



Instructions for Form 4626

Alternative Minimum Tax—Corporations

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

General Instructions

What's New

- No alternative minimum tax (AMT) adjustment is required for depreciation of certain natural gas gathering lines placed in service after April 11, 2005. See page 3 of the instructions.
- No AMT adjustment is required for depreciation of qualified Gulf Opportunity Zone property acquired after August 27, 2005, that is eligible for the special depreciation allowance. See page 3 of the instructions.
- Interest income from qualified Gulf Opportunity Zone bonds issued after December 21, 2005, is not a preference item for AMT purposes. See page 5 of the instructions.
- The 90%-of-alternative-minimum-taxable-income (AMTI) limit on the alternative tax net operating loss deduction (ATNOLD) does not apply to alternative tax net operating loss (ATNOL) carrybacks and carryforwards attributable to qualified Gulf Opportunity Zone losses arising in tax years ending after August 27, 2005. Such ATNOL carrybacks and carryforwards can be applied to offset up to 100% of AMTI. See the instructions beginning on page 7.
- The 90-percent limit on the use of the AMT foreign tax credit to offset AMT no longer applies. 100% of the AMT foreign tax credit can be used in figuring the AMT. See page 8 of the instructions.
- An AMT adjustment is required for a corporation's domestic production activities deduction. Adjusted current earnings (ACE) is not increased. See page 6 of the instructions.

Purpose of Form

Use Form 4626 to figure the alternative minimum tax (AMT) under section 55 for a corporation that is not exempt from the AMT.

Consolidated returns. For an affiliated group filing a consolidated return under the rules of section 1501,

AMT must be figured on a consolidated basis.

Who Must File



If the corporation is a "small corporation" exempt from the AMT (as explained below), do not file Form 4626.

Generally, file Form 4626 if either of the following apply.

- The corporation's taxable income or (loss) before the net operating loss (NOL) deduction plus its adjustments and preferences total more than \$40,000 or, if smaller, its allowable exemption amount.
- The corporation claims any general business credit, the qualified electric vehicle credit, the nonconventional source fuel credit, or the credit for prior year minimum tax.

Exemption for Small Corporations

A corporation is treated as a small corporation exempt from the AMT for its current tax year beginning in 2005 if:

1. The current year is the corporation's first tax year in existence (regardless of its gross receipts for the year), or
2. Both of the following apply.
 - a. It was treated as a small corporation exempt from the AMT for all prior tax years beginning after 1997.
 - b. Its average annual gross receipts for the 3-tax-year period (or portion thereof during which the corporation was in existence) ending before its tax year beginning in 2005 did not exceed \$7.5 million (\$5 million if the corporation had only 1 prior tax year).

The following rules apply when figuring gross receipts under 2b above.

- Gross receipts must be figured using the corporation's tax accounting method and include total sales (net of returns and allowances), amounts received for services, and income from investments and other sources. See Temporary Regulations section 1.448-1T(f)(2)(iv) for more details.

- Gross receipts include those of any predecessor of the corporation, including non-corporate entities.
- For a short tax year, gross receipts must be annualized by multiplying them by 12 and dividing the result by the number of months in the tax year.
- The gross receipts of all persons treated as a single employer under section 52(a), 52(b), 414(m), or 414(o) must be aggregated.

Loss of small corporation status. If the corporation qualified as a small corporation exempt from the AMT for its previous tax year, but does not meet the gross receipts test for its tax year beginning in 2005, it loses its AMT exemption status. Special rules apply in figuring AMT for the tax year beginning in 2005 and all later years based on the "change date." The change date is the first day of the corporation's tax year beginning in 2005 (the first tax year for which the corporation ceased to be a small corporation). Where this applies, complete Form 4626 taking into account the following modifications.

- The adjustments for depreciation and amortization of pollution control facilities apply only to property placed in service on or after the change date.
- The adjustment for mining exploration and development costs applies only to amounts paid or incurred on or after the change date.
- The adjustment for long-term contracts applies only to contracts entered into on or after the change date.
- When figuring the amount to enter on line 6, for any loss year beginning before the change date, use the corporation's regular tax NOL for that year.
- Figure the limitation on line 4d only for prior tax years beginning on or after the change date.
- Enter zero on line 2c of the Adjusted Current Earnings (ACE) Worksheet on page 12. When completing line 5 of the ACE Worksheet, take into account only amounts from tax years beginning on or after the change date. Also, for line 8 of the ACE Worksheet, take into account

only property placed in service on or after the change date.

Note. No additional modification in figuring AMT is required for exceptions related to any item acquired in a corporate acquisition under section 381 or to any substituted basis property, if any of the AMT adjustment modifications listed on page 1 applied to the item or property while it was held by the transferor.



Once the corporation loses its small corporation status, it cannot qualify for any subsequent tax year.

Credit for Prior Year Minimum Tax

A corporation may be able to take a minimum tax credit against the regular tax for AMT incurred in prior years. See Form 8827, Credit for Prior Year Minimum Tax—Corporations, for details.

Recordkeeping

Certain items of income, deductions, credits, etc., receive different tax treatment for the AMT than for the regular tax. Therefore, the corporation should keep adequate records to support items refigured for the AMT. Examples include:

- Tax forms used for regular tax purposes that are completed a second time to refigure items of income, deductions, etc., for the AMT;
- The computation of a carryback or carryforward to other tax years of certain deductions or credits (for example, net operating loss, capital loss, and foreign tax credit) if the AMT amount is different from the regular tax amount;
- The computation of a carryforward of a passive loss or tax shelter farm activity loss if the AMT amount is different from the regular tax amount; and
- A “running balance” of the excess of the corporation’s total increases in alternative minimum taxable income (AMTI) from prior year adjusted current earnings (ACE) adjustments over the total reductions in AMTI from prior year ACE adjustments (see the instructions for line 4d on page 7).

Short Period Return

If the corporation is filing for a period of less than 12 months, AMTI must be annualized and the tentative minimum tax prorated based on the number of

months in the short period. Complete Form 4626 as follows.

1. Complete lines 1 through 6 in the normal manner. Subtract line 6 from line 5 to figure AMTI for the short period, but do not enter it on line 7.

2. Multiply AMTI for the short period by 12. Divide the result by the number of months in the short period. Enter this result on line 7 and write “Sec. 443(d)(1)” on the dotted line to the left of the entry space.

3. Complete lines 8 through 11.

4. Subtract line 11 from line 10. Multiply the result by the number of months in the short period and divide that result by 12. Enter the final result on line 12 and write “Sec. 443(d)(2)” on the dotted line to the left of the entry space.

5. Complete the rest of the form in the normal manner.

Allocating Differently Treated Items Between Certain Entities and Their Investors

For a regulated investment company, a real estate investment trust, or a common trust fund, see section 59(d) for details on allocating certain differently treated items between the entity and its investors.

