

Estimated Tax for Corporations

For calendar year 2000, or tax year beginning _____, 2000, and ending _____, 20 _____

2000

(Keep for the corporation's records—Do *not* send to the Internal Revenue Service.)

<p>1 Taxable income expected for the tax year. (Qualified personal service corporations (defined in the instructions), skip lines 2 through 13 and go to line 14.)</p>	1	
2 Enter the smaller of line 1 or \$50,000. (Members of a controlled group, see instructions.) . . .	2	
3 Subtract line 2 from line 1	3	
4 Enter the smaller of line 3 or \$25,000. (Members of a controlled group, see instructions.) . . .	4	
5 Subtract line 4 from line 3	5	
6 Enter the smaller of line 5 or \$9,925,000. (Members of a controlled group, see instructions.) . . .	6	
7 Subtract line 6 from line 5	7	
8 Multiply line 2 by 15%	8	
9 Multiply line 4 by 25%	9	
10 Multiply line 6 by 34%	10	
11 Multiply line 7 by 35%	11	
12 If line 1 is greater than \$100,000, enter the smaller of (a) 5% of the excess over \$100,000 or (b) \$11,750. Otherwise, enter -0-. (Members of a controlled group, see instructions.)	12	
13 If line 1 is greater than \$15 million, enter the smaller of (a) 3% of the excess over \$15 million or (b) \$100,000. Otherwise, enter -0-. (Members of a controlled group, see instructions.)	13	
14 Total. Add lines 8 through 13. (Qualified personal service corporations, multiply line 1 by 35%.)	14	
15 Tax credits (see instructions)	15	
16 Subtract line 15 from line 14	16	
17 Recapture taxes	17	
18 Alternative minimum tax (see instructions)	18	
19 Add lines 16 through 18	19	
20 Qualified zone academy bond credit (see instructions)	20	
21 Total. Subtract line 20 from line 19	21	
22 Credit for Federal tax paid on fuels (see instructions)	22	
23 Subtract line 22 from line 21. Note: If the result is less than \$500, the corporation is not required to make estimated tax payments	23	
24a Enter the tax shown on the corporation's 1999 tax return. CAUTION: See instructions before completing this line	24a	
b Enter the smaller of line 23 or line 24a. If the corporation is required to skip line 24a, enter the amount from line 23 on line 24b	24b	
25 Installment due dates. (See instructions.) ▶	25	
26 Required installments. Enter 25% of line 24b in columns (a) through (d) unless the corporation uses the annualized income installment method, the adjusted seasonal installment method, or is a "large corporation." (See instructions.)	26	

Schedule A Annualized Income Installment Method and/or Adjusted Seasonal Installment Method. (See pages 5 and 6 of the instructions.)

Part I—Annualized Income Installment Method		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
1	Annualization periods (see instructions).	1	First ____ months	First ____ months	First ____ months
2	Enter taxable income for each annualization period (see instructions).	2			
3	Annualization amounts (see instructions).	3			
4	Annualized taxable income. Multiply line 2 by line 3.	4			
5	Figure the tax on the amount in each column on line 4 by following the same steps used to figure the tax for line 14, page 1 of Form 1120-W.	5			
6	Enter other taxes for each annualization period (see instructions).	6			
7	Total tax. Add lines 5 and 6.	7			
8	For each annualization period, enter the same type of credits as allowed on lines 15, 20, and 22, page 1 of Form 1120-W (see instructions).	8			
9	Total tax after credits. Subtract line 8 from line 7. If zero or less, enter -0-.	9			
10	Applicable percentage.	10	25%	50%	75%
11	Multiply line 9 by line 10.	11			
12	Add the amounts in all preceding columns of line 41 (see instructions).	12			
13	Annualized income installments. Subtract line 12 from line 11. If zero or less, enter -0-.	13			
Part II—Adjusted Seasonal Installment Method <i>(Use this method only if the base period percentage for any 6 consecutive months is at least 70%.)</i>		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
14	Enter taxable income for the following periods:		First 3 months	First 5 months	First 8 months
a	Tax year beginning in 1997	14a			
b	Tax year beginning in 1998	14b			
c	Tax year beginning in 1999	14c			
15	Enter taxable income for each period for the tax year beginning in 2000.	15			
16	Enter taxable income for the following periods:		First 4 months	First 6 months	First 9 months
a	Tax year beginning in 1997	16a			Entire year
b	Tax year beginning in 1998	16b			
c	Tax year beginning in 1999	16c			
17	Divide the amount in each column on line 14a by the amount in column (d) on line 16a.	17			
18	Divide the amount in each column on line 14b by the amount in column (d) on line 16b.	18			
19	Divide the amount in each column on line 14c by the amount in column (d) on line 16c.	19			

