

Corporation Application for Quick Refund of Overpayment of Estimated Tax

For calendar year 1969 or other taxable year beginning
 _____, 1969 ending _____, 19_____

Revised in Accordance With Tax Reform Act of 1969

Congress recently enacted a comprehensive Tax Reform Act that changed many tax law provisions. Some of the items affected include depreciation, contributions, capital gains, depletion, investment credit, tax surcharge, etc. These and other changes must be considered in computing your tax.

Name	Employer Identification Number
Number and street	Check type of return to be filed: <input type="checkbox"/> Form 1120 <input type="checkbox"/> Form 1120-F <input type="checkbox"/> Form 1120-L <input type="checkbox"/> Form 1120-M
City or town, State, and ZIP code	
NOTE: Prepare this form in duplicate. File the original with the Internal Revenue Service Center specified in instruction 3. Attach the duplicate to your income tax return.	

PART I.—Computation of Expected Income Tax Liability

1 Taxable income expected in 1969	
2 Net long-term capital gain reduced by any net short-term capital loss (if the alternative tax does not apply, enter "zero")	
3 Line 1 less line 2	
4 Surtax exemption (line 3, \$25,000, or amount apportioned under section 1561, whichever is lesser)	
5 Line 3 less line 4	
6 Alternative tax on capital gains—25% of line 2 (fiscal year corporations see instruction 7 for applicable rate)	
7 22% of line 3	
8 26% of line 5	
9 If multiple surtax exemption is elected under section 1562, enter 6% of line 4	
10 Total of lines 6 through 9	
11 Tax surcharge—Enter 10% of line 10 (fiscal year corporations see instruction 8)	
12 Tax from recomputing a prior year investment credit	
13 Total tax—Add lines 10, 11, and 12	
14 Estimated foreign tax credit, investment credit, and nonhighway gasoline tax credit	
15 Expected income tax liability—Line 13 less line 14. Enter here and on line 2, Part II	

PART II.—Computation of Overpayment of Estimated Tax

1 1969 estimated tax payments (include 1968 overpayment allowed as a credit against 1969 estimated tax)	
2 Expected income tax liability for the taxable year	
3 Overpayment of estimated tax—Line 1 less line 2. Unless this amount is at least 10% of line 2 AND at least \$500, the corporation is not eligible for the quick refund and this form should not be filed	

Record of Form 503 Estimated Tax Deposits		
Serial number of Form 503	Date of deposit	Amount

(1) Is this application based on a consolidated tax return which you intend to file? Yes No

(2) Were your estimated tax payments made on a consolidated basis? Yes No

If the answer to (1) is "Yes" and (2) is "No," attach a schedule showing the name, address, and employer identification number of each member of the affiliated group and the estimated tax paid by each.

If the answer to (1) is "No" and (2) "Yes," attach a statement showing the name, address, and employer identification number of each member of the affiliated group, the estimated tax allocated by the common parent corporation to each member and the method of allocation used.

Under penalties of perjury, I declare that I have examined this application, including any accompanying schedules and statements, and to the best of my knowledge and belief it is true, correct, and complete.



 Date Signature of officer Title

Instructions

1. Who may file an application.—Any corporation that has overpaid its estimated tax for the taxable year may file an application for a quick refund (adjustment) of the overpayment if it is (1) at least 10% of the expected tax liability and (2) at least \$500.

The overpayment is the excess of the estimated tax paid over the amount which, at the time of filing this application, the corporation expects will be its final income tax liability. (See section 6425 of the Code.)

NOTE: When claiming credit for estimated tax paid on your income tax return, enter the total estimated tax paid less the amount of the refund or credit.

2. When to file.—This form must be filed within 2½ months after the end of the taxable year and before the corporation files its income tax return.

3. How and where to file.—Complete this form in duplicate. File the original with the Internal Revenue Service Center specified below. Attach the duplicate to your income tax return.

If the corporation's principal business, office, or agency is located in

Use this address

Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia

Internal Revenue Service Center
11601 Roosevelt Boulevard
Philadelphia, Pa. 19155

Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee

Internal Revenue Service Center
4800 Buford Highway
Chamblee, Georgia 30006

Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, West Virginia

Internal Revenue Service Center
Cincinnati, Ohio 45298

Arkansas, Colorado, Kansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, Wyoming

Internal Revenue Service Center
3651 S. Interregional Highway
Austin, Texas 78740

Alaska, Arizona, California, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington

Internal Revenue Service Center
1160 West 1200 South Street
Ogden, Utah 84405

Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin

Internal Revenue Service Center
2306 E. Bannister Road
Kansas City, Missouri 64170

Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont

Internal Revenue Service Center
310 Lowell Street
Andover, Mass. 01812

NOTE: Foreign corporations are to file this application with the Director of International Operations, Internal Revenue Service, Washington, D.C. 20225.