Optional Write-Off for Certain Expenditures

There is no AMT adjustment for the following items if the corporation elects to deduct them ratably over the period of time shown for the regular tax.

- Circulation expenditures (personal holding companies only)—3 years.
- Mining exploration and development costs—10 years.
- Intangible drilling costs—60 months.

See section 59(e) for more details.

Specific Instructions



If the corporation is electing the 85% dividends received deduction under section 965, see the instructions for Part III of Form 8895, One-Time Dividends Received Deduction for Certain Cash Dividends from Controlled Foreign Corporations, before completing Form 4626.

Line 1. Taxable Income or (Loss) Before Net Operating Loss Deduction

Enter the corporation’s taxable income or (loss) before the NOL deduction, after the special deductions, and without regard to any excess inclusion (for example, if filing Form 1120, subtract line 29b from line 28 of that form).

Line 2. Adjustments and Preferences



To avoid duplication, do not include any AMT adjustment or preference taken into account on line 2i, 2j, 2k, or 2o in the amounts to be entered on any other line of this form.

Line 2a. Depreciation of Post-1986 Property

What Adjustments Are Not Included As Depreciation Adjustments?

Do not make a depreciation adjustment on line 2a for:

- A tax shelter farm activity. Take this adjustment into account on line 2i.
- Passive activities. Take this adjustment into account on line 2j.
- An activity for which the corporation is not at risk or income or loss from a partnership interest or stock in an S corporation if the basis limitations apply. Take this adjustment into account on line 2k.

What Depreciation Must Be Refigured for the AMT?

Generally, the corporation must refigure depreciation for the AMT, including depreciation allocable to inventory costs, for:

- Property placed in service after 1998 depreciated for the regular tax using the 200% declining balance method (generally 3-, 5-, 7-, or 10-year property under the modified accelerated cost recovery system (MACRS), except for qualified property eligible for the special depreciation allowance (see page 3));
- Section 1250 property placed in service after 1998 that is not depreciated for the regular tax using the straight line method; and
- Tangible property placed in service after 1986 and before 1999. (If the transitional election was made under section 203(a)(1)(B) of the Tax Reform

Act of 1986, this rule applies to property placed in service after July 31, 1986.)

What Depreciation Is Not Refigured for the AMT?

Do not refigure depreciation for the AMT for the following.

- Residential rental property placed in service after 1998.
- Nonresidential real property with a class life of 27.5 years or more (generally, a building and its structural components) placed in service after 1998 that is depreciated for the regular tax using the straight line method.
- Other section 1250 property placed in service after 1998 that is depreciated for the regular tax using the straight line method.
- Property (other than section 1250 property) placed in service after 1998 that is depreciated for the regular tax using the 150% declining balance method or the straight line method.
- Property for which the corporation elected to use the alternative depreciation system (ADS) of section 168(g) for the regular tax.
- Qualified property eligible for the special depreciation allowance under sections 168(k), 1400L(b) (in the case of qualified Liberty Zone property), and 1400N(d) (in the case of qualified Gulf Opportunity Zone property acquired after August 27, 2005), if the depreciable basis of the property for the AMT is the same as for the regular tax. The special allowance is deductible for the AMT. And, there also is no adjustment required for any depreciation figured on the remaining basis of the qualified property if the depreciable basis of the property for the AMT is the same as for the regular tax. Property for which an election is in effect to not have the special allowance apply is not qualified property. See the Instructions for Form 4562 for the definition of qualified property.
- Any part of the cost of any property that the corporation elected to expense under section 179. The reduction to the depreciable basis of section 179 property by the amount of the section 179 expense deduction is the same for the regular tax and the AMT.
- Certain public utility property (if a normalization method of accounting is not used), motion picture films and video tape, sound recordings, and property that the corporation elects to exclude from MACRS by using a depreciation method based on a term of years, such as the unit-of-production method.

- Qualified Indian reservation property placed in service after 1993 and before 2006.
- Qualified revitalization expenditures for a building for which the corporation elected to claim the commercial revitalization deduction.
- Any natural gas gathering line (as defined in section 168(i)(17)) placed in service after April 11, 2005, the original use of which begins with the corporation after April 11, 2005, and which is not under self-construction or subject to a binding contract in existence before April 12, 2005.

How Is Depreciation Refigured for the AMT?

Property placed in service after 1998.

Use the same convention and recovery period used for the regular tax. Use the straight line method for section 1250 property. For property other than section 1250 property, use the 150% declining balance method, switching to the straight line method the first tax year it gives a larger deduction.

Property placed in service before 1999.

Refigure depreciation for the AMT using ADS, with the same convention used for the regular tax. See the table below for the method and recovery period to use.

Property Placed in Service Before 1999

IF the property is	THEN use the . . .
Section 1250 property.	Straight line method over 40 years.
Tangible property (other than section 1250 property) depreciated using the straight line method for the regular tax.	Straight line method over the property's AMT class life.
Any other tangible property.	150% declining balance method, switching to the straight line method the first tax year it gives a larger deduction, over the property's AMT class life.

How is the AMT class life determined? For property placed in service before 1999, the class life used for the AMT is not necessarily the same as the recovery period used for the regular tax.

The class lives are listed in Rev. Proc. 87-56, 1987-2 C.B. 674, and in Pub. 946, How To Depreciate Property.

TIP See Pub. 946 for tables that can be used to figure AMT depreciation. Rev. Proc. 89-15, 1989-1 C.B. 816, and Pub. 946 have special rules for short tax years and for property disposed of before the end of the recovery period.

How Is the Line 2a Adjustment Figured?

Subtract the AMT deduction for depreciation from the regular tax deduction and enter the result on line 2a. If the AMT deduction is more than the regular tax deduction, enter the difference as a negative amount.

In addition to the AMT adjustment to the deduction for depreciation, also adjust the amount of depreciation that was capitalized, if any, to account for the difference between the rules for the regular tax and the AMT. Include on this line the current year adjustment to taxable income, if any, resulting from the difference.

Line 2b. Amortization of Certified Pollution Control Facilities

For facilities placed in service before 1999, figure the amortization deduction for the AMT using ADS (that is, the straight line method over the facility's class life). For facilities placed in service after 1998, figure the amortization deduction for the AMT under MACRS using the straight line method. Figure the AMT deduction using 100% of the asset's amortizable basis. Do not reduce the corporation's AMT basis by the 20% section 291 adjustment that applied for the regular tax.

Enter the difference between the AMT deduction and the regular tax deduction on line 2b. If the AMT deduction is more than the regular tax deduction, enter the difference as a negative amount.