		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
		First 4 months	First 6 months	First 9 months	Entire year
20	Add lines 17 through 19.	20			
21	Divide line 20 by 3.	21			
22	Divide line 15 by line 21.	22			
23	Figure the tax on the amount on line 22 by following the same steps used to figure the tax for line 14, page 1 of Form 1120-W.	23			
24	Divide the amount in columns (a) through (c) on line 16a by the amount in column (d) on line 16a.	24			
25	Divide the amount in columns (a) through (c) on line 16b by the amount in column (d) on line 16b.	25			
26	Divide the amount in columns (a) through (c) on line 16c by the amount in column (d) on line 16c.	26			
27	Add lines 24 through 26.	27			
28	Divide line 27 by 3.	28			
29	Multiply the amount in columns (a) through (c) of line 23 by the amount in the corresponding column of line 28. In column (d), enter the amount from line 23, column (d).	29			
30	Enter other taxes for each payment period (see instructions).	30			
31	Total tax. Add lines 29 and 30.	31			
32	For each period, enter the same type of credits as allowed on lines 15, 20, and 22, page 1 of Form 1120-W (see instructions).	32			
33	Total tax after credits. Subtract line 32 from line 31. If zero or less, enter -0-.	33			
34	Add the amounts in all preceding columns of line 41 (see instructions).	34			
35	Adjusted seasonal installments. Subtract line 34 from line 33. If zero or less, enter -0-.	35			

Part III—Required Installments

		1st installment	2nd installment	3rd installment	4th installment
		36	If only one of the above parts is completed, enter the amount in each column from line 13 or line 35. If both parts are completed, enter the smaller of the amounts in each column from line 13 or line 35.	36	
37	Divide line 24b, page 1 of Form 1120-W, by 4, and enter the result in each column. (Note: "Large corporations," see the instructions for line 26 on page 5 for the amount to enter.)	37			
38	Enter the amount from line 40 for the preceding column.	38			
39	Add lines 37 and 38.	39			
40	If line 39 is more than line 36, subtract line 36 from line 39. Otherwise, enter -0-.	40			
41	Required installments. Enter the smaller of line 36 or line 39 here and on line 26, page 1 of Form 1120-W.	41			

Changes To Note

Section 179 expense deduction. For tax years beginning in 2000, the maximum section 179 expense deduction has been increased to \$20,000 (\$40,000 for enterprise zone business).

Special rule for the research credit. All or part of the research credit may not be allowed when figuring certain required installments. The credit attributable to the first suspension period (defined below) cannot reduce any required installment due before October 1, 2000, and the credit attributable to the second suspension period (defined below) cannot reduce any required installment due before October 1, 2001. Instead, the research credit attributable to each suspension period is allowed in full against any installments due on or after those dates. For tax years beginning in 2000, the **first suspension period** begins January 1, 2000, and ends September 30, 2000, and the **second suspension period** begins October 1, 2000, and ends September 30, 2001. The credit attributable to a suspension period is figured by multiplying the total research credit for the tax year by the ratio of (a) the number of months in the suspension period that are included in the tax year to (b) the number of months in the tax year.

General Instructions

Section references are to the Internal Revenue Code unless otherwise noted.