4. Overpayment credited or refunded.—Internal Revenue will act on this application within 45 days from the date it is filed, and may credit the overpayment against any Internal Revenue tax owed and refund any balance.

5. Disallowance of application.—Internal Revenue may disallow, without further action, any application that contains material omissions or errors that cannot be corrected within the 45-day period. This application does not constitute a claim for credit or refund.

6. Excessive refund or credit.—If the refund or credit is subsequently determined to be excessive, the law provides an additional charge upon the excessive amount.

The excessive amount is the lesser of (a) the amount of the credit or refund or (b) the amount by which (1) the corporation's income tax liability (as defined in section 6425 (c)) as shown on its return exceeds (2) the estimated tax paid less the amount of the refund or credit.

The additional charge is computed at the rate of 6% a year from the date the refund was paid or credit was made to the original due date of the corporation's return. The additional charge is not deductible for income tax purposes.

7. Alternative tax.—The alternative tax rate for corporations has been increased from 25% to 30% over a 2-year period. For taxable years beginning in 1970 the rate is 28%; for taxable years beginning after 1970 the rate is 30%. However, the 25% alternative tax rate is to apply to (1) net long-

term capital gains (except gains from timber, coal or domestic iron ore under section 631 or from patents under section 1235) received before 1975 from sales or other dispositions under binding contracts that were in effect on or before October 9, 1969; (2) distributions made by a corporation before October 10, 1970, under a plan of complete liquidation adopted on or before October 9, 1969; and (3) installment proceeds received before 1975 from sales made pursuant to a binding contract that was in effect on or before October 9, 1969. See section 1201 for computation of alternative tax in situations where this special 25% alternative tax rate applies.

Corporations with fiscal years beginning in 1969 and ending in 1970 must prorate their tax to reflect the rate change, that is, they must compute a tax for the two periods for which a different tax rate is effective. This applies regardless of the date the assets were sold. The tax may be computed as follows:

(a) Compute a tax upon taxable income for the entire year using the regular normal tax and surtax rates and the 6% penalty tax under section 1562, if applicable. Compute an alternative tax using an alternative tax rate of 25%. (The alternative tax is the sum of (1) a partial tax computed at the normal tax and surtax rates on the taxable income decreased by the excess of net long-term capital gain over any net short-term capital loss and (2) 25% of such excess.) Determine which tax is lesser. Multiply this tentative tax by a fraction, the numerator being the number of days in the taxable year before January 1, 1970, and the denominator being the total number of days in the taxable year. This is the tax for the first period.

(b) Compute a tax upon taxable income for the entire year using the regular normal tax and surtax rates and the 6% penalty tax under section 1562, if applicable. Compute an alternative tax using an alternative tax rate of 28%. (The alternative tax is the sum of (1) a partial tax computed at the normal tax and surtax rates on the taxable income decreased by the excess of net long-term capital gain over any net short-term capital loss and (2) 28% of such excess.) Determine which tax is lesser. Multiply this tentative tax by a fraction, the numerator being the number of days in the taxable year after December 31, 1969, and the denominator being the total number of days in the taxable year. This is the tax for the second period.

(c) Enter the total of (a) and (b) on line 10.

8. Tax Surcharge.—The tax surcharge is imposed at a rate of 10% for the entire year 1969, and at a rate of 5% for the period beginning January 1, 1970, and ending June 30, 1970.

The rate for the calendar year 1969, therefore, is 10%.

The rate for fiscal years beginning in 1969, a part of which is in both the 10% and the 5% surcharge periods, is determined by prorating the two periods on a daily basis. Fiscal year corporations may compute their surcharge by multiplying line 10 by the applicable rate in the following table which takes into account both the decrease in the surcharge rate from 10% to 5% on January 1, 1970, and its expiration on June 30, 1970.

Taxable year		Applicable Rate
Beginning in 1969	Ending in 1970	
Feb. 1	Jan. 31	.09575342
Mar. 1	Feb. 28	.09191781
Apr. 1	Mar. 31	.08767123
May 1	Apr. 30	.08356164
June 1	May 31	.07931507
July 1	June 30	.07520548
Aug. 1	July 31	.06671233
Sept. 1	Aug. 31	.05821918
Oct. 1	Sept. 30	.05000000
Nov. 1	Oct. 31	.04150685
Dec. 1	Nov. 30	.03328767

If the corporation prefers, the surcharge may be computed by multiplying the amount on line 10 by the following formula:

$$10\% \times \frac{\text{No. days in taxable year before 1/1/70} + \frac{1}{2} \text{ no. days in taxable year after 1/1/70 and before 7/1/70}}{\text{Number of days in taxable year}}$$

Fiscal year corporations having a 52–53 week taxable year must use the formula to compute their surcharge.

9. Minimum tax on tax preference items.—The minimum tax under section 56 does not have to be considered for purposes of this form.