Line 2c. Amortization of Mining Exploration and Development Costs

CAUTION Do not make this adjustment for costs for which the corporation elected the optional 10-year write-off for the regular tax.

For the AMT, the regular tax deductions under sections 616(a) and 617(a) are not allowed. Instead, capitalize these costs and amortize

them ratably over a 10-year period beginning with the tax year in which the corporation paid or incurred them. The 10-year amortization applies to 100% of the mining development and exploration costs paid or incurred during the tax year. Do not reduce the corporation's AMT basis by the 30% section 291 adjustment that applied for the regular tax.

If the corporation had a loss on property for which mining exploration and development costs have not been fully amortized for the AMT, the AMT deduction is the smaller of (a) the loss allowable for the costs had they remained capitalized or (b) the remaining costs to be amortized for the AMT.

Subtract the AMT deduction from the regular tax deduction. Enter the result on line 2c. If the AMT deduction is more than the regular tax deduction, enter the difference as a negative amount.

Line 2d. Amortization of Circulation Expenditures



Do not make this adjustment for expenditures of a personal holding company for which the company elected the optional 3-year write-off for the regular tax.

For the regular tax, circulation expenditures may be deducted in full when paid or incurred. For the AMT, these expenditures must be capitalized and amortized over 3 years beginning with the tax year in which the expenditures were made.

If the corporation had a loss on property for which circulation expenditures have not been fully amortized for the AMT, the AMT deduction is the smaller of (a) the loss allowable for the expenditures had they remained capitalized or (b) the remaining expenditures to be amortized for the AMT.

Subtract the AMT deduction from the regular tax deduction. Enter the result on line 2d. If the AMT deduction is more than the regular tax deduction, enter the difference as a negative amount.

Line 2e. Adjusted Gain or Loss

If, during the tax year, the corporation disposed of property for which it is making (or previously made) any of the adjustments described on lines 2a through 2d above, refigure the

property's adjusted basis for the AMT. Then refigure the gain or loss on the disposition.

The property's adjusted basis for the AMT is its cost minus all applicable depreciation or amortization deductions allowed for the AMT during the current tax year and previous tax years. Subtract this AMT basis from the sales price to get the AMT gain or loss.

Dispositions for which line 2i, 2j, and 2k adjustments are made. The corporation may also have gains or losses from lines 2i, 2j, and 2k that must be considered on line 2e. For example, if for the regular tax the corporation reports a loss from the disposition of an asset used in a passive activity, include the loss in the computations for line 2j to determine if any passive activity loss is limited for the AMT. Then, include the AMT passive activity loss allowed that relates to the disposition of the asset on line 2e in determining the corporation's AMT basis adjustment. It may be helpful to refigure the following for the AMT: Form 8810 and related worksheets, Schedule D (Form 1120), Form 4684 (Section B), or Form 4797.

Enter on line 2e the difference between the regular tax gain or loss and the AMT gain or loss. Enter the difference as a negative amount if any of the following apply.

- The AMT gain is less than the regular tax gain.
- The AMT loss exceeds the regular tax loss.
- The corporation has an AMT loss and a regular tax gain.

Line 2f. Long-Term Contracts

For the AMT, the corporation generally must use the percentage-of-completion method described in section 460(b) to determine the taxable income from any long-term contract (defined in section 460(f)). However, this rule does not apply to any home construction contract (as defined in section 460(e)(6)).

For contracts excepted from the percentage-of-completion method for the regular tax by section 460(e)(1), determine the percentage of completion using the simplified procedures for allocating costs outlined in section 460(b)(3).

Subtract the regular tax income from the AMT income. Enter the difference on line 2f. If the AMT income is less than the regular tax income, enter the difference as a negative amount.

Line 2g. Merchant Marine Capital Construction Funds

Amounts deposited in these funds are not deductible for the AMT. Earnings on these funds must be included in gross income for the AMT. If the corporation deducted these amounts or excluded them from income for the regular tax, add them back on line 2g.

Line 2h. Section 833(b) Deduction

This deduction is not allowed for the AMT. If the corporation took this deduction for the regular tax, add it back on line 2h.

Line 2i. Tax Shelter Farm Activities



Complete this line only if the corporation is a personal service corporation and it has a gain or loss from a tax shelter farm activity that is not a passive activity. If the tax shelter farm activity is a passive activity, include the gain or loss in the computations for line 2j.

Refigure all gains and losses reported for the regular tax from tax shelter farm activities by taking into account any AMT adjustments and preferences. Determine the AMT gain or loss using the rules for the regular tax with the following modifications.

- No loss is allowed except to the extent the personal service corporation is insolvent.
- Do not use a loss in the current tax year to offset gains from other tax shelter farm activities. Instead, suspend any loss and carry it forward indefinitely until the corporation has a gain in a subsequent tax year from that same tax shelter farm activity or it disposes of the activity.



Keep adequate records for losses that are not deductible (and therefore carried forward) for both the AMT and regular tax.

Enter on line 2i the difference between the AMT gain or loss and the regular tax gain or loss. Enter the difference as a negative amount if the corporation had:

- An AMT loss and a regular tax gain,
- An AMT loss that exceeds the regular tax loss, or
- A regular tax gain that exceeds the AMT gain.

Line 2j. Passive Activities



This adjustment applies only to closely held corporations and personal service corporations.

Refigure all passive activity gains and losses reported for the regular tax by taking into account the corporation's AMT adjustments and preferences and AMT prior year unallowed losses that apply to that activity.

Determine the corporation's AMT passive activity gain or loss using the same rules used for the regular tax. Generally, no loss is allowed. However, if the corporation is insolvent, losses are allowed to the extent the corporation is insolvent (see section 58(c)).

Disallowed losses of a personal service corporation are suspended until the corporation has income from that (or any other) passive activity or until the passive activity is disposed of (that is, its passive losses cannot offset "net active income" (defined in section 469(e)(2)(B) or "portfolio income")). Disallowed losses of a closely held corporation that is not a personal service corporation are treated the same except that, in addition, they may be used to offset "net active income."



Keep adequate records for losses that are not deductible (and therefore carried forward) for both the AMT and regular tax.

Enter on line 2j the difference between the AMT gain or loss and the regular tax gain or loss. Enter the difference as a negative amount if the corporation had:

- An AMT loss and a regular tax gain,
- An AMT loss that exceeds the regular tax loss, or
- A regular tax gain that exceeds the AMT gain.

Tax Shelter Farm Activities That Are Passive Activities

Refigure all gains and losses reported for the regular tax by taking into account the corporation's AMT adjustments and preferences and AMT prior year unallowed losses.

Use the same rules as outlined above for other passive activities, with the following modifications.