Who Must Make Estimated Tax Payments

- Corporations generally must make installment payments of estimated tax if they expect their estimated tax (income tax less credits) to be \$500 or more.
- S corporations must also make estimated tax payments for certain taxes. S corporations should see the instructions for **Form 1120S**, U.S. Income Tax Return for an S Corporation, to figure their estimated tax payments.
- Tax-exempt organizations subject to the unrelated business income tax and private foundations use **Form 990-W**, Estimated Tax on Unrelated Business Taxable Income for Tax-Exempt Organizations, to figure the amount of their estimated tax payments.

When To Make Estimated Tax Payments

The installments are due by the 15th day of the **4th, 6th, 9th, and 12th** months of the tax year. If any date falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the installment is due on the next regular business day.

Underpayment of Estimated Tax

A corporation that does not make estimated tax payments when due may be subject to an underpayment penalty for the period of underpayment (section 6655), using the underpayment rate determined under section 6621(a)(2).

Overpayment of Estimated Tax

A corporation that has overpaid its estimated tax may apply for a quick refund if the overpayment is at least 10% of its expected income tax liability **and** at least \$500.

Quick refund. To apply for a quick refund, file **Form 4466**, Corporation Application for Quick Refund of Overpayment of Estimated Tax, before the 16th day of the 3rd month after the end of the tax year, but before the corporation files its income tax return. Do not file Form 4466 before the end of the corporation's tax year.

Depository Method of Tax Payment

Some corporations (described below) are required to electronically deposit all depository taxes, including corporation income tax and estimated tax payments.

Electronic deposit requirement. The corporation must make electronic deposits of **all** depository tax liabilities that occur after 1999 if it deposited, in 1998, more than \$200,000 in **all** Federal depository taxes (such as employment tax, excise tax, or corporate income tax). If the corporation is already depositing electronically but

its deposits did not exceed \$200,000, the corporation may continue to do so, or it may make deposits with **Form 8109**, Federal Tax Deposit Coupon. Corporations that exceed the \$200,000 threshold must continue to deposit electronically in all later years.

The Electronic Federal Tax Payment System (EFTPS) must be used to make electronic deposits. If the corporation is required to make electronic deposits and fails to do so, it may be subject to a 10% penalty.

A corporation that is not required to make electronic deposits may voluntarily participate in EFTPS. To enroll in EFTPS, call 1-800-555-4477 or 1-800-945-8400. For general information about EFTPS, call 1-800-829-1040.

Deposits with Form 8109. If the corporation does not use EFTPS, deposit corporation income tax payments (and estimated tax payments) with Form 8109. Do not send deposits directly to an IRS office. Mail or deliver the completed Form 8109 with the payment to a qualified depository for Federal taxes or to the Federal Reserve bank (FRB) servicing the corporation's geographic area. Make checks or money orders payable to that depository or FRB. To help ensure proper crediting, write the corporation's EIN, the tax period to which the deposit applies, and "Form 1120" on the check or money order. Be sure to darken the "1120" box on the coupon. Records of these deposits will be sent to the IRS.

A penalty may be imposed if the deposits are mailed or delivered to an IRS office rather than to an authorized depository or FRB. For more information on deposits, see the instructions in the coupon booklet (Form 8109) and **Pub. 583**, Starting a Business and Keeping Records.

Refiguring Estimated Tax

If after the corporation figures and deposits estimated tax, it finds that its tax liability for the year will be more or less than originally estimated, it may have to refigure its required installments. If earlier installments were underpaid, the corporation may owe a penalty for underpayment of estimated tax.

An immediate catchup payment should be made to reduce the amount of any penalty resulting from the underpayment of any earlier installments, whether caused by a change in estimate, failure to make a deposit, or a mistake.

Specific Instructions

Line 1—Qualified Personal Service Corporations

A qualified personal service corporation is taxed at a flat rate of 35% on taxable income. A corporation is a qualified personal service corporation if it meets **both** of the following tests:

- Substantially all of the corporation's activities involve the performance of services in the fields of health, law, engineering, architecture, accounting, actuarial science, performing arts, or consulting, and
- At least 95% of the corporation's stock, by value, is owned, directly or indirectly, by employees performing the services, retired employees who had performed the services listed above, any estate of an employee or retiree described above, or any person who acquired the stock of the corporation as a result of the death of an employee or retiree (but only for the 2-year period beginning on the date of the employee's or retiree's death). See Temporary Regulations section 1.448-1T(e) for details.

