2210 because one or more of the boxes in Part I applies to you, you must complete certain lines. If you use the short method, you must complete lines 1–17 and enter the penalty on line 20. If you use the regular method, you must complete lines 1–13 and lines 21–29 and enter the penalty on line 32.

Who Must Pay the Underpayment Penalty

In general, you may owe the penalty for 1997 if you did not pay at least the smaller of:

- **1.** 90% of the tax shown on your 1997 tax return; or
- **2.** The tax shown on your 1996 tax return (110% of that amount if you are not a farmer or a fisherman and your adjusted gross income (AGI) shown on that return is more than \$150,000 or, if married filing separately for 1997, more than \$75,000).

Note: In these instructions, “return” refers to your original return. However, an amended return is considered the original return if it is filed by the due date (including extensions) of the original return. Also, a joint return that replaces previously filed separate returns is considered the original return.

The penalty is figured separately for each installment due date. Therefore, you may owe the penalty for an earlier due date, even if you paid enough tax later to make up the underpayment. This is true even if you are due a refund when you file your tax return. However, you may be able to reduce or eliminate the penalty by using the annualized income installment method. See the Schedule AI instructions beginning on page 4 for details.

Exceptions to the Penalty

You will not have to pay the penalty if either **1** or **2** applies:

- **1.** You had no tax liability for 1996, you were a U.S. citizen or resident for the entire year, and your 1996 tax return was (or would have been had you been required to file) for a full 12 months.
- **2.** The total tax shown on your 1997 return minus the amount of tax you paid through withholding is less than \$500. To determine whether the total tax is less than \$500, complete lines 2–11.

Special Rules for Farmers and Fishermen

If you meet both tests **1** and **2** below, you do not owe a penalty for underpaying estimated tax.

- **1.** Your gross income from farming and fishing is at least $\frac{2}{3}$ of your annual gross income from all sources for 1996 or 1997.
- **2.** You filed Form 1040 or 1041 and paid the entire tax due by March 2, 1998.

See **Pub. 505**, Tax Withholding and Estimated Tax, for the definition of gross income from farming and fishing.

If you meet test **1** but not test **2**, use **Form 2210-F**, Underpayment of Estimated Tax by Farmers and Fishermen, to see if you owe a penalty. If you do not meet test **1**, use Form 2210.

Waiver of Penalty

If you have an underpayment on line 17 (line 28 if you use the regular method), all or part of the penalty for that underpayment will be waived if the IRS determines that:

jj 1. The underpayment was due to a casualty, disaster, or other unusual circumstance and it would be inequitable to impose the penalty,

jj 2. In 1996 or 1997, you retired after age 62 or became disabled, and your underpayment was due to reasonable cause, **or**

jj 3. An underpayment of any installment due before January 16, 1998, was attributable to changes made by the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997.

To request any of the above waivers, do the following:

jj a. Check the box on line 1a.

jj b. Complete Form 2210 through line 19 (line 31 if you use the regular method) without regard to the waiver. Write the amount you want waived in parentheses on the dotted line next to line 20 (line 32 for the regular method). Subtract this amount from the total penalty you figured without regard to the waiver, and enter the result on line 20 (line 32 for the regular method).

jj c. Attach Form 2210 and a statement to your return explaining the reasons you were unable to meet the estimated tax requirements and the time period for which you are requesting a waiver.

jj d. If you are requesting a penalty waiver due to a casualty, disaster, or other unusual circumstance, attach documentation such as copies of police and insurance company reports.

jj e. If you are requesting a penalty waiver due to retirement or disability, attach documentation that shows your retirement date (and your age on that date) or the date you became disabled.

The IRS will review the information you provide and decide whether to grant your request for a waiver.

Additional Information

See Pub. 505 for more details. It has examples of filled-in Forms 2210.

For guidance on figuring estimated taxes for trusts and certain estates, see Notice 87-32, 1987-1 C.B. 477.

