

# Instructions for Form 1139

(Rev. January 2008)



Department of the Treasury  
Internal Revenue Service

(Use with the August 2006 revision of Form 1139.)

## Corporation Application for Tentative Refund

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

### General Instructions

#### Purpose of Form

A corporation (other than an S corporation) files Form 1139 to apply for a quick refund of taxes from:

- The carryback of an NOL,
- The carryback of a net capital loss,
- The carryback of an unused general business credit, or
- An overpayment of tax due to a claim of right adjustment under section 1341(b)(1).

#### Waiving the NOL Carryback Period

A corporation can elect to carry an NOL forward instead of first carrying it back. Make this election by attaching a statement to a timely filed tax return (including extensions) for the tax year of the NOL indicating that the corporation is electing to relinquish the entire carryback period under section 172(b)(3) for any NOLs incurred in that tax year.

If the corporation timely filed its return for the loss year without making the election, it can make the election on an amended return filed within 6 months of the due date of the loss year return (excluding extensions). Attach the election to the amended return and write "Filed pursuant to section 301.9100-2" on the election statement. File the amended return at the same address the original return was filed. Once made, the election is irrevocable.

#### When To File

Generally, the corporation must file Form 1139 within 12 months of the end of the tax year in which an NOL, net capital loss, unused credit, or claim of right adjustment arose.

For an NOL that is a loss of an electric utility company arising in tax years ending in 2003, 2004, or 2005, the corporation is allowed an additional 24 months to file Form 1139.



*The corporation must file its income tax return for the tax year no later than the date it files Form 1139.*

If the corporation filed Form 1138, Extension of Time for Payment of Taxes by a Corporation Expecting a Net Operating Loss Carryback, it can get an additional extension of time to pay. To do so, file Form 1139 by the last day of the month that includes the due date (including extensions) for filing the return for the tax year from which the NOL carryback arose.

**Qualified new members of a consolidated group.** The general rule above applies to the time for filing of Form 1139 by a consolidated group. However, for this purpose, a separate return year of a qualified new member (see below) that ends on the date of joining the new group is treated as ending on the same date as the end of the tax year of the consolidated group that includes the date of the end of the separate return year. If this special treatment applies, see the instructions for line 5 on page 4. A new member of a consolidated group is a qualified new member if immediately prior to becoming a new member either:

- It was the common parent of a consolidated group, or
- It was not required to join in the filing of a consolidated return.

#### Where To File

File Form 1139 with the Internal Revenue Service Center where the corporation files its income tax return.



*Do not file Form 1139 with the corporation's income tax return.*

#### What To Attach

Attach to Form 1139 copies of the following, if applicable, for the year of the loss or credit.

- The first two pages of the corporation's income tax return.
- Any Forms 8271, Investor Reporting of Tax Shelter Registration Number (due or required to be filed

before August 3, 2007), attached to the corporation's tax return.

- All other forms and schedules from which a carryback results (for example, Schedule D (Form 1120), Form 3800, etc.).

Also attach to Form 1139:

- All carryback year forms and schedules for which items were refigured.
- Form 8302, Electronic Deposit of Tax Refund of \$1 Million or More. Electronic deposits can be made only for a carryback year for which the refund is at least \$1 million. Attach a separate form for each such carryback year.
- Any statement required to make a valid election (for example, elections under sections 172(b)(1)(I) or 1400N(j)(5)).

#### Processing the Application

The IRS will process this application within 90 days of the later of:

- The date the corporation files the complete application, or
- The last day of the month that includes the due date (including extensions) for filing the corporation's income tax return for the year in which the loss or credit arose (or, for a claim of right adjustment, the date of the overpayment under section 1341(b)(1)).

The payment of the requested refund does not mean the IRS has accepted the application as correct. If the IRS later determines the claimed deductions or credits are due to an overstatement of the value of property, negligence, disregard of rules, or substantial understatement of income tax, the corporation may be assessed penalties. Interest is also charged on any amounts erroneously refunded, credited, or applied.

The IRS may need to contact the corporation or its authorized representative for more information. To designate an attorney or representative, attach Form 2848, Power of Attorney and Declaration of Representative, to Form 1139.

