



**Schedule A** Required Installments Using the Annualized Income Installment Method and/or the Adjusted Seasonal Installment Method Under Section 6655(e). (See the instructions for Schedule A.)

Part I—Annualized Income Installment Method		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
		Period			
		First ____ months	First ____ months	First ____ months	First ____ months
1	Annualization periods (see instructions).	1			
2	Enter taxable income for each period.	2			
3	Annualization amounts (see instructions).	3			
4	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 payment period (see instructions).	6			
7	Total tax. Add lines 5 and 6.	7			
8	For each period, enter the same type of credits as allowed on lines 15 and 20, 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	Subtract line 12 from line 11. If zero or less, enter -0-.	13			
Part II—Adjusted Seasonal Installment Method (Use this method only if the base period percentage for any 6 consecutive months is at least 70%.)		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
		Period			
		First 3 months	First 5 months	First 8 months	First 11 months
14	Enter taxable income for the following periods:				
a	Tax year beginning in 1991	14a			
b	Tax year beginning in 1992	14b			
c	Tax year beginning in 1993	14c			
15	Enter taxable income for each period for the tax year beginning in 1994.	15			
16	Enter taxable income for the following periods:		First 4 months	First 6 months	First 9 months
a	Tax year beginning in 1991	16a			Entire year
b	Tax year beginning in 1992	16b			
c	Tax year beginning in 1993	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)
		Period			
		First 4 months	First 6 months	First 9 months	Entire year
<b>20</b>	Add lines 17 through 19.	<b>20</b>			
<b>21</b>	Divide line 20 by 3.	<b>21</b>			
<b>22</b>	Divide line 15 by line 21.	<b>22</b>			
<b>23</b>	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.	<b>23</b>			
<b>24</b>	Divide the amount in columns (a) through (c) on line 16a by the amount in column (d) on line 16a.	<b>24</b>			
<b>25</b>	Divide the amount in columns (a) through (c) on line 16b by the amount in column (d) on line 16b.	<b>25</b>			
<b>26</b>	Divide the amount in columns (a) through (c) on line 16c by the amount in column (d) on line 16c.	<b>26</b>			
<b>27</b>	Add lines 24 through 26.	<b>27</b>			
<b>28</b>	Divide line 27 by 3.	<b>28</b>			
<b>29</b>	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).	<b>29</b>			
<b>30</b>	Enter other taxes for each payment period (see instructions).	<b>30</b>			
<b>31</b>	Total tax. Add lines 29 and 30.	<b>31</b>			
<b>32</b>	For each period, enter the same type of credits as allowed on lines 15 and 20, page 1 of Form 1120-W (see instructions).	<b>32</b>			
<b>33</b>	Total tax after credits. Subtract line 32 from line 31. If zero or less, enter -0-.	<b>33</b>			
<b>34</b>	Add the amounts in all preceding columns of line 41 (see instructions).	<b>34</b>			
<b>35</b>	Subtract line 34 from line 33. If zero or less, enter -0-.	<b>35</b>			

**Part III—Required Installments**

		1st installment	2nd installment	3rd installment	4th installment
		<b>36</b>	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 <b>smaller</b> of the amounts in each column from line 13 or line 35.	<b>36</b>	
<b>37</b>	Divide line 22b, page 1 of Form 1120-W, by 4 and enter the result in each column. ( <b>Note:</b> "Large corporations," see instructions for line 24b on page 5 for the amount to enter.)	<b>37</b>			
<b>38</b>	Enter the amount from line 40 for the preceding column.	<b>38</b>			
<b>39</b>	Add lines 37 and 38.	<b>39</b>			
<b>40</b>	If line 39 is more than line 36, subtract line 36 from line 39. Otherwise, enter -0-.	<b>40</b>			
<b>41</b>	<b>Required installments.</b> Enter the <b>smaller</b> of line 36 or line 39 here and on line 24, page 1 of Form 1120-W.	<b>41</b>			

## General Instructions

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

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

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., 39 min.	1 hr., 23 min.	1 hr., 34 min.
1120-W, Sch. A (Pt. I)	11 hr., 14 min.	6 min.	17 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 more simple, we would be happy to hear from you. You can write to both the **Internal Revenue Service**, Attention: Reports Clearance Officer, PC:FP, Washington, DC 20224; and the **Office of Management and Budget**, Paperwork Reduction Project (1545-0975), Washington, DC 20503. **DO NOT** send the tax form to either of these offices. Instead, keep the form for your records.

