

Corporation Application for Quick Refund of Overpayment of Estimated Tax

1970

For calendar year 1970 or other taxable year beginning

....., 1970 ending, 19.....

Name

Number and street

City or town, State, and ZIP code

Employer Identification Number

Check type of return to be filed:

Form 1120

Form 1120-F

Form 1120-L

Form 1120-M

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 1970	
2 Surtax exemption—Enter \$25,000 or line 1, whichever is lesser (component members of a controlled corporate group see instruction 7 and enter your surtax exemption or line 1, whichever is lesser)	
3 Line 1 less line 2	
4 22% of line 1	
5 26% of line 3	
6 If multiple surtax exemption is elected under section 1562, enter 6% of line 2	
7 Total of lines 4, 5 and 6	
8 Enter tax from line 7 or alternative tax from separate Schedule D (see instruction 8)	
9 Tax surcharge—Enter 2½% of line 8 (fiscal year corporations see instruction 9)	
10 Tax from recomputing a prior year investment credit	
11 Total tax—Add lines 8, 9 and 10	
12 Estimated foreign tax credit, investment credit, special fuels, nonhighway gas and lube oil tax credit	
13 Expected income tax liability—Line 11 less line 12. Enter here and on line 2, Part II	

PART II.—Computation of Overpayment of Estimated Tax

1 1970 estimated tax payments (include 1969 overpayment allowed as a credit against 1970 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	Serial number of Form 503	Date of deposit	Amount

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.



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 that the corporation expects to be, at the time of filing this application, its final income tax liability. (See section 6425 of the Code.)

If members of an affiliated group paid their estimated income tax on a consolidated basis, then application on Form 4466 shall be made by the common parent corporation. If members of the group paid estimated income tax on a separate basis, the application shall be made on a separate basis by the member which claims the overpayment.

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. An extension of time to file the return will not extend the time for filing Form 4466.

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 in the U.S. 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. Surtax exemption for component members of a controlled group of corporations.—Under the provisions of section 1561, the surtax exemption for component members of a controlled group (see section 1563) is either \$25,000 divided by the number of component members or that portion of \$25,000 determined in accordance with an apportionment plan.

A controlled group may elect under section 1562 to claim multiple surtax exemptions. For taxable years beginning in 1970, however, section 1564 provides that only one member of the group may claim a full \$25,000 surtax exemption with the others being limited to \$20,833.

See section 1564 for special rules relating to dividends received deduction for corporations that elect multiple surtax exemptions under section 1562.

8. Alternative tax.—If the net long-term capital gain exceeds the net short-term capital loss, or if there is only a net long-term capital gain, compute the tax using the alternative method (section 1201) to determine if the resulting tax is less than the tax computed using the regular method.

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) in the case of calendar year corporations, 28% of such excess.

The alternative tax rate is 28% for taxable years beginning in 1970 and 30% for taxable years beginning in 1971. Corporations with fiscal years beginning in 1970 and ending in 1971 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.

An alternative tax rate of 25%, however, is to apply to certain binding contracts, distributions, and installment sales (referred to as "subsection (d) gains").

For further details and a computation of alternative tax, see separate Schedule D, Form 1120.

9. Tax surcharge.—The tax surcharge is 5% for the period beginning January 1, 1970, and ending June 30, 1970.

The rate for the calendar year 1970, therefore, is 2½%.

Since the surcharge expired June 30, 1970, corporations with taxable years beginning after that date will have no surcharge.

Corporations with fiscal years beginning before July 1, 1970, may compute their surcharge by multiplying line 8 by the applicable rate in the following table:

Taxable year		Applicable Rate
Beginning in 1970	Ending in 1971	
Feb. 1	Jan. 31	.02054795
Mar. 1	Feb. 28	.01671233
Apr. 1	Mar. 31	.01246575
May 1	Apr. 30	.00835616
June 1	May 31	.00410959
July 1 and after	June 30 and after	—0—

If the corporation prefers, the surcharge may be computed using the following formula:

$$\text{Amount on line 8} \times 5\% \times \frac{\text{No. days in taxable year before 7-1-70}}{\text{No. days in taxable year}}$$

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

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