- AMT gains from tax shelter farm activities that are passive activities may be used to offset AMT losses from other passive activities.
- AMT losses from tax shelter farm activities that are passive activities may not be used to offset AMT gains from other passive activities. These losses

must be suspended and carried forward indefinitely until the corporation has a gain in a subsequent year from that same activity or it disposes of the activity.

Line 2k. Loss Limitations

Refigure gains and losses reported for the regular tax from at-risk activities and the corporation's share of distributive items from partnerships by taking into account the corporation's AMT adjustments and preferences. If the corporation has recomputed losses that must be limited for the AMT by section 465 or section 704(d) or the corporation reported losses for the regular tax from at-risk activities or distributive shares of partnership losses that were limited by those sections, figure the difference between the loss limited for the AMT and the loss limited for the regular tax for each applicable at-risk activity or distributive share of partnership loss. "Loss limited" means the amount of loss that is not allowable for the year because of the limitations above.

Enter on line 2k the excess of the loss limited for the AMT over the loss limited for the regular tax. If the loss limited for the regular tax is more than the loss limited for the AMT, enter the difference as a negative amount.

Line 2l. Depletion

Refigure depletion using only income and deductions allowed for the AMT when figuring the limit based on taxable income from the property under section 613(a) and the limit based on taxable income, with certain adjustments, under section 613A(d)(1). Also, the depletion deduction for mines, wells, and other natural deposits is limited to the property's adjusted basis at the end of the year, as refigured for the AMT, unless the corporation is an independent producer or royalty owner claiming percentage depletion for oil and gas wells. Figure this limit separately for each property. When figuring the property's adjusted basis, take into account any AMT adjustments the corporation made this year or in previous years that affect basis (other than the current year's depletion). Do not include in the property's adjusted basis any unrecovered costs of depreciable tangible property used to exploit the deposits (for example, machinery, tools, pipes, etc.).

For iron ore and coal (including lignite), apply the section 291 adjustment before figuring this preference.

Enter on line 2l the difference between the regular tax and the AMT deduction. If the AMT deduction is more than the regular tax deduction, enter the difference as a negative amount.

Line 2m. Tax-Exempt Interest Income From Specified Private Activity Bonds

Enter on line 2m interest income from specified private activity bonds, reduced by any deduction that would have been allowable if the interest were includible in gross income for the regular tax. Generally, a specified private activity bond is any private activity bond (as defined in section 141) issued after August 7, 1986, on which the interest is not includible in gross income for the regular tax. See section 57(a)(5) for exceptions and details. Do not include interest on qualified Gulf Opportunity Zone bonds (described in section 1400N(a)) issued after December 21, 2005.

Line 2n. Intangible Drilling Costs



Do not make this adjustment for costs for which the corporation elected the optional 60-month write-off for the regular tax.

Intangible drilling costs (IDCs) from oil, gas, and geothermal properties are a preference to the extent excess IDCs exceed 65% of the net income from the properties. Figure the preference for all geothermal deposits separately from the preference for all oil and gas properties that are not geothermal deposits.

Excess IDCs. Excess IDCs are the excess of:

- The amount of IDCs the corporation paid or incurred for oil, gas, or geothermal properties that it elected to expense for the regular tax (not including any IDCs paid or incurred for nonproductive wells) reduced by the section 291(b)(1) adjustment for integrated oil companies and increased by any IDCs allowed to be amortized under section 291(b)(2) over
- The amount that would have been allowed if the corporation had amortized that amount over a 120-month period starting with the month the well was placed in production or, alternatively, had elected any method that is permissible in determining cost depletion.

Net income from oil, gas, and geothermal properties. Net income is the gross income the corporation

received or accrued from all oil, gas, and geothermal wells minus the deductions allocable to these properties (reduced by the excess IDCs). When refiguring net income, use only income and deductions allowed for the AMT.

Exception. The preference for IDCs from oil and gas wells does not apply to corporations that are independent producers (that is, not integrated oil companies as defined in section 291(b)(4)). However, this benefit may be limited. First, figure the IDC preference as if this exception did not apply. Then, for purposes of this exception, complete a second Form 4626 through line 5, including the IDC preference. If the amount of the IDC preference exceeds 40% of the amount figured for line 5, enter the excess on line 2n (the benefit of this exception is limited). If the amount of the IDC preference is equal to or less than 40% of the amount figured for line 5, do not include an amount on line 2n for oil and gas wells (the benefit of this exception is not limited).

Line 2o. Other Adjustments And Preferences

Enter the net amount of any other adjustments and preferences, including the following.

Income eligible for the possessions tax credit. If this income was included in the corporation's taxable income for the regular tax, include this amount on line 2o as a negative amount.

Income from the alcohol, biodiesel, and renewable diesel fuels credits. If this income was included in the corporation's income for the regular tax, include this amount on line 2o as a negative amount.

Income as the beneficiary of an estate or trust. If the corporation is the beneficiary of an estate or trust, include on line 2o the AMT adjustment from Schedule K-1 (Form 1041), Part III, box 12.

Net AMT adjustment from an electing large partnership. If the corporation is a partner in an electing large partnership, include on line 2o the amount from Schedule K-1 (Form 1065-B), box 6. Also include on line 2o any amount from Schedule K-1 (Form 1065-B), box 5, unless the corporation is a closely held or personal service corporation. Closely held and personal service corporations should take any amount from box 5 into account when figuring the amount to enter on line 2j.

Patron's AMT adjustment. Distributions the corporation received


from a cooperative may be includible in income. Unless the distributions are nontaxable, include on line 2o the total AMT patronage dividend adjustment reported to the corporation from the cooperative.

Cooperative's AMT adjustment. If the corporation is a cooperative, refigure the cooperative's deduction for patronage dividends by taking into account the cooperative's AMT adjustments and preferences. Subtract the cooperative's AMT deduction for patronage dividends from its regular tax deduction for patronage dividends and include the result on line 2o. If the AMT deduction is more than the regular tax deduction, include the result as a negative amount.

Domestic production activities deduction. For the AMT, refigure the corporation's domestic production activities deduction under section 199 without taking into account any AMT adjustments and preferences. The section 199 deduction for the corporation's AMT is 3% of the smaller of (a) the qualified production activities income or (b) the alternative minimum taxable income (AMTI), determined without taking into account the section 199 deduction. Subtract the corporation's AMT section 199 deduction from its regular tax section 199 deduction and include the result on line 2o. If the AMT deduction is more than the regular tax deduction, include the result as a negative amount.

Installment sales. The installment method does not apply for the AMT to any nondealer disposition of property that occurred after August 16, 1986, but before the first day of the corporation's tax year that began in 1987, if an installment obligation to which the proportionate disallowance rule applied arose from the disposition. Include as a negative adjustment on line 2o the amount of installment sale income reported for the regular tax.

Accelerated depreciation of real property and certain leased personal property (pre-1987).