**Changes To Note.**—Form 1120-W has been revised to reflect changes made by the Revenue Reconciliation Act of 1993 (the Act). The Act increases the maximum corporate tax rate to 35% for corporations with taxable income over \$10 million. Corporations with taxable income over \$15 million are subject to an additional tax of 3% of the excess over \$15 million, or \$100,000, whichever is smaller.

In addition, the Act increases the amount of estimated tax payments that a corporation must make. For tax years beginning after 1993, the estimated tax payments are increased from 97% to 100% of the corporation's current tax year liability. This change applies regardless of whether the corporation uses the regular installment method, the annualized income installment method, or the adjusted seasonal installment method. The Act does not change the rule that allows a small corporation to pay 100% of last year's liability. In addition, a "large corporation" may continue to base its first required installment on 100% of the prior year's tax liability.

Also for tax years beginning after 1993, the Act modifies the rules for income annualization for corporate estimated tax purposes. A corporation now has 3 sets of periods over which it may annualize income.

**Standard Option.** This option requires the payments to be figured over the first 3 months for the 1st installment, the first 3 months for the 2nd installment, the first 6 months for the 3rd installment, and the first 9 months for the 4th installment.

**Option 1.** This option requires the payments to be figured over the first 2 months for the 1st installment, the first 4 months for the 2nd installment, the first 7 months for the 3rd installment, and the first 10 months for the 4th installment.

**Option 2.** This option requires the payments to be figured over the first 3 months for the 1st installment, the first 5 months for the 2nd installment, the first 8 months for the 3rd installment, and the first 11 months for the 4th installment.

**Note:** If Option 1 or Option 2 is used, the corporation must make an election by filing **Form 8842**, Election To Use Different Annualization Periods for Corporate Estimated Tax, on or before the due date of the corporation's first required installment payment.

**Who Must Make Estimated Tax Payments.**—Generally, a corporation must make installment payments of estimated tax if it expects its estimated tax (income tax less credits) to be \$500 or more. S corporations must also make estimated

tax payments for certain taxes. See the instructions for **Form 1120S**, U.S. Income Tax Return for an S Corporation, to figure the estimated tax payments of an S corporation.

In addition, tax-exempt corporations filing **Form 990-T**, Exempt Organization Business Income Tax Return, must make estimated tax payments for their unrelated business income tax. Tax-exempt corporations use **Form 990-W**, Estimated Tax on Unrelated Business Taxable Income for Tax-Exempt Organizations, to figure their estimated tax.

**When To Make Estimated Tax Payments.**—For a calendar or fiscal year corporation, the payments are due by the 15th day of the 4th, 6th, 9th, and 12th months of the tax year. If the regular due date falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the payment is due on the next business day.

**Underpayment of Estimated Tax.**—A corporation that does not pay estimated tax when due may be charged an underpayment penalty for the period of underpayment (section 6655), using the underpayment rate determined under section 6621.

**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 for the tax year, and at least \$500.

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.**—Deposit corporation income tax payments and estimated tax payments with **Form 8109**, Federal Tax Deposit Coupon. 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 employer identification number, 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. These records of 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**, Taxpayers Starting a Business.

**Amended Estimated Tax.**—If after the corporation figures and deposits estimated tax, it finds that its tax liability for the year is much more or less than originally estimated because its economic condition has changed, 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 "catch-up" 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: (1) 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 (2) at least 95% of the corporation's stock, by value, is owned, directly or indirectly, by (a) employees performing the services, (b) retired employees who had performed the services listed above, (c) any estate of an employee or retiree described above, or (d) 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 enter on line 2 the smaller of the amount on line 1 or their share of the \$50,000 amount. On line 4, members of a controlled group enter the smaller of the amount on line 3 or their share of the \$25,000 amount. On line 6, members of a controlled group enter the smaller of the amount on line 5 or their share of the \$9,925,000 amount.