Specific Instructions

Part II—Required Annual Payment

Complete lines 2–13 to figure your required annual payment.

If you file an **amended return** by the due date of your original return, use the amounts shown on your amended return to figure your underpayment. If you file an amended return after the due date of your original return, use the amounts shown on the original return.

Exception. If you and your spouse file a joint return after the due date to replace previously filed separate returns, use the amounts shown on the joint return to figure your underpayment.

Line 2

Enter the amount from Form 1040, line 46; Form 1040A, line 25; Form 1040NR, line 44; or Form 1040NR-EZ, line 14. For an estate or trust, enter the amount from Form 1041, Schedule G, line 4.

Special rules for taxpayers claiming the research credit. All or part of your research credit may not be allowed when figuring the tax on lines 2 and 12. If you claimed the regular credit, **do not** reduce your tax by the amount of the credit figured for costs paid or incurred after June 30, 1996, and before June 1, 1997. If you claimed the alternative incremental credit, **do not** reduce your tax by the amount of the credit figured for costs paid or incurred during the first 11 months of your first tax year beginning after June 30, 1996.

Line 3

Enter the total of the following amounts on line 3:

- Self-employment tax,
- Alternative minimum tax,
- Tax from recapture of investment credit, low-income housing credit, qualified electric vehicle credit, or the Indian employment credit,
- Tax on early distributions from **(a)** a qualified retirement plan (including your IRA), **(b)** an annuity, or **(c)** a modified endowment contract entered into after June 20, 1988,
- Tax on medical savings account (MSA) distributions not used for qualified medical expenses,
- Section 72(m)(5) penalty tax,
- Tax on golden parachute payments,
- Advance earned income credit payments,
- Tax on accumulation distribution of trusts,
- Interest due under sections 453(l)(3) and 453A(c) on certain installment sales of property,
- An increase or decrease in tax as a shareholder in a qualified electing fund, and
- Tax on electing small business trusts included on Form 1041, Schedule G, line 8.

Line 10

Enter the taxes withheld from Form 1040, lines 54 and 58; Form 1040A, line 29a; Form 1040NR, lines 52, 55, 58, and 59; or Form 1040NR-EZ, line 18. For an estate or trust, enter the amount from Form 1041, line 25e.

Line 12

Figure your 1996 tax using the taxes and credits shown on your 1996 tax return. Use the same type of taxes and credits as shown on lines 2, 3, 5, and 6 of Form 2210.

If you are filing a joint return for 1997, but you **did not** file a joint return for 1996, add the tax shown on your 1996 return to

the tax shown on your spouse's 1996 return and enter the total on line 12 (figured as explained above). If you filed a joint return for 1996 but you are **not** filing a joint return for 1997, see Pub. 505 to figure your share of the 1996 tax to enter on line 12.

If you did not file a return for 1996, or if your 1996 tax year was less than 12 months, **do not** complete line 12. Instead, enter the amount from line 9 on line 13. However, see **Exceptions to the Penalty** on page 1.

Part III—Short Method

You may use the short method **only** if:

jj 1. You made no estimated tax payments (or your only payments were withheld Federal income tax); **or**

jj 2. You paid estimated tax in four **equal** amounts on the due dates.

Note: *If any payment was made earlier than the due date, 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.*

You **may not** use the short method if any of the following applies:

jj 1. You made any estimated tax payments late.

jj 2. You checked box 1b or 1c in Part I.

jj 3. You are filing Form 1040NR or 1040NR-EZ and you did not receive wages as an employee subject to U.S. income tax withholding.

If you can use the short method, complete lines 14–17 to figure your total underpayment for the year, and lines 18–20 to figure the penalty.

In certain circumstances, if you have an underpayment on line 17, the IRS will waive all or part of the penalty. See **Waiver of Penalty** on page 1.

Part IV—Regular Method

Use the regular method if you are not eligible to use the short method.