Lines 2, 4, and 6

Members of a controlled group. Members of a controlled group enter on line 2 the **smaller** of (a) the amount on line 1 or (b) their share of the \$50,000 amount. On line 4, enter the **smaller** of (a) the amount on line 3 or (b) their share of the \$25,000 amount. On line 6, enter the **smaller** of (a) the amount on line 5 or (b) their share of the \$9,925,000 amount.

Equal apportionment plan. If no apportionment plan is adopted, members of a controlled group must divide the amount in each taxable income bracket equally among themselves. For example, Controlled Group AB consists of Corporation A and Corporation B.

They do not elect an apportionment plan. Therefore, each corporation is entitled to:

- \$25,000 (one-half of \$50,000) on line 2,
- \$12,500 (one-half of \$25,000) on line 4, and
- \$4,962,500 (one-half of \$9,925,000) on line 6.

Unequal apportionment plan. Members of a controlled group may elect an unequal apportionment plan and divide the taxable income brackets as they want. There is no need for consistency among taxable income brackets. Any member may be entitled to all, some, or none of the taxable income bracket. However, the total amount for all members cannot be more than the total amount in each taxable income bracket.

Line 12

Additional 5% tax. Members of a controlled group are treated as one group to figure the applicability of the additional 5% tax and the additional 3% tax. If an additional tax applies, each member will pay that tax based on the part of the amount used in each taxable income bracket to reduce that member's tax. See section 1561(a). Each member of the group must enter on line 12 its share of the **smaller of (a)** 5% of the taxable income in excess of \$100,000, or **(b)** \$11,750.

Line 13

Additional 3% tax. If the additional 3% tax applies, each member of the controlled group must enter on line 13 its share of the **smaller of (a)** 3% of the taxable income in excess of \$15 million, or **(b)** \$100,000. See **Line 12** above.

Line 15

For information on **tax credits** the corporation may take, see the Instructions for Form 1120, lines 4a through 4e, Schedule J (Form 1120-A, lines 2a and 2b, Part I), or the instructions for the applicable lines and schedule of other income tax returns.

Line 18

Note: Skip this line if the corporation is treated as a "small corporation" exempt from the AMT under section 55(e).

Alternative minimum tax (AMT) is generally the excess of tentative minimum tax for the tax year over the regular tax for the tax year. See section 55 for definitions of tentative minimum tax and regular tax. A limited amount of the foreign tax credit is allowed to reduce the tentative minimum tax.

Line 20

See **Form 8860**, Qualified Zone Academy Bond Credit, to find out if the corporation qualifies to take this credit.

Line 22

See **Form 4136**, Credit for Federal Tax Paid on Fuels, to find out if the corporation qualifies to take this credit. Include on line 22 any credit the corporation is claiming under section 4682(g)(2) for tax on ozone-depleting chemicals.

Line 24a

Figure the corporation's 1999 tax in the same way that line 23 of this worksheet was figured, using the taxes and credits from the 1999 income tax return.

If a return was not filed for the 1999 tax year showing a liability for at least some amount of tax, or if the 1999 tax year was for less than 12 months, **do not** complete line 24a. Instead, skip line 24a and enter the amount from line 23 on line 24b. Large corporations, see the instructions for line 26 below.

Line 25

Calendar year taxpayers: Enter 4-17-2000, 6-15-2000, 9-15-2000, and 12-15-2000, respectively, in columns (a) through (d).

Fiscal year taxpayers: Enter the 15th day of the 4th, 6th, 9th, and 12th months of your tax year in columns (a) through (d).

If the regular due date falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, enter the next business day.

Line 26

Payments of estimated tax should reflect any 1999 overpayment that the corporation chose to credit against its 2000 tax. The overpayment is credited against unpaid required installments in the order in which the installments are required to be paid.

Annualized income installment method and/or adjusted seasonal installment method. If the corporation's income is expected to vary during the year because, for example, it operates its business on a seasonal basis, it may be able to lower the amount of one or more required installments by using the annualized income installment method and/or the adjusted seasonal installment method. For example, a ski shop, which receives most of its income during the winter months, may be able to benefit from using one or both of these methods in figuring one or more of its required installments.