If no apportionment plan is adopted, the members of the 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, both Corporation A and Corporation B are entitled to \$25,000 (one-half of \$50,000) in the \$50,000 taxable income bracket, \$12,500 (one-half of \$25,000) in the \$25,000 taxable income bracket, and \$4,962,500 (one-half of \$9,925,000) in the \$9,925,000 taxable income bracket.

Members of a controlled group may elect an unequal apportionment plan and divide the taxable income brackets as they wish. There is no need for consistency between taxable income brackets. For example, if Controlled Group AB above elects an unequal apportionment plan, any member of the controlled group may be entitled to all, some, or none of the \$50,000 amount in the first taxable income bracket, as long as the total for all members of the controlled group is not more than \$50,000. Similarly, any member may be entitled to all, some, or none of the \$25,000 amount in the second taxable income bracket (or the \$9,925,000 amount in the third taxable income bracket) as long as the total for all members of the controlled group is not more than \$25,000 in the second taxable income bracket (or \$9,925,000 in the third taxable income bracket).

**Line 12.**—Members of a controlled group of corporations are treated as one corporation for purposes of figuring the additional 5% tax that must be paid by corporations with taxable income in excess of \$100,000. If the additional tax applies, each member of the controlled group will pay that tax based on the part of the amount that is 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 5% of the excess over \$100,000, or \$11,750.

**Line 13.**—If the additional 3% tax applies, each member of the controlled group must enter on line 13 its share of the smaller of 3% of the excess over \$15 million, or \$100,000. See **Line 12** above.

**Line 15.**—The estimated tax credits include the sum of any credits against tax provided by Part IV of Subchapter A of Chapter 1 (except the credits shown on line 20).

**Line 18a.**—Alternative minimum tax 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 may be used to offset the minimum tax. See sections 55 through 59 for more information on alternative minimum tax.

**Line 18b.**—The environmental tax is 0.12% of the excess of modified alternative minimum taxable income for the tax year over \$2 million. See section 59A and **Pub. 542**, Tax Information on Corporations, for more information.

**Line 20.**—Complete **Form 4136**, Credit for Federal Tax Paid on Fuels, if the corporation qualifies to take the credit. Include on line 20 any credit the corporation is claiming under section 4682(g)(3) for tax on ozone-depleting chemicals used in the manufacture of rigid foam insulation. Also include any credit under section 4682(g)(4) for taxes paid on chemicals used for sterilizing medical instruments and as propellants in metered-dose inhalers.

**Line 22a.**—Figure the corporation's 1993 tax in the same manner that line 21 of this worksheet was determined, using the taxes and credits from the 1993 tax return. If a return was not filed for the 1993 tax year showing a liability for at least some amount of tax, or if the 1993 tax year was for less than 12 months, do not complete line 22a. Instead, skip line 22a and enter the amount from line 21 on line 22b. "Large corporations" see the instructions for line 24b below.

**Line 23.—Calendar year taxpayers:** Enter 4-15-94, 6-15-94, 9-15-94, and 12-15-94, 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, substitute the next business day.

**Line 24.**—Payments of estimated tax should take into account any 1993 overpayment that the corporation chose to credit against its 1994 tax. Any overpayment will be applied to the first installment, unless the corporation notifies the IRS that the overpayment should be applied against another installment.

**Line 24a—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) (increased by any reduction recapture under section 6655(e)(1)(B)).

**Line 24b—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 1994 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 24. (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 21 is smaller than line 22a: Enter 25% of line 21 in columns (a) through (d) of line 24.

If line 22a is smaller than line 21: Enter 25% of line 22a in column (a) of line 24. In column (b), determine the amount to enter as follows:

1. Subtract line 22a from line 21,
2. Add the result to the amount on line 21, and
3. Multiply the result in 2 above by 25% and enter the result in column (b).