Form 1040NR or 1040NR-EZ Filers

If you are filing Form 1040NR or 1040NR-EZ and **did not** receive wages as an employee subject to U.S. income tax withholding, the instructions for figuring your underpayment and penalty are modified as follows:

jj 1. Skip column (a) in Part IV.

jj 2. In column (b) of line 21 in Part IV, enter $\frac{1}{2}$ of the amount on line 13 (unless you are using the annualized income installment method).

jj 3. In column (b) of line 22 in Part IV, enter the total tax payments made through June 16, 1997, for the 1997 tax year. If you are treating Federal income tax (and excess social security or railroad retirement tax) as having been withheld evenly throughout the year, you are considered to have paid $\frac{1}{3}$ of these amounts on each payment due date.

ÿ 4. Skip all lines in column (b) that are shaded in column (a) in Part IV.

Section A—Figure Your Underpayment

Line 21

Enter on line 21, columns (a)–(d), the amount of your **required installment** for the due date shown in each column heading. For most taxpayers, this is $\frac{1}{4}$ of the required annual payment shown on line 13 of Part II. However, it may be to your benefit to figure your required installments by using the annualized income installment method. See the Schedule AI instructions beginning on page 4.

Line 22

Enter the estimated tax payments you made plus any Federal income tax withheld and excess social security or railroad retirement tax paid.

In column (a), enter the tax payment(s) you made by April 15, 1997, for the 1997 tax year; in column (b), enter payments you made after April 15 through June 15, 1997; in column (c), enter payments you made after June 15 through September 15, 1997; and in column (d), enter payments you made after September 15, 1997, through January 15, 1998.

When figuring your payment dates and the amounts to enter on line 22 of each column, apply the following rules:

ÿ 1. For Federal income tax withheld and excess social security or railroad retirement tax, you are considered to have paid $\frac{1}{4}$ of these amounts on each payment due date unless you can show otherwise.

Note: If you treat withholding as paid for estimated tax purposes when it was actually withheld, you must check the box on line 1c and complete and attach Form 2210 to your return.

ÿ 2. Include in your estimated tax payments any overpayment of tax from your 1996 return that you elected to apply to your 1997 estimated tax. If you file your return by the due date (including extensions), treat the overpayment as a payment made on April 15, 1997.

ÿ 3. If you file your return and pay the tax due by February 2, 1998, include on line 22, column (d), the amount of tax you pay with your tax return. In this case, you will not owe a penalty for the payment due by January 15, 1998.

ÿ 4. If you paid estimated tax on June 16, 1997, it is considered paid on June 15, 1997.

Line 28

If line 28 is zero for all payment periods, you do not owe a penalty. But if you checked box 1b, c, or d, in Part I, you must file Form 2210 with your return.

If line 28 shows an underpayment for any payment period, see **Waiver of Penalty** on page 1. In certain circumstances, the IRS will waive all or part of the penalty.

Section B—Figure the Penalty

Caution: Read the following instructions and examples first before completing Section B.

Figure the penalty by applying the appropriate rate (9%) against each underpayment shown on line 28. The penalty is figured for the number of days that the underpayment remained unpaid.

Use line 30 to figure the number of days the underpayment remained unpaid. Use line 31 to figure the actual penalty amount by applying the rate against the underpayment for the number of days it remained unpaid.

Your payments are applied to any underpayment balance on an earlier installment. It doesn't matter if you designate a payment for a later period. For example, you had an underpayment for the April 15 installment of \$500. The June 15 installment required a payment of \$1,200. On June 10, you sent in a payment of \$1,200 to cover the June 15 installment. However, \$500 of this payment is considered to be for the April 15 installment. The penalty for the April 15 installment is figured to June 10 (56 days). The amount applied to the June 15 installment is \$700.

List your payments for 1997. Before figuring your penalty in Section B, it will be helpful to list the payments you made for 1997 as shown in the table below.