 *This preference generally applies only to property placed in service after 1987, but depreciated using pre-1987 rules due to transition provisions of the Tax Reform Act of 1986.*

Refigure depreciation for the AMT using the straight line method for real property for which accelerated depreciation was determined for the regular tax using pre-1987 rules. Use a recovery period of 19 years for 19-year

real property and 15 years for low-income housing property. Figure the excess of the regular tax depreciation over the AMT depreciation separately for each property and include only positive adjustments on line 2o.


The adjustment for leased personal property only applies to personal holding companies. For leased personal property other than recovery property, enter the excess of the depreciation claimed for the property for the regular tax using pre-1987 rules over the depreciation allowable for the AMT as refigured using the straight line method.

For leased 10-year recovery property and leased 15-year public utility property, enter the excess of the regular tax depreciation over the depreciation allowable using the straight line method with a half-year convention, no salvage value, and a recovery period of 15 years (22 years for 15-year public utility property).

Figure this amount separately for each property and include only positive adjustments on line 2o.

Related adjustments. AMT adjustments and preferences may affect deductions that are based on an income limit (for example, charitable contributions). Refigure these deductions using the income limit as modified for the AMT. Include on line 2o an adjustment for the difference between the regular tax and AMT amounts for all such deductions. If the AMT deduction is more than the regular tax deduction, include the difference as a negative amount.

Line 4. Adjusted Current Earnings (ACE) Adjustment

 *The ACE adjustment does not apply to a regulated investment company or a real estate investment trust. Also, for an affiliated group filing a consolidated return under the rules of section 1501, figure line 4b on a consolidated basis.*

Line 4b. The following examples illustrate the manner in which line 3 is subtracted from line 4a to get the amount to enter on line 4b.

Example 1. Corporation A has line 4a ACE of \$25,000. If Corporation A has line 3 pre-adjustment AMTI in the amounts shown on page 7, its line 3 and line 4a amounts would be

combined as follows to determine the amount to enter on line 4b.

Line 4a ACE	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000
Line 3 pre-adj. AMTI	<u>10,000</u>	<u>30,000</u>	<u>(50,000)</u>
Amount to enter on line 4b	\$15,000	\$(5,000)	\$75,000

Example 2. Corporation B has line 4a ACE of \$(25,000). If Corporation B has line 3 pre-adjustment AMTI in the amounts shown below, its line 3 and line 4a amounts would be combined as follows to determine the amount to enter on line 4b.

Line 4a ACE	\$(25,000)	\$(25,000)	\$(25,000)
Line 3 pre-adj. AMTI	<u>(10,000)</u>	<u>(30,000)</u>	<u>50,000</u>
Amount to enter on line 4b	\$(15,000)	\$5,000	\$(75,000)

Line 4d. A potential negative ACE adjustment (that is, a negative amount on line 4b multiplied by 75%) is allowed as a negative ACE adjustment on line 4e only if the corporation's total increases in AMTI from prior year ACE adjustments exceed its total reductions in AMTI from prior year ACE adjustments (line 4d). The purpose of line 4d is to provide a "running balance" of this limitation amount. As such, the corporation must keep adequate records (for example, a copy of Form 4626 completed at least through line 5) from year to year (even in years in which it does not owe any AMT).

Any potential negative ACE adjustment that is not allowed as a negative ACE adjustment in a tax year because of the line 4d limitation cannot be used to reduce a positive ACE adjustment in any other tax year. Combine lines 4d and 4e of the 2004 Form 4626 and enter the result on line 4d of the 2005 form, but do not enter less than zero.

Example. Corporation C, a calendar-year corporation, was incorporated January 1, 2001. Its ACE and pre-adjustment AMTI for 2001 through 2005 were as follows.

Year	ACE	Pre-adjustment AMTI
2001	\$700,000	\$800,000
2002	900,000	600,000
2003	400,000	500,000
2004	(100,000)	300,000
2005	250,000	100,000

Corporation C subtracts its pre-adjustment AMTI from its ACE in each of the years and then multiplies the result by 75% to get the following potential ACE adjustments for 2001 through 2005.

Year	ACE minus pre-adjustment AMTI	Potential ACE adjustment
2001	\$(100,000)	\$(75,000)
2002	300,000	225,000
2003	(100,000)	(75,000)
2004	(400,000)	(300,000)
2005	150,000	112,500

Under these facts, Corporation C has the following increases or reductions in AMTI for 2001 through 2005.

Year	Increase or (reduction) in AMTI from ACE adjustment
2001	\$0
2002	225,000
2003	(75,000)
2004	(150,000)
2005	112,500

In 2001, Corporation C was not allowed to reduce its AMTI by any part of the potential negative ACE adjustment because it had no increases in AMTI from prior year ACE adjustments.

In 2002, Corporation C had to increase its AMTI by the full amount of its potential ACE adjustment. It was not allowed to use any part of its 2001 unallowed potential negative ACE adjustment of \$75,000 to reduce its 2002 positive ACE adjustment of \$225,000.

In 2003, Corporation C was allowed to reduce its AMTI by the full amount of its potential negative ACE adjustment because that amount is less than its line 4d limit of \$225,000.

In 2004, Corporation C was allowed to reduce its AMTI by only \$150,000. Its potential negative ACE adjustment of \$300,000 was limited to its 2002 increase in AMTI of \$225,000 minus its 2003 reduction in AMTI of \$75,000.

In 2005, Corporation C must increase its AMTI by the full amount of its potential ACE adjustment. It cannot use any part of its 2004 unallowed potential negative ACE adjustment of \$150,000 to reduce its 2005 positive ACE adjustment of \$112,500. Corporation C would complete the relevant portion of its 2005 Form 4626 as follows.

Line	Amount
4a	\$250,000
4b	150,000
4c	112,500
4d	-0-
4e	112,500

Line 6. Alternative Tax Net Operating Loss Deduction (ATNOLD)

The ATNOLD is the sum of the alternative tax net operating loss (ATNOL) carrybacks and carryforwards to the tax year, subject to the limitation explained below. For a corporation that held a residual interest in a real estate mortgage investment conduit (REMIC), figure the ATNOLD without regard to any excess inclusion.



NOLs arising in tax years beginning before August 6, 1997, can be carried forward no more than 15 years. Therefore, the corporation cannot carry forward an NOL to this tax year from a loss year beginning before 1990.

The ATNOL for a loss year is the excess of the deductions allowed in figuring AMTI (excluding the ATNOLD) over the income included in AMTI. This excess is figured with the modifications in section 172(d), taking into account the adjustments in sections 56 and 58 and preferences in section 57 (that is, the section 172(d) modifications must be separately figured for the ATNOL).