To use one or both of these methods to figure one or more required installments, use Schedule A on pages 2 and 3. If Schedule A is used for any payment date, it must be used for all payment due dates. To arrive at the amount of each required installment, Schedule A automatically selects the **smallest of (a)** the annualized income installment, **(b)** the adjusted seasonal installment (if applicable), or **(c)** the regular installment under section 6655(d)(1) (increased by any recapture of a reduction in a required installment under section 6655(e)(1)(B)).

Large corporations. A large corporation is a corporation that had, or its predecessor had, taxable income of \$1 million or more for any of the 3 tax years immediately preceding the 2000 tax year. For this purpose, taxable income is modified to exclude net operating loss or capital loss carrybacks or carryovers. Members of a controlled group, as defined in section 1563, must divide the \$1 million amount among themselves according to rules similar to those in section 1561.

If the annualized income installment method or adjusted seasonal installment method is not used, follow the instructions below to figure the amounts to enter on line 26. (If the annualized income installment method and/or the adjusted seasonal installment method are used, these instructions apply to line 37 of Schedule A.)

- **If line 23 is smaller than line 24a:** Enter 25% of line 23 in columns (a) through (d) of line 26.
- **If line 24a is smaller than line 23:** Enter 25% of line 24a in column (a) of line 26. In column (b), determine the amount to enter as follows:
 1. Subtract line 24a from line 23,
 2. Add the result to the amount on line 23, and
 3. Multiply the result in 2 above by 25% and enter the result in column (b).
 Enter 25% of line 23 in columns (c) and (d).

Schedule A

If only the annualized income installment method (Part I) is used, complete Parts I and III of Schedule A. If only the adjusted seasonal installment method (Part II) is used, complete Parts II and III. If both methods are used, complete all three parts. Enter in each column on line 26, page 1, the amounts from the corresponding column of line 41.



Do not figure any required installment until after the end of the month preceding the due date for that installment.

Part I—Annualized Income Installment Method

Line 1

Annualization periods. Enter in the space on line 1, columns (a) through (d), respectively, the annualization periods that the corporation is using, based on the options listed below. For example, if the corporation elects Option 1, enter on line 1 the annualization periods 2, 4, 7, and 10, in columns (a) through (d), respectively.



Use Option 1 or Option 2 **only** if the corporation elected to use one of these options by filing **Form 8842, Election To Use Different Annualization Periods for Corporate Estimated Tax**, on or before the due date of the first required installment payment. Once made, the election is irrevocable for the particular tax year.

	1st Installment	2nd Installment	3rd Installment	4th Installment
Standard option	3	3	6	9
Option 1 . . .	2	4	7	10
Option 2 . . .	3	5	8	11

Line 2

If a corporation has income includible under section 936(h) (Puerto Rico and possessions tax credits) or section 951(a) (controlled foreign corporation income), special rules apply.

Amounts includible in income under section 936(h) or 951(a) (and allocable credits) generally must be taken into account in figuring the amount of any annualized income installment as the income is earned. The amounts are figured in a manner similar to the way in which partnership income inclusions (and allocable credits) are taken into account in figuring a partner's annualized income installments as provided in Regulations section 1.6654-2(d)(2).

Safe harbor election. Corporations may be able to elect a prior year safe harbor election. Under the election, an eligible corporation is treated as having received ratably during the tax year items of income under sections 936(h) and 951(a) (and allocable credits) equal to a specified percentage of the amounts shown on the corporation's return for the first preceding tax year (the second preceding tax year for the first and second required installments).

For more information, see section 6655(e)(4) and Rev. Proc. 95-23, 1995-1 C.B. 693.

Line 3

Annualization amounts. Enter the annualization amounts for the option used on line 1. For example, if the corporation elects Option 1, enter on line 3 the annualization amounts 6, 3, 1.71429, and 1.2, in columns (a) through (d), respectively.