Table of Payments	
Payments after 4/15/97 through 4/15/98	
Date	Payments

List only the payments made during the dates shown in the table heading. Also, apply the following rules:

ÿ 1. Any withheld Federal income tax and excess social security or railroad retirement tax should be included. You are considered to have paid $\frac{1}{4}$ of these amounts on each payment due date unless you can show otherwise.

For example, if you had Federal income tax withheld from your wages of \$4,000 during the year, list \$1,000 as paid on 6/15/97, 9/15/97, and 1/15/98 in the applicable table. Do not list the withholding attributable to the first payment due date (4/15/97).

ÿ 2. Any balance due of income tax that you pay with your tax return is considered a payment for this purpose and should be listed. Use the date you file your return as the payment date, or 4/15/98, whichever is earlier.

Chart of Total Days. If an underpayment remained unpaid for the entire period, use the chart below to determine the number of days to enter in each column of line 30. The chart is organized in the same format as Form 2210, Part IV, Section B.

Chart of Total Days				
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Line 30	365	304	212	90

For example, if you have an underpayment on line 28, column (a), but show no payments in the table, you would enter "365" on line 30, column (a).

The following instructions for lines 30 and 31 apply only to column (a) of Section B. If there is an underpayment shown in column (b), (c), or (d) on line 28, complete lines 30 and 31 for those columns in a similar manner.

Line 30

Enter on line 30, column (a), the number of days from 4/15/97 to the date of the first payment listed in the table. If no payments are listed, enter "365."

Example 1. Assume you had an underpayment of \$5,000 on line 28 and your first payment shown in the table was made on 4/30/97 in the amount of \$3,000. Enter "15" on line 30, column (a) (days from 4/15 to 4/30).

Line 31

Make the computation requested on line 31 and enter the result. Note that the computation calls for the "underpayment on line 28." The amount you use as the "underpayment" depends on whether or not a payment is listed in the table.

If there is a payment listed in the table.

On a separate sheet of paper, apply the payment to the underpayment shown on line 28. The "underpayment" for the computation on line 31 is the amount of the payment applied to the line 28 underpayment. If the payment is more than the underpayment, apply only an amount equal to the underpayment and use that amount for the line 31 computation.

Example 2. Assume the same facts as in Example 1. Because you paid \$3,000 toward the underpayment, enter \$11.10 on line 31 ($\$3,000 \times 15/365 \times .09$).

Example 3. Assume your underpayment on line 28 was \$5,000 and that you paid \$8,000 on 4/30/97. Because your payment was more than your underpayment, you would apply \$5,000 to the underpayment. Enter \$18.49 on line 31 ($\$5,000 \times 15/365 \times .09$).

If there are no payments listed in the table. The "underpayment" is the entire underpayment balance.

Determine If You Need To Make Additional Computations for Column (a)

Whether you need to make additional computations depends on which of the following three conditions applies to you.

ÿ 1. **The payment listed in the table was enough to reduce the underpayment to zero.** There are no further computations to make for column (a). Figure the penalty for any other

underpayments shown in columns (b)–(d) of line 28.

2. The payment listed in the table did not reduce the underpayment to zero, and no other payments are listed. Make one more computation for column (a) on lines 30 and 31. This second computation is to figure the penalty on the underpayment balance; that is, the portion of the underpayment that remained unpaid for the entire period. In this case, you would enter another number in the entry space for lines 30 and 31, as follows:

a. On line 30, enter “365.” This is the total number of days in the period. See the **Chart of Total Days** on page 3.

b. On line 31, make the computation and enter the result. In this case, however, the “underpayment” in the computation is the remaining balance of the underpayment.

Example 4. Assume the same facts as in Examples 1 and 2. After applying the \$3,000 payment, the underpayment balance is \$2,000. Line 31, therefore, will contain a second entry of \$180.00 ($\$2,000 \times 365/365 \times .09$).