In applying the rules relating to the determination of the amount of carrybacks and carryforwards, use the modification to those rules described in section 56(d)(1)(B)(ii).

The ATNOLD is generally limited to 90% of AMTI determined without regard to the ATNOLD and any domestic production activities deduction under section 199. To figure AMTI without regard to the ATNOLD, use a second Form 4626 as a worksheet. Complete the second Form 4626 through line 5, but when figuring lines 2l and 2o, treat line 6 as if it were zero. The amount figured on line 5 of the second Form 4626 is the corporation's AMTI determined without regard to the ATNOLD. Add any domestic production activities deduction to this tentative total. The ATNOLD limitation is 90% of this amount.

However, if an ATNOL carried back to the tax year is attributable to qualified Gulf Opportunity Zone losses (as defined in section 1400N(k)(2))

arising in tax years ending after August 27, 2005, the ATNOLD for the tax year is limited to the sum of:

1. The smaller of:
 - a. The sum of the ATNOL carrybacks and carryforwards to the tax year attributable to net operating losses other than qualified Gulf Opportunity Zone losses, or
 - b. Ninety percent of AMTI for the tax year (figured without regard to the ATNOLD, as discussed on page 7, and the domestic production activities deduction under section 199) plus
2. The smaller of:
 - a. The sum of the ATNOL carrybacks to the tax year attributable to qualified Gulf Opportunity Zone losses, or
 - b. 100% of AMTI for the tax year (figured without regard to the ATNOLD, as discussed on page 7, and the domestic production activities deduction under section 199) reduced by the amount determined under 1, above.

Enter on line 6 the smaller of the ATNOLD or the ATNOLD limitation.

The ATNOL can be carried back or forward using the rules outlined in section 172(b). An election under section 172(b)(3) to forego the carryback period for the regular tax also applies for the AMT.

The ATNOL carried back or forward may differ from the NOL (if any) that is carried back or forward for the regular tax. Keep adequate records for both the AMT and the regular tax.

Line 7. Alternative Minimum Taxable Income

For a corporation that held a residual interest in a REMIC and is not a thrift institution, line 7 may not be less than the total of the amounts shown on Schedule(s) Q (Form 1066), Quarterly Notice to Residual Interest Holder of REMIC Taxable Income or Net Loss Allocation, line 2c, for the periods included in the corporation's tax year. If the total of the line 2c amounts is larger than the amount the corporation would otherwise enter on line 7, enter that total and write "Sch. Q" on the dotted line next to line 7.

Line 8. Exemption Phase-Out Computation

Line 8a. If this Form 4626 is for a member of a controlled group of corporations, subtract \$150,000 from

the combined AMTI of all members of the controlled group. Divide the result among the members of the group in the same manner as the \$40,000 tentative exemption is divided among the members. Enter this member's share on line 8a. The tentative exemption must be divided equally among the members, unless all members consent to a different allocation. See section 1561 for details.

Line 8c. If this Form 4626 is for a member of a controlled group of corporations, reduce the member's share of the \$40,000 tentative exemption by the amount entered on line 8b.

Line 11. Alternative Minimum Tax Foreign Tax Credit (AMTFTC)

The AMTFTC is the foreign tax credit refigured as follows.

1. Complete a separate AMT Form 1118, Foreign Tax Credit—Corporations, for each separate limitation category specified at the top of Form 1118. Include as a separate limitation category dividends received from a corporation that qualifies for the possessions tax credit if the dividends-received deduction for those dividends is disallowed under the ACE rules.

In determining if any income is "high-taxed" in applying the separate limitation categories, use the AMT rate (20%) instead of the regular tax rate.

2. For each separate AMT Form 1118, if the corporation previously made or is making the simplified limitation election (discussed below), skip Schedule A and enter on Schedule B, Part II, line 6, the same amount you entered on that line for the regular tax. Otherwise, complete Schedule A using only income and deductions that are allowed for the AMT and attributable to sources outside the United States.

3. For each separate AMT Form 1118, complete Schedule B, Part II. Enter any AMTFTC carryover on Schedule B, Part II, line 4. Enter the AMTI from Form 4626, line 7, on Schedule B, Part II, line 7a. Enter the amount from Form 4626, line 10, on Schedule B, Part II, line 9.

When completing Schedule B, treat as a tax paid to a foreign country 75% of any withholding or income tax paid to a U.S. possession on dividends received from a corporation that qualifies for the possessions tax credit (if the dividends-received deduction for

those dividends is disallowed under the ACE rules).

4. For the AMT Form 1118, complete Schedule B, Part III, Summary of Separate Credits. The total foreign tax credit is the amount on line 11.

5. Enter on Form 4626, line 11, the smaller of:

- The amount on Form 4626, line 10, or
- The amount from the AMT Form 1118, Schedule B, Part III, line 11.

The corporation can use any reasonable method, consistently applied, to apportion the disallowed amount among the separate limitation categories (including the general limitation income category). Any AMT foreign tax credit for each separate limitation category that the corporation cannot claim (because of the limitation fraction) is treated as a credit carryback or carryforward for that limitation category under section 904(c). Because these amounts may differ from the amounts that are carried back or forward for the regular tax, keep adequate records for both the AMT and regular tax. When carried back or forward, the credit is reported on Schedule B, Part II, line 4, of the carryover year's AMT Form 1118 for that separate limitation category.

Simplified Limitation Election

The corporation may elect to use a simplified section 904 limitation to figure its AMTFTC. The corporation must make the election for its first tax year beginning after 1997 for which it claims an AMTFTC. If it does not make the election for that tax year, it may not make the election for a later tax year. Once made, the election applies to all later tax years and may only be revoked with IRS consent.

If the corporation made the election for each of its AMT separate limitations, the corporation uses its separate limitation income or loss that it determined for the regular tax (instead of refiguring the separate limitation income or loss for the AMT, as described earlier).

Line 13

Enter the corporation's regular tax liability (as defined in section 26(b)) minus any foreign tax credit and possessions tax credit (for example, for Form 1120: Schedule J, line 3, minus the sum of Schedule J, lines 6a and 6b). Do not include any:

- Tax on nondeductible portion of qualifying dividends from a controlled foreign corporation reported on Form 8895,
- Tax on accumulation distribution of trusts from Form 4970,
- Recapture of investment credit (under section 49(b) or 50(a)) from Form 4255,
- Recapture of low-income housing credit (under section 42(j) or (k)) from Form 8611, or
- Recapture of any other credit.

Adjusted Current Earnings (ACE) Worksheet Instructions

Treatment of Certain Ownership Changes

If a corporation with a net unrealized built-in loss (within the meaning of section 382(h)) undergoes an ownership change (within the meaning of section 382(g) and Regulations section 1.56(g)-1(k)(2)), refigure the adjusted basis of each asset of the corporation (immediately after the ownership change). The new adjusted basis of each asset is its proportionate share (based on respective fair market values) of the fair market value of the corporation's assets (determined under section 382(h)) immediately before the ownership change.