	1st Installment	2nd Installment	3rd Installment	4th Installment
Standard option	4	4	2	1.33333
Option 1 . . .	6	3	1.71429	1.2
Option 2 . . .	4	2.4	1.5	1.09091

Line 6

Enter any **other taxes** the corporation owed for the months shown in the headings used to figure annualized taxable income. Include the same taxes used to figure lines 17 and 18 of Form 1120-W.

Alternative minimum tax. The corporation may owe the AMT unless it is treated as a "small corporation" that is exempt under section 55(e). To compute the AMT, first figure alternative minimum taxable income under section 55. Alternative minimum taxable income is based on the corporation's income and deductions for the annualization period entered in each column on line 1. Multiply alternative minimum taxable income by the annualization amounts (line 3) used to figure annualized taxable income. Subtract the exemption amount under section 55(d)(2).

Line 8

Enter the credits to which the corporation is entitled for the months shown in each column on line 1. **Do not** annualize any credit. However, when figuring the credits, annualize any item of income or deduction used to figure the credit. For more details, see Rev. Rul. 79-179, 1979-1 C.B. 436.

Line 12

Before completing line 12 in columns (b) through (d), complete the following items in each of the preceding columns: line 13; Part II (if

applicable); and Part III. For example, complete line 13, Part II (if using the adjusted seasonal installment method), and Part III, in column (a) before completing line 12 in column (b).

Part II—Adjusted Seasonal Installment Method

Complete this part only if the corporation's base period percentage for any 6 consecutive months of the tax year equals or exceeds 70%. The base period percentage for any period of 6 consecutive months is the average of the three percentages figured by dividing the taxable income for the corresponding 6-consecutive-month period in each of the 3 preceding tax years by the taxable income for each of their respective tax years.

Example. An amusement park with a calendar year tax year receives the largest part of its taxable income during a 6-month period, May through October. To compute its base period percentage for this 6-month period, the amusement park figures its taxable income for each May–October period in 1997, 1998, and 1999. It then divides the taxable income for each May–October period by the total taxable income for that particular tax year. The resulting percentages are 69% (.69) for May–October 1997, 74% (.74) for May–October 1998, and 67% (.67) for May–October 1999. Because the average of 69%, 74%, and 67% is 70%, the base period percentage for May through October 2000 is 70%. Therefore, the amusement park qualifies for the adjusted seasonal installment method.

Line 30

Enter any **other taxes** the corporation owed for the months shown in the column headings above line 14 of Part II. Include the same taxes used to figure lines 17 and 18 of Form 1120-W.

Alternative minimum tax. The corporation may owe the AMT unless it is treated as a "small corporation" that is exempt under section 55(e). To compute the AMT, first figure alternative minimum taxable income under section 55. Alternative minimum taxable income is based on the corporation's income and deductions for the months shown in the column headings above line 14 of Part II. Divide the alternative minimum taxable income by the amounts shown on line 21. Subtract the exemption amount under section 55(d)(2). For columns (a) through (c) only, multiply the alternative minimum tax by the amounts shown on line 28.

Line 32

Enter the credits to which the corporation is entitled for the months shown in the column headings above line 14 of Part II.

Line 34

Before completing line 34 in columns (b) through (d), complete lines 35 through 41 in each of the preceding columns. For example, complete lines 35 through 41 in column (a) before completing line 34 in column (b).

Paperwork Reduction Act Notice. Your use of this form is optional. It is provided to aid the corporation in determining its tax liability.

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 this form will vary depending on individual circumstances. The estimated average time is:

Form	Recordkeeping	Learning about the law or the form	Preparing the form
1120-W	7 hr., 25 min.	1 hr., 53 min.	2 hr., 5 min.
1120-W, Sch. A (Pt. I)	11 hr., 14 min.	12 min.	23 min.
1120-W, Sch. A (Pt. II)	23 hr., 26 min.	23 min.
1120-W, Sch. A (Pt. III)	5 hr., 16 min.	5 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. You can write to the Tax Forms Committee, Western Area Distribution Center, Rancho Cordova, CA 95743-0001. **DO NOT** send the tax form to this office. Instead, keep the form for your records.