3. Additional payments are listed in the table and the first payment was not enough to reduce the underpayment to zero. On line 28, you may list the amounts and the payment dates that apply to the underpayment for that installment period. Then figure the penalty for each amount listed on line 28. If an underpayment balance remains after applying all the payments, figure the penalty on the balance of the underpayment for the entire period. See the **Chart of Total Days** on page 3.

Example 5. Assume that your underpayment for column (a) is \$5,000 and that you made two payments: \$3,000 on 4/30/97 and \$2,000 on 6/20/97. On line 28, you can enter \$5,000 or enter each payment and date separately which will correspond with the two entries on lines 30 and 31 as explained below.

Line 30 will show two entries in column (a) as follows: “15” (days from 4/15 to 4/30); and “66” (days from 4/15 to 6/20).

Line 31 will show two entries in column (a) as follows: \$11.10 ($\$3,000 \times 15/365 \times .09$) and \$32.55 ($\$2,000 \times 66/365 \times .09$).

Example 6. Assume your underpayment on line 28, column (a), is \$8,000 and that you made two payments: \$3,000 on 4/30/97 and \$3,000 on 6/20/97. Lines 30 and 31 will each show three entries in column (a); one for each payment, and a third for the underpayment balance of \$2,000 (\$8,000 minus \$6,000).

Line 30 will show “15” days (from 4/15 to 4/30); “66” days (from 4/15 to 6/20); and “365” days (from 4/15/97 to 4/15/98).

Line 31 will show \$11.10, \$48.82, and \$180.00, computed as follows: $\$3,000 \times 15/365 \times .09$ (first payment), $\$3,000 \times$

$66/365 \times .09$ (second payment), and $\$2,000 \times 365/365 \times .09$ (remaining underpayment balance).

Schedule AI—Annualized Income Installment Method

If your income varied during the year because, for example, you operated your business on a seasonal basis, you may be able to lower or eliminate the amount of one or more required installments by using the annualized income installment method. Use Schedule AI to figure the amounts to enter on line 21 of Form 2210.

If you use Schedule AI for any payment due date, you must use it for all payment due dates. To figure the amount of each required installment, Schedule AI automatically selects the smaller of the annualized income installment or the regular installment (increased by the amount saved by using the annualized income installment method in figuring earlier installments).

To use the annualized income installment method, you must do **all three** of the following:

1. Enter the amount from Schedule AI, line 26, in each column of line 21 of Form 2210.

2. Check the box on line 1b.

3. Attach both Form 2210 and Schedule AI to your return.

Additional Information

See Pub. 505 for more details about the annualized income installment method, and a completed example. Estates and trusts with short tax years, see Notice 87-32.

Form 1040NR or 1040NR-EZ Filers

If you are filing Form 1040NR or 1040NR-EZ and you did not receive wages as an employee subject to U.S. income tax withholding, the instructions for Schedule AI are modified as follows:

1. Skip column (a).

2. Enter on line 1 your income for the period that is effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business.

3. Increase the amount on line 17 by the amount determined by multiplying your income for the period that is not effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business by the following:

- In column (b), 72%.
- In column (c), 45%.
- In column (d), 30%.

However, if you can use a treaty rate lower than 30%, use the percentages determined by multiplying your treaty rate by 2.4, 1.5, and 1, respectively.

4. Enter in line 22, column (b), $\frac{1}{2}$ of the amount from line 13 on page 1 of Form 2210. In columns (c) and (d), enter $\frac{1}{4}$ of that amount.

5. Skip column (b), lines 20 and 23.

Part I—Annualized Income Installments

Line 1

Figure your total income for the period minus your adjustments to income for the period. Include your share of partnership or S corporation income or loss items for the period.

If you are self-employed, be sure to take into account the deduction for $\frac{1}{2}$ of your self-employment tax. To figure this amount for each period, complete Part II of Schedule AI and divide the amount in each column on line 35 by 8, 4.8, 3, and 2, respectively.