Enter 25% of line 21 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 of Schedule A. If both methods are used, complete all three parts of Schedule A. Enter in each column on line 24 of page 1 the amounts from the corresponding column of line 41 of Schedule A.

**Caution:** If Schedule A is used, 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

**Note:** See **Changes To Note** on page 4.

**Line 1—Annualization periods.**—Enter in the space on line 1, columns (a) through (d), respectively, the annualization period that the corporation is using. **Caution:** Use *Option 1* or *Option 2* only if the corporation elected to do so by filing Form 8842, on or before the due date of the first required installment payment.

**Standard option**—Enter “3” in column (a), “3” in column (b), “6” in column (c), and “9” in column (d).

**Option 1**—Enter “2” in column (a), “4” in column (b), “7” in column (c), and “10” in column (d).

**Option 2**—Enter “3” in column (a), “5” in column (b), “8” in column (c), and “11” in column (d).

**Line 3—Annualization amounts.**—Enter the annualization amount for the option used on line 1 above.

**Standard option**—Enter “4” in column (a), “4” in column (b), “2” in column (c), and “1.33333” in column (d).

**Option 1**—Enter “6” in column (a), “3” in column (b), “1.71429” in column (c), and “1.2” in column (d).

**Option 2**—Enter “4” in column (a), “2.4” in column (b), “1.5” in column (c), and “1.09091” in column (d).

**Line 6.**—Enter the taxes the corporation owed because of events that occurred during the months shown in the headings used to figure annualized taxable income. Include the same taxes used to figure line 19 of Form 1120-W.

Compute the alternative minimum tax and environmental tax by figuring alternative minimum taxable income and modified alternative minimum taxable income based on the corporation's income and deductions during the months shown in the column headings used to figure annualized taxable income. Multiply the alternative minimum taxable income and modified alternative minimum taxable income by the annualization amounts used to figure annualized taxable income (line 3) before subtracting the exemption amounts (see sections 55(d) and 59A(a)(2)).

**Line 8.**—Enter the credits the corporation is entitled to because of events that occurred during the months shown in the column headings used to figure annualized taxable income.

**Line 12.**—Before completing line 12 in columns (b) through (d), complete line 13; Part II (if applicable); and lines 36 through 41, in each of the preceding columns. For example, complete line 13, lines 14 through 35 (if using the adjusted seasonal installment method), and lines 36 through 41, in column (a) before completing line 12 in column (b).

### Part II—Adjusted Seasonal Installment Method

**Do not** complete this part unless the corporation's base period percentage for any 6 consecutive months of the tax year equals or exceeds 70%. 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 that has a calendar year as its tax year receives the largest part of its taxable income during the 6-month period from May through October. To compute its base period percentage for the period May through October 1994, it must figure its taxable income for the period May through October in each of the years 1991, 1992, and 1993. The taxable income for each May through October period is then divided by the total taxable income for the tax year in which the period is included, resulting in the following quotients: .69 for May through October 1991, .74 for May through October 1992, and .67 for May through October 1993. Since the average of .69, .74, and .67 is .70, the base period percentage for May through October 1994 is 70%. Therefore, the amusement park qualifies for the adjusted seasonal installment method.

**Line 30.**—Enter any other taxes the corporation owed because of events that occurred during the months shown in the column headings above line 14 of Part II. Include the same taxes used to figure line 19 of Form 1120-W.

Compute the alternative minimum tax and environmental tax by figuring alternative minimum taxable income and modified alternative minimum taxable income based on the corporation's income and deductions during the months shown in the column headings above line 14 of Part II. Divide the alternative minimum taxable income and modified alternative minimum taxable income by the amounts shown on line 21 before subtracting the exemption amounts (see sections 55(d) and 59A(a)(2)). For columns (a) through (c) only, multiply the alternative minimum tax and environmental tax by the amounts shown on line 28.

**Line 32.**—Enter the credits to which the corporation is entitled because of events that occurred during 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).