To determine if the corporation has a net unrealized built-in loss immediately before an ownership change, use the aggregate adjusted basis of its assets used for figuring its ACE. Also, use these new adjusted bases for all future ACE calculations (such as depreciation and gain or loss on disposition of an asset).

Line 2. ACE Depreciation Adjustment

Line 2a. AMT depreciation.

Generally, the amount entered on this line is the depreciation the corporation claimed for the regular tax (Form 4562, line 22), modified by the AMT depreciation adjustments reported on lines 2a and 2o of Form 4626.

Line 2b(1). Post-1993 property. For property placed in service after 1993, the ACE depreciation is the same as the AMT depreciation. Therefore, enter on line 2b(1) the same depreciation expense you included on line 2a of this worksheet for such property.

Line 2b(2). Post-1989, pre-1994 property. For property placed in service in a tax year that began after 1989 and before 1994, use the ADS depreciation described in section 168(g). However, for property (a) placed in service in a tax year that began after 1989 and (b) described in sections 168(f)(1) through (4), use the same depreciation claimed for the regular tax and enter it on line 2b(5).

Line 2b(3). Pre-1990 MACRS property. For MACRS property generally placed in service after 1986 and in a tax year that began before 1990, figure depreciation by using the property's AMT adjusted basis as of the close of the last tax year beginning before 1990 and by using the straight line method over the remainder of the recovery period for the property under ADS. In doing so, use the convention that would have applied to the property under section 168(d). For more information (including an example that illustrates the application of these rules), see Regulations section 1.56(g)-1(b)(2).

Line 2b(4). Pre-1990 original ACRS property. For ACRS property generally placed in service in a tax year that began after 1980 and before 1987, figure depreciation by using the property's regular tax adjusted basis as of the close of the last tax year beginning before 1990 and by using the straight line method over the remainder of the recovery period for the property under ADS. In doing so, use the convention that would have applied to the property under section 168(d) (without regard to section 168(d)(3)). For more information (including an example that illustrates the application of these rules), see Regulations section 1.56(g)-1(b)(3).

Line 2b(5). Property described in sections 168(f)(1) through (4). For this property, use the regular tax depreciation, regardless of when the property was placed in service.



Line 2b(5) takes priority over lines 2b(1), 2b(2), 2b(3), and 2b(4). For property that is described in sections 168(f)(1) through (4), use line 2b(5) instead of the line 2b(1), 2b(2), 2b(3), or 2b(4) that would otherwise apply.

Line 2b(6). Other property. Use the regular tax depreciation for (a) property placed in service before 1981 and (b) property placed in service after 1980, in a tax year that began before 1990, that is excluded from MACRS by section 168(f)(5)(A)(i) or original ACRS by

section 168(e)(4), as in effect before the Tax Reform Act of 1986.

Line 2c. Total ACE depreciation. Subtract line 2b(7) from line 2a and enter the result on line 2c. If line 2b(7) exceeds line 2a, enter the difference as a negative amount.

Line 3. Inclusion in ACE of Items Included in Earnings and Profits (E&P)

In general, any income item that is not taken into account (see below) in determining the corporation's pre-adjustment AMTI but that is taken into account in determining its E&P must be included in ACE. Any such income item can be reduced by all items related to that income item and that would be deductible when figuring pre-adjustment AMTI if the income items to which they relate were included in the corporation's pre-adjustment AMTI for the tax year. Examples of these income items and the adjustments that relate to them include:

- Interest income from tax-exempt obligations excluded under section 103 minus any costs incurred in carrying these tax-exempt obligations and
- Proceeds of life insurance contracts excluded under section 101 minus the basis in the contract for purposes of ACE.

An income item is considered taken into account without regard to the timing of its inclusion in a corporation's pre-adjustment AMTI or its E&P. Only income items that are permanently excluded from pre-adjustment AMTI are included in ACE. An income item will not be considered taken into account merely because the proceeds from that item might eventually be reflected in the pre-adjustment AMTI of another taxpayer (for example, that of a shareholder) on the liquidation or disposal of a business.

Exceptions. Do not make an adjustment for the following.

- Any income from discharge of indebtedness excluded from gross income under section 108 (or the corresponding provision of prior law).
- Any extraterritorial income excluded from gross income under section 114.
- For an insurance company taxed under section 831(b), any amount not included in gross investment income (as defined in section 834(b)).
- Any special subsidy payment for prescription drug plans excluded from gross income under section 139A.
- Any qualified shipping income excluded under section 1357.

Line 3d. Include in ACE the income on life insurance contracts (as determined under section 7702(g)) for the tax year minus the part of any premium attributable to insurance coverage.

Line 3e. Do not include any adjustment related to the E&P effects of any charitable contribution.

Line 4. Disallowance of Items Not Deductible From E&P

Generally, no deduction is allowed when figuring ACE for items not taken into account (see below) in figuring E&P for the tax year. These amounts increase ACE if they are deductible in figuring pre-adjustment AMTI (that is, they would be positive adjustments).

However, there are exceptions. Do not add back:

- Any deduction allowable under section 243 or 245 for any dividend that qualifies for a 100% dividends-received deduction under section 243(a), 245(b), or 245(c) and
- Any dividend received from a 20%-owned corporation (see section 243(c)(2)), but only if the dividend is from income of the paying corporation that is subject to Federal income tax.
- Any allowable domestic production activities deduction under section 199.
- Any deduction allowable for certain distributions from controlled foreign corporations under section 965.

Special rules apply to the following.

- Dividends from section 936 corporations (including section 30A corporations).
- Certain dividends received by certain cooperatives.

An item is considered taken into account without regard to the timing of its deductibility in figuring pre-adjustment AMTI or E&P. Therefore, only deduction items that are permanently disallowed in figuring E&P are disallowed in figuring ACE.

Items for which no adjustment is necessary. Generally, no deduction is allowed for an item in figuring ACE if the item is not deductible in figuring pre-adjustment AMTI (even if the item is deductible in figuring E&P). The only exceptions to this general rule are the related reductions to an income item described in the second sentence of the instructions for line 3 on page 9. Deductions that are not allowed in figuring ACE include:

- Capital losses that exceed capital gains;
- Bribes, fines, and penalties disallowed under section 162;
- Charitable contributions that exceed the limitations of section 170;

- Meals and entertainment expenses that exceed the limitations of section 274;
- Federal taxes disallowed under section 275; and
- Golden parachute payments that exceed the limitation of section 280G.

Line 4e. Do not include any adjustment related to the E&P effects of any charitable contribution.