Line 2

Estates and trusts, do not use amounts shown in columns (a)–(d). Instead, use 6, 3, 1.71429, and 1.09091, respectively, as the annualization amounts.

Line 6

Multiply line 4 by line 5 and enter the result on line 6. But if line 3 is more than \$121,200 (\$60,600 if married filing separately), use the following worksheet to figure the amount to enter on line 6.

1. Enter the amount from Schedule AI, line 4.....
2. Enter the amount included on line 1 for medical and dental expenses, investment interest, casualty or theft losses, and gambling losses.....
3. Subtract line 2 from line 1.....
4. Enter the number from Schedule AI, line 5.....
5. Multiply the amount on line 1 by line 4.....
Note: If the amount on line 3 is zero, stop here and enter the amount from line 5 on Schedule AI, line 6.
6. Multiply the amount on line 3 by the number on line 4.....
7. Multiply the amount on line 6 by .80.....
8. Enter the amount from Schedule AI, line 3.....
9. Enter \$121,200 (\$60,600 if married filing separately).....
10. Subtract line 9 from line 8.....
11. Multiply the amount on line 10 by .03.....
12. Enter the smaller of line 7 or line 11.....
13. Subtract line 12 from line 5. Enter the result here and on Schedule AI, line 6.....

(continued)

Line 10

Multiply \$2,650 by your total exemptions. But if line 3 is more than the amount shown for your filing status in the table below, use the following worksheet to figure the amount to enter on line 10.

Single.....	\$121,200
Married filing jointly or qualifying widow(er).....	\$181,800
Married filing separately ...	\$20,900
Head of household	\$151,500

1. Enter the amount from
Schedule AI, line 3.....
2. Enter the amount shown for
your filing status from the
above table.....
3. Subtract line 2 from line 1.....
4. Divide the amount on line 3
by \$2,500 (\$1,250 if married
filing separately). If the result
is not a whole number,
increase it to the next whole
number
5. Multiply the number on line
4 by .02. Enter the result as
a decimal but not more
than 1
6. Multiply \$2,650 by your total
exemptions
7. Multiply the amount on line 6
by the decimal on line 5.....
8. Subtract line 7 from line 6.
Enter the result here and on
Schedule AI, line 10.....

Line 12

To compute the tax, use the Tax Table, Tax Rate Schedules, Schedule D, or Form 8615.

Line 14

Enter all of the taxes you owed because of events that occurred during the months shown in the column headings. Include the same taxes used to figure line 3 of Form 2210 (except self-employment tax) and the tax from **Form 4972**, Tax on Lump-Sum Distributions.

Individuals, use **Form 6251**, Alternative Minimum Tax—Individuals, to figure alternative minimum tax; estates and trusts, use Schedule I of **Form 1041**, U.S. Income Tax Return for Estates and Trusts. Figure alternative minimum taxable income based on your income and deductions during the period shown in the column headings. Multiply this amount by the annualized amounts shown on line 2 before subtracting the alternative minimum tax exemption amounts.

Line 16

Enter the credits you are entitled to because of events that occurred during

the months shown in the column headings. Do not annualize any credit. However, when figuring your credits, you must annualize any item of income or deduction used to figure the credit. For details, see Rev. Rul. 79-179, 1979-1 C.B. 436.

Part II—Annualized Self-Employment Tax

If you had net earnings from self-employment during any period, complete Part II for that period to figure your annualized self-employment tax.

If you are married and filing a joint return, and both you and your spouse had net earnings from self-employment, complete a separate Part II for each spouse. Enter on line 13 the combined amounts from line 35 of both Parts II.

Line 27a

To figure your net earnings from self-employment on line 27a, multiply your net profit from all trades or businesses for each period by 92.35%. If you completed the 1997 Annualized Estimated Tax Worksheet on pages 26 and 27 of Pub. 505 (Rev. Dec. 96), carry the amounts from line 27b of that worksheet to line 27a of Schedule AI.