## Disallowance of the Application

An application for a tentative refund is not treated as a claim for credit or refund. It may be disallowed if there are any material omissions or math errors that are not corrected within the 90-day period. If the application is disallowed in whole or in part, no suit challenging the disallowance may be brought in any court. But the corporation can file a regular claim for credit or refund. See *Filing Form 1120X or Other Amended Return* below.

## Excessive Allowances

Any amount applied, credited, or refunded based on this application that the IRS later determines to be excessive may be billed as if it were due to a math or clerical error on the return.

## Filing Form 1120X or Other Amended Return

A corporation can get a refund by filing Form 1120X (or other amended return, such as an amended Form 1120-PC) instead of Form 1139. Generally, the corporation must file an amended return within 3 years after the date the return was due for the tax year in which an NOL, net capital loss, or unused credit arose (or, if later, the date the return for that year was filed).

Corporations must file Form 1120X (or other amended return) instead of Form 1139 to carry back:

- A prior year foreign tax credit released due to an NOL or net capital loss carryback, or
- A prior year general business credit released because of the release of the foreign tax credit.

For details, see Rev. Rul. 82-154, 1982-2 C.B. 394.

The procedures for processing an amended return and Form 1139 are different. The IRS is not required to process an amended return within 90 days. However, if we do not process it within 6 months from the date a corporation files it, the corporation can file suit in court. If we disallow a claim on an amended return and the corporation disagrees with that determination, the corporation must file suit no later than 2 years after the date we disallow it.

## Definitions and Special Rules

For corporations, a net operating loss (NOL) is the excess of the deductions

allowed over gross income, computed with the following adjustments.

- The NOL deduction for an NOL carryback or carryover from another year is not allowed.
- The dividends-received deductions for dividends received from domestic and foreign corporations and for dividends received on certain preferred stock of a public utility are computed without regard to the limitation on the aggregate amount of deductions under section 246(b).
- The dividends-paid deduction for dividends paid on certain preferred stock of a public utility is computed without regard to the limitation under section 247(a)(1)(B).
- The domestic production activities deduction under section 199 is generally not allowed. See Regulations section 1.199-7(c)(2) for an exception.

The carryback period for an NOL generally is 2 years. Special rules (discussed below) apply to the portion of an NOL attributable to:

- A specified liability loss;
- A farming loss;
- Certain losses of an electric utility company arising in tax years ending in 2003, 2004, or 2005;
- A qualified GO Zone loss;
- An eligible loss; or
- An excess interest loss.

## Specified Liability Losses

Generally, a specified liability loss is a loss arising from:

1. Product liability,
2. An act (or failure to act) that occurred at least 3 years before the beginning of the loss year and resulted in a liability under a federal or state law requiring:
  - a. Reclamation of land,
  - b. Decommissioning of a nuclear power plant (or any unit thereof),
  - c. Dismantling of a drilling platform,
  - d. Remediation of environmental contamination, or
  - e. Payment under any workers compensation act.

Any loss from a liability arising from 2a through 2e, above, can be taken into account as a specified liability loss only if the corporation used an accrual method of accounting throughout the period in which the act (or failure to act) occurred. For details, see section 172(f).

To the extent an NOL is a specified liability loss, the carryback

period for that part of the NOL is generally 10 years.

However, the corporation can make an irrevocable election to figure the carryback period for a specified liability loss without regard to the special 10-year carryback rule. To make the election, attach to the corporation's timely filed tax return for the loss year a statement that the corporation is electing to have the carryback period for the NOL under section 172(b)(1)(C) determined without regard to the special 10-year carryback rule. If the corporation timely filed its tax return without making the election, it can make the election on an amended return filed within 6 months of the due date of the return (excluding extensions). Attach the election to the amended return and write "Filed pursuant to section 301.9100-2" on the election statement. File the amended return at the same address used for the original return.