Line 5. Other Adjustments

Line 5a. Except as noted below, in figuring ACE, determine the deduction for intangible drilling costs under section 312(n)(2)(A).

Subtract the ACE expense (if any) from the AMT expense (used to figure line 2n of Form 4626) and enter the result on line 5a. If the ACE expense exceeds the AMT amount, enter the result as a negative amount.

Exception. The above rule does not apply to amounts paid or incurred for any oil or gas well by corporations that are independent producers (that is, not integrated oil companies as defined in section 291(b)(4)). If this exception applies, do not enter an amount on line 5a for oil and gas wells.

Line 5b. When figuring ACE, the current year deduction for circulation expenditures under section 173 does not apply. Therefore, treat circulation expenditures for ACE using the case law that existed before section 173 was enacted.

Subtract the ACE expense (if any) from the regular tax expense (for a personal holding company, from the AMT expense used to figure line 2d of Form 4626) and enter the result on line 5b. If the ACE expense exceeds the regular tax amount (for a personal holding company, the AMT amount), enter the result as a negative amount.



Do not make this adjustment for expenditures for which the corporation elected the optional 3-year write-off under section 59(e) for the regular tax.

Line 5c. When figuring ACE, the amortization provisions of section 248 do not apply. Therefore, charge all organizational expenditures to a capital account and do not take them into account when figuring ACE until the corporation is sold or otherwise disposed of. Enter on line 5c all amortization deductions for organizational expenditures that were taken for the regular tax during the tax year.

Line 5d. The adjustments provided in section 312(n)(4) apply in figuring ACE. See Regulations section 1.56(g)-1(f)(3).

Line 5e. For any installment sale in a tax year that began after 1989, a corporation generally cannot use the installment method to figure ACE. However, it may use the installment method for the applicable percentage (as determined under section 453A) of the gain from any installment sale to which section 453A(a)(1) applies.

Subtract the installment sale income reported for AMT from the ACE income from the sales and enter the result on line 5e. If the ACE income from the sales is less than the AMT amount, enter the difference as a negative amount.

Line 6. Disallowance of Loss on Exchange of Debt Pools

When figuring ACE, a corporation may not recognize any loss on the exchange of any pool of debt obligations for any other pool of debt obligations having substantially the same effective interest rates and maturities. Add back (that is, enter as a positive adjustment) on line 6 any such loss to the extent recognized for the regular tax.

Line 7. Acquisition Expenses of Life Insurance Companies for Qualified Foreign Contracts

For ACE, acquisition expenses of life insurance companies for qualified foreign contracts (as defined in section 807(e)(4) without regard to the treatment of reinsurance contract rules of section 848(e)(5)) must be capitalized and amortized by applying the treatment generally required under generally accepted accounting principles (and as if this rule applied to such contracts for all applicable tax years).

Subtract the ACE expense (if any) from the regular tax expense and enter the result on line 7. If the ACE expense is more than the regular tax expense, enter the result as a negative amount.

Line 8. Depletion

When figuring ACE, the allowance for depletion for any property placed in service in a tax year that began after 1989 generally must be determined under the cost depletion method.

Subtract the ACE expense (if any) from the AMT expense (used to figure line 2l of Form 4626) and enter the result on line 8 of the worksheet. If the ACE expense is more than the AMT amount, enter the result as a negative amount.

Exception. Independent oil and gas producers and royalty owners that figured their regular tax depletion deduction under section 613A(c) do not have an adjustment for ACE purposes.

Line 9. Basis Adjustments in Determining Gain or Loss From Sale or Exchange of Pre-1994 Property

If, during the tax year, the corporation disposed of property for which it is making (or previously made) any of the ACE adjustments, refigure the property’s adjusted basis for ACE. Then refigure the property’s gain or loss.

Enter the difference between the AMT gain or loss (used to figure line 2e of Form 4626) and the ACE gain or loss. Enter the difference as a negative amount if any of the following apply.

- The ACE gain is less than the AMT gain.

- The ACE loss is more than the AMT loss.
- The corporation had an ACE loss and an AMT gain.

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:

Recordkeeping	17 hr., 13 min.
Learning about the law or the form	12 hr., 36 min.
Preparing and sending the form to the IRS	13 hr., 27 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.

Adjusted Current Earnings (ACE) Worksheet

▶ See ACE Worksheet Instructions (which begin on page 9).

1 Pre-adjustment AMTI. Enter the amount from line 3 of Form 4626		1	
2 ACE depreciation adjustment:			
a AMT depreciation	2a		
b ACE depreciation:			
(1) Post-1993 property	2b(1)		
(2) Post-1989, pre-1994 property	2b(2)		
(3) Pre-1990 MACRS property	2b(3)		
(4) Pre-1990 original ACRS property	2b(4)		
(5) Property described in sections 168(f)(1) through (4)	2b(5)		
(6) Other property	2b(6)		
(7) Total ACE depreciation. Add lines 2b(1) through 2b(6)	2b(7)		
c ACE depreciation adjustment. Subtract line 2b(7) from line 2a		2c	
3 Inclusion in ACE of items included in earnings and profits (E&P):			
a Tax-exempt interest income	3a		
b Death benefits from life insurance contracts	3b		
c All other distributions from life insurance contracts (including surrenders)	3c		
d Inside buildup of undistributed income in life insurance contracts	3d		
e Other items (see Regulations sections 1.56(g)-1(c)(6)(iii) through (ix) for a partial list)	3e		
f Total increase to ACE from inclusion in ACE of items included in E&P. Add lines 3a through 3e		3f	
4 Disallowance of items not deductible from E&P:			
a Certain dividends received	4a		
b Dividends paid on certain preferred stock of public utilities that are deductible under section 247.	4b		
c Dividends paid to an ESOP that are deductible under section 404(k).	4c		
d Nonpatronage dividends that are paid and deductible under section 1382(c)	4d		
e Other items (see Regulations sections 1.56(g)-1(d)(3)(i) and (ii) for a partial list)	4e		
f Total increase to ACE because of disallowance of items not deductible from E&P. Add lines 4a through 4e		4f	
5 Other adjustments based on rules for figuring E&P:			
a Intangible drilling costs	5a		
b Circulation expenditures	5b		
c Organizational expenditures	5c		
d LIFO inventory adjustments	5d		
e Installment sales	5e		
f Total other E&P adjustments. Combine lines 5a through 5e		5f	
6 Disallowance of loss on exchange of debt pools		6	
7 Acquisition expenses of life insurance companies for qualified foreign contracts		7	
8 Depletion		8	
9 Basis adjustments in determining gain or loss from sale or exchange of pre-1994 property		9	
10 Adjusted current earnings. Combine lines 1, 2c, 3f, 4f, and 5f through 9. Enter the result here and on line 4a of Form 4626		10	