



2000

Instructions for Form 2220

Underpayment of Estimated Tax by Corporations

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

General Instructions

Purpose of Form

Corporations (including S corporations), tax-exempt organizations subject to the unrelated business income tax (tax-exempt organizations), and private foundations use Form 2220 to determine:

- Whether they are subject to the penalty for underpayment of estimated tax and, if so,
- The amount of the underpayment penalty.

Who Must File

Generally, the corporation does not have to file this form with its income tax return because the IRS will figure the amount of any penalty and notify the corporation of any amount due. However, even if the corporation does not owe a penalty, complete and attach this form to the corporation's tax return if:

1. The annualized income installment method is used,
2. The adjusted seasonal installment method is used, or
3. The corporation is a large corporation (as defined in the instructions for Part I, line 3, on page 2) figuring its first required installment based on the prior year's tax.

Note: The corporation also must file Form 2220 if it has a research credit allowed for the current year. See the instructions for line 4 on page 2.

Who Must Pay the Underpayment Penalty

Generally, a corporation is subject to the penalty if the tax shown on its 2000 return is \$500 or more and it did not timely pay at least the **smaller** of:

1. The tax shown on its 2000 return or
2. The tax shown on its 1999 return (if it filed a 1999 return showing at least some amount of tax and the return was for a full 12 months). However, a large corporation may base only its first required installment on the prior year's tax.

Note: In these instructions, "return" generally refers to the corporation's original return. However, an amended return is considered the original return if the amended return is filed by the due date (including extensions) of the original return.

- The penalty is figured separately for each installment due date. Therefore, the corporation may owe a penalty for an earlier due date, even if it paid enough tax later to make up the underpayment. This is true even if the corporation is due a refund when its return is filed.
- A corporation, however, may be able to reduce or eliminate the penalty by using the annualized income installment method or the adjusted seasonal installment method. See the Part I instructions for details.

How To Use Form 2220

- Check one or more boxes in Part I if the corporation uses the annualized income installment method, the adjusted seasonal installment method, or if the corporation is a large corporation.

If the corporation checked a box in Part I, or has a research credit allowed for the current year, attach Form 2220 to the income tax return. Be sure to check the box on line 33, page 1 of Form 1120; line 29 of Form 1120-A; or the comparable line of any other income tax return the corporation is required to file (e.g., Form 990-C, 1120-L, 1120S, etc.).

- Complete Part II to determine the underpayment for any of the four installment due dates.
- If there is an underpayment on line 17, Part II (column (a), (b), (c), or (d)), go to Part III to figure the penalty.
- Complete Schedule A if the corporation uses the annualized income installment method and/or the adjusted seasonal installment method.

Specific Instructions

Part I—Reasons for Filing

Lines 1 and 2. Annualized income installment method and/or adjusted seasonal installment method. If the corporation's income varied during the year because, for example, it operated its business on a seasonal basis, it may be able to lower or eliminate the amount of one or more required installments by using the annualized income installment method and/or the adjusted seasonal installment method.

Example. A ski shop, which receives most of its income during the winter months, may benefit from using one or both of these methods to figure its required installments. The annualized income installment or adjusted seasonal installment may be less than the required installment under the regular method for one or more due dates. Using one or both of these methods may reduce or eliminate the penalty for those due dates.

Use **Schedule A** on pages 3 and 4 of Form 2220 to figure one or more required installments. If Schedule A is used for any payment due 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:

- The annualized income installment,
- The adjusted seasonal installment (if applicable), or
- The regular installment under section 6655(d) (increased by any reduction recaptured under section 6655(e)(1)(B)).

Follow the steps below to determine which parts of the form have to be completed.

- If the corporation is using only the annualized income installment method, check the box on line 1 of Part I and complete Parts I and III of Schedule A.
- If the corporation is using only the adjusted seasonal installment method, check the box on line 2 of Part I and complete Parts II and III of Schedule A.
- If the corporation is using both methods, check the boxes on lines 1 and 2 of Part I and complete all three parts of Schedule A.

Line 3. Large corporations. A large corporation is a corporation (other than an S corporation) that had, or whose predecessor had, taxable income (defined below) of \$1 million or more for any of the 3 tax years immediately preceding the current tax year. A large corporation includes a "large organization" as defined in the instructions for Form 990-W.

Taxable income, for this purpose, 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 under rules similar to those in section 1561.

If the corporation is a large corporation, check the box on line 3 and, if applicable, check the box(es) on line 1 and/or line 2. Also, if applicable, complete Parts I, II, and III of Schedule A, as discussed above.

Part II—Figuring the Underpayment

Line 4. Generally, enter the tax from line 31, Form 1120; line 27, Form 1120-A; or the applicable line for other income tax returns. However, if that amount includes any tax attributable to a sale described in section 338(a)(1), do not include that tax on line 4. Instead, write "Sec. 338 gain" and show the amount of tax in brackets on the dotted line next to line 4.

Filers of Forms 990-PF, 990-T, 1120-F, 1120-L, 1120-ND, 1120-PC, 1120-REIT, 1120-RIC, 1120S, and 1120-SF. See the instructions for the appropriate tax return for the definition of tax for estimated tax purposes.