**Gulf Opportunity Zone (GO Zone) public utility casualty losses.** A corporation can make an irrevocable election to treat a qualifying public utility casualty loss as a GO Zone public utility casualty loss. A GO Zone public utility casualty loss is treated as a product liability loss in determining the amount of the corporation's specified liability loss to which the 10-year carryback period applies.

A qualifying public utility casualty loss is any casualty loss of public utility property (as defined in section 168(i)(10)) located in the GO Zone if:

- The loss is allowed as a deduction under section 165, and
- The loss is by reason of Hurricane Katrina.

See section 1400N(j) for more details. Also, see Pub. 4492, Information for Taxpayers Affected by Hurricanes Katrina, Rita, and Wilma, for a list of counties and parishes included in the GO Zone.

To make the election, attach to the corporation's timely filed tax return for the loss year a statement that the corporation is electing to treat any qualifying public utility casualty loss as a GO Zone public utility casualty loss under section 1400N(j)(2)(C). If the corporation timely filed its tax return without making the election, it can make the election on an amended return filed within 6 months of the due date of the return (excluding extensions). Attach the election to the amended return and

write "Filed pursuant to section 301.9100-2" on the election statement. File the amended return at the same address used for the original return. Once made, the election is irrevocable for that tax year.



*If the corporation elects to treat a qualifying public utility casualty loss as a GO Zone public utility casualty loss, it cannot also take the loss into account in determining the portion of the corporation's NOL that qualifies for the 5-year carryback period as a qualified GO Zone loss (discussed later under Qualified Gulf Opportunity Zone (GO Zone) Loss). The corporation also cannot elect to deduct the loss as a disaster loss occurring in a prior tax year under section 165(i).*

### Farming Loss

A farming loss is the smaller of:

1. The amount that would be the NOL for the tax year if only income and deductions attributable to farming businesses (as defined in section 263A(e)(4)) were taken into account, or
2. The NOL for the tax year.

To the extent the NOL is a farming loss, the carryback period is 5 years.

However, the corporation can make an irrevocable election to figure the carryback period for a farming loss without regard to the special 5-year carryback rule. To make this election, attach to the corporation's timely filed tax return for the loss year a statement that the corporation is electing to have the carryback period for the NOL under section 172(b)(1)(G) determined without regard to the special 5-year carryback rule. If the corporation timely filed its tax return without making the election, it can make the election on an amended return filed within 6 months of the due date of the return (excluding extensions). Attach the election to the amended return and write "Filed pursuant to section 301.9100-2" on the election statement. File the amended return at the same address used for the original return.

### Certain Losses of Electric Utility Companies Arising in Tax Years Ending in 2003, 2004, or 2005

For tax years ending after 2005 and before 2009, an electric utility company that makes capital

expenditures in electric transmission property or certified pollution control facilities can elect to use a 5-year carryback period for NOLs that arise in tax years ending in 2003, 2004, or 2005. A corporation qualifies as an electric utility company if:

- With regard to electric transmission property, the corporation uses the property to transmit at 69 or more kilovolts electricity for sale, or
- With regard to certified pollution control facilities, the corporation is an electric utility company within the meaning of section 2(3) of the Public Utility Holding Company Act as in effect just prior to its repeal.

For any election year, the corporation can make an election for one or more of the eligible loss years for which the corporation has not made a previous election. The corporation can make only one election for a loss year (for example, only one election for an NOL incurred in 2005). For any election year, the maximum amount of loss year NOLs that can qualify for the 5-year carryback period under this special election is limited to 20 percent of the corporation's qualifying investment made in the tax year prior to the election year. For this purpose, a qualifying investment is the sum of the corporation's electric transmission property capital expenditures and certified pollution control facility capital expenditures. The election years generally include any tax year ending after 2005 and before 2009. However, if more than one tax year begins in the same calendar year, the corporation can treat only one of those tax years as an election year.

To make this election, include the loss on line 1a. Attach a statement that specifies the election year, the loss year(s) to which the election applies, and the amount of qualifying investment in the tax year prior to the election year. If the election applies to more than one loss year, include a schedule on the statement allocating the 20-percent investment limitation among the losses. For more information and special rules, see section 172(b)(1)(l).

### Qualified Gulf Opportunity Zