

Part III—Required Installments

		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
		1st installment	2nd installment	3rd installment	4th installment
36	If only one of the above parts was completed, enter the amounts in each column from line 13 or line 35. (If both parts were completed, enter the smaller of the amounts in each column from line 13 or line 35.)				
	36				
37	Divide the amount on Form 990-W, line 10c, by 4.0 and enter the result in each column. Note. Large organizations, see instructions for line 12 for the amount to enter.				
	37				
38	Subtract line 40 of the preceding column from line 39 of the preceding column and enter here.				
	38				
39	Add lines 37 and 38.				
	39				
40	Required installments. Enter the smaller of line 36 or line 39 here and on Form 990-W, line 12.				
	40				

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

What's New

For large corporations, special rules apply for estimated tax payments that are required to be made for the period that includes July, August, or September of 2012, and the period that immediately follows these months. See the instructions for line 12.

The IRS has created a page on IRS.gov that includes information about Form 990-W and its instructions, at www.irs.gov/form990-W. Information about any recent development affecting Form 990-W (such as legislation enacted after we released it) will be posted on that page.

General Instructions**Phone Help**

If you have questions and/or need help completing this form, please call 1-877-829-5500. This toll-free telephone service is available Monday through Friday.

Who Must Make Estimated Tax Payments

Tax-exempt corporations, tax-exempt trusts, and domestic private foundations must make estimated tax payments if the total estimated tax for the tax year (Form 990-W, line 10a) is \$500 or more. Use Form 990-W (Worksheet) to figure the organization's estimated tax liability for 2012.

When To Make Estimated Tax Payments for 2012

For a calendar or fiscal year organization, the payments are due by the 15th day of the 4th (the 5th month for private foundations), 6th, 9th, and 12th months of the tax year. For a calendar year organization, the payments are due by April 17, June 15, September 17, and December 17, 2012, except that for a calendar year private foundation, the first payment is due on May 15.

Underpayment of Estimated Tax

An organization that does not pay the estimated tax when due may be charged an underpayment penalty under section 6655, at a rate determined under section 6621(a)(2).

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 estimated income tax liability for the year and is at least \$500. To apply, file Form 4466, Corporation Application for Quick Refund of Overpayment of Estimated Tax, after the end of the tax year and before the corporation files its income tax return. Form 4466 may not be filed after the 15th day of the 3rd month after the end of the tax year.

Federal Tax Deposits Must be Made by Electronic Funds Transfer

You must use electronic funds transfer to make all federal deposits (such as deposits of estimated tax, employment tax, and excise tax). Forms 8109 and 8109-B, Federal Tax Deposit Coupon, are no longer in use. Generally, electronic fund transfers are made using the Electronic Federal Tax Payment System (EFTPS). If you do not want to use EFTPS, you can arrange for your tax professional, financial institution, payroll service, or other trusted third party to make deposits on your behalf. Also, you may arrange for your

financial institution to initiate a same-day wire payment on your behalf. EFTPS is a free service provided by the Department of Treasury. Services provided by your tax professional, financial institution, payroll service, or other third party may have a fee. To get more information about EFTPS or to enroll in EFTPS, visit www.eftps.gov or call 1-800-555-4477. Additional information about EFTPS is available in Publication 966, The Secure Way to Pay Your Federal Taxes.

Deposits on business days only. If a deposit is required to be made on a day that is not a business day, the deposit is considered timely if it is made by the close of the next business day. A business day is any day other than a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday. For example, if a deposit is required to be made on a Friday and Friday is a legal holiday, the deposit will be considered timely if it is made by the following Monday (if that Monday is a business day). The term "legal holiday" means any legal holiday in the District of Columbia.

Refiguring Estimated Tax

If, after the organization figures and deposits estimated tax, it finds that its tax liability for the year will be more or less than originally estimated, it may have to refigure its required installments. If earlier installments were underpaid, the organization 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**Form 990-W (Worksheet)**

Private foundations. Private foundations required to make estimated tax payments for both the excise tax on net investment income and the unrelated business income tax must use a separate worksheet Form 990-W for each tax. Private foundations figuring the estimated tax payment for the excise tax on net investment income should skip lines 1 through 9 of this worksheet. For information on figuring the excise tax on net investment income, see *General Instruction O. Figuring and Paying Estimated Tax*, in the Instructions for Form 990-PF.

All organizations. See Form 990-T, Exempt Organization Business Income Tax Return, and its instructions for information on figuring unrelated business income, deductions, and credits for purposes of completing Form 990-W.

Proxy tax. For purposes of Form 990-W, the estimated tax does not include the proxy tax imposed by section 6033(e).

Line 2—Corporations

Generally, a corporation figures its tax on the amount on Form 990-W, line 1, using the *2012 Tax Computation for Corporations* worksheet shown below (members of a controlled group should see the instructions below).

Members of a controlled group. On the *2012 Tax Computation for Corporations* worksheet, line 2, each member of the controlled group, as defined in section 1563, must enter the smaller of the amount on line 1 or its share of the \$50,000 amount as determined by the apportionment plan adopted by the controlled group. On line 4, each member must enter the smaller of the amount on line 3 or its share of the \$25,000 amount. On line 6, each member must enter the smaller of the amount on line 5 or its share of the \$9,925,000 amount.