Form 2220, line 4, Instructions for Taxpayers Claiming the Research Credit

Instructions for calendar year corporations claiming the research credit. Write "Suspended Research Credit" at the top of Form 2220. Complete lines 4 through 10 (and all of Schedule A, if applicable) of Form 2220 as indicated, using the amounts from the corporation's tax return (i.e., not taking into account any portion of the research credit attributable to either suspension period). Then, complete only lines 4 through 10 (and Schedule A, if applicable) of a second Form 2220 and write "worksheet" at the top of each page. Reduce the tax on line 4 of the second Form 2220 by the suspended research credit allowed for the current year that is attributable to the first suspension period. That amount is the **smaller** of (a) Form 6765, line 43, or (b) Form 6765, line 58, or Form 3800, line 18c, whichever applies. If you are completing Schedule A, complete Schedule A, lines 8 and 32, of the second Form 2220 as if the first suspension period did not exist (i.e., take that portion of the credit into account). Next, on the first Form 2220, include on line 11, column (d), as a deemed payment made on October 1, 2000, the excess of (a) the sum of line 10, columns (a), (b), and (c) of the first Form 2220 over (b) the sum of those amounts on the second Form

2220. Also, on the first Form 2220, include on line 11, column (d), as a deemed payment made on December 15, 2000, the excess of (a) the sum of line 10, columns (a), (b), (c), and (d) of the first Form 2220 over (b) the sum of those amounts on the second Form 2220 plus the October 1, 2000, deemed payment. Complete the rest of the first Form 2220 and attach both Forms 2220 to the corporation's tax return.

Example The corporation has \$10,000 on Form 2220, line 8, and \$8,000 on line 8 of the second Form 2220. The corporation does not check box 1, 2, or 3. The corporation enters \$2,500 (1/4 of \$10,000) in each column on line 10 of the first Form 2220 and \$2,000 in each column of line 10 of the second Form 2220. The corporation includes on the first Form 2220, line 11, column (d), deemed payments of \$1,500 ((3 x \$2,500) - (3 x \$2,000)) on October 1, 2000, and \$500 (\$10,000 - \$8,000 - \$1,500) on December 15, 2000.

Instructions for fiscal year corporations claiming the research credit. Follow the instructions above, with the following modifications.

1. If the first required installment is due before October 1, 2000, the corporation has a deemed payment on that date equal to the excess of the sum of the amounts on line 10 of the first Form 2220 for columns whose due date is before October 1, 2000, over the sum of those amounts on the second Form 2220. For each installment due date after September 30, 2000, the corporation has a deemed payment equal to the excess of the sum of the amounts on line 10 of the first Form 2220 in that column and all preceding columns over the sum of those amounts on the second Form 2220 plus all prior deemed payments.

2. If the first required installment is due after September 30, 2000, complete the first Form 2220 taking into account the research credit allowed for the current year that is attributable to the first suspension period and complete the second Form 2220 taking into account the entire research credit allowed for the current year that is attributable to either suspension period. The corporation has a deemed payment on October 1, 2001, equal to the excess of the sum of the amounts on line 10 of the first Form 2220 for columns whose due date is before October 1, 2001, over the sum of those amounts on the second Form 2220. If the corporation has an installment due date after September 30, 2001, the corporation has a deemed payment on that due date equal to the excess of the sum of the amounts on line 10 of the first Form 2220 in that column and all preceding columns over the sum of those amounts on the second Form 2220 plus all prior deemed payments.

Take the deemed payment(s) into account as if they were actual payments and enter them on line 11 of the first Form 2220.

Line 5c. Enter the amount from line 32g, Form 1120; line 28g, Form 1120-A; or the applicable line for other income tax returns.

Line 7. All filers (other than S corporations below). Figure the corporation's 1999 tax the same way the amount on line 6 of this form was determined, using the taxes and credits from its 1999 tax return.

Skip line 7 and enter the amount from line 6 on line 8 if either of the following apply:

1. The corporation did not file a tax return for 1999 that showed a liability for at least some amount of tax or

2. The corporation had a 1999 tax year of less than 12 months.

S corporations. Enter on line 7 the sum of:

1. The total of the investment credit recapture tax and the built-in gains tax (or the tax on certain capital gains) shown on the return for the 2000 tax year and

2. Any excess net passive income tax shown on the S corporation's return for the 1999 tax year.

If the 1999 tax year was less than 12 months, do not complete line 7. Instead, enter the amount from line 6 on line 8.

Line 10—Large corporations.

1. If the box on line 3 (but not line 1 or line 2) is checked and line 6 is smaller than line 7, enter 25% of line 6 in columns (a) through (d) of line 10.

2. If the box on line 3 (but not line 1 or line 2) is checked and line 7 is smaller than line 6, enter 25% of line 7 in column (a) of line 10. In column (b), figure the amount to enter as follows:

a. Subtract line 7 from line 6,

b. Add the result to the amount on line 6,

c. Multiply the total in item (b) above by 25%, and enter the result in column (b).

In columns (c) and (d), enter 25% of line 6.

3. If the box on line 3 **and** the box on line 1 and/or line 2 is checked, follow the instructions in items 1 and 2 above by substituting line 37 of Schedule A for line 10 and completing the remainder of the lines in Part III of Schedule A.

Line 11. Enter the estimated tax payments deposited by the corporation for its tax year, as indicated below:

Column (a). Payments made by the 15th day of the 4th month. Private foundations enter payments made by the 15th day of the 5th month.

Column (b). Payments made after the 15th day of the 4th month through the 15th day of the 6th month. Private foundations enter payments made after the 15th day of the 5th month through the 15th day of the 6th month.

Column (c). Payments made after the 15th day of the 6th month through the 15th day of the 9th month.

Column (d). Payments made after the 15th day of the 9th month through the 15th day of the 12th month.

Include in the estimated tax payments any **overpayment** of tax from the corporation's 1999 return that was credited to the corporation's 2000 estimated tax.

Line 17. If any of the columns in line 17 shows an underpayment, complete Part III to figure the penalty.

Part III—Figuring the Penalty

Complete lines 19 through 34 to determine the amount of the penalty. The penalty is figured for the period of underpayment determined under section 6655 using the underpayment rate determined under section 6621(a)(2). For information on obtaining the interest rate on underpayments paid after March 31, 2001, see page 2 of Form 2220.

Line 19. A payment of estimated tax is applied against underpayments of required installments in the order that installments are required to be paid, regardless of which installment the payment pertains to.

Example. A corporation underpaid the April 15 installment by \$1,000. The June 15 installment requires a payment of \$2,500. On June 10, the corporation

deposits \$2,500 to cover the June 15 installment. However, \$1,000 of this payment will be considered as the April 15 installment. The penalty for the April 15 installment is figured to June 10 (56 days). The payment to be applied to the June 15 installment will then be \$1,500.

If the corporation has made **more than one payment for a required installment**, attach a separate computation for each payment.

Schedule A

Part I—Annualized Income Installment Method

Line 1—Annualization periods. Enter on line 1, columns (a) through (d), respectively, the annualization amounts for the option listed below. For example, if the corporation elected 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 do so by filing Form 8842, Election To Use Different Annualization Periods for Corporation 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.**

Option 2 is not available to tax-exempt organizations and private foundations. See Form 990-W.

Corporations

	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

Tax-Exempt Organizations and Private Foundations

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

Line 2. Enter on line 2 the taxable income (line 30, Form 1120; line 26, Form 1120-A; or the applicable line for other income tax returns) that the corporation received for the months entered for each annualization period in columns (a) through (d) on line 1.

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

Corporations

	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

Tax-Exempt Organizations and Private Foundations

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

Line 6. Enter any other taxes (including alternative minimum tax, as figured below) the corporation owed for the months shown in each column on line 1. Include the same taxes used to figure line 4, Part II of Form 2220, but do not include the personal holding company tax or interest due under the look-back method of section 460(b)(2) for completed long-term contracts or section 167(g) for property depreciated under the income forecast method.

Alternative minimum tax. Compute the alternative minimum tax (AMT) on **Form 4626**, Alternative Minimum Tax—Corporations, if applicable. Figure alternative minimum taxable income (AMTI) based on the corporation's income and deductions for the annualization period entered in each column on line 1. Multiply AMTI by the annualization amounts (line 3) used to figure annualized taxable income before subtracting the exemption amount under section 55(d).

Line 8. Enter the **credits** the corporation is entitled to 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 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 I; Part II (if applicable); and Part III. For example, complete line 13, Part I; 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

The corporation may use the adjusted seasonal installment method only if the corporation's **base period percentage** for any 6 consecutive months of the tax year is 70% or more. The base period percentage for any period of 6 consecutive months is the average of the 3 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 2000 calendar 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 the period May-October 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 (including AMT, as figured below) the corporation owed for the months shown in each column directly above line 14. Include the same taxes used to figure line 4, Part II of Form 2220, but do not include the personal holding company tax or interest due under the look-back method of section 460(b)(2) for completed long-term contracts or section 167(g) for property depreciated under the income forecast method.

Alternative minimum tax. Compute the AMT on Form 4626, if applicable. Figure AMTI based on the corporation's income and deductions for the months shown in the column headings directly above line 14. Divide the AMTI by the amounts shown on line 21 before subtracting the exemption amount under section 55(d). For columns (a) through (c) only, multiply the AMT determined by the amounts shown on line 28.

Line 32. Enter the credits the corporation is entitled to for the months shown in each column above line 14.

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. 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 time is:

Form	Recordkeeping	Learning about the law or the form	Preparing and sending the form to the IRS
2220	26 hr., 33 min.	5 min.	34 min.
2220, Schedule A, Part I	11 hr., 14 min.	12 min.	23 min.
2220, Schedule A, Part II	23 hr., 26 min.	-----	22 min.
2220, Schedule A, Part III	5 hr., 15 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. See the instructions for the tax return with which this form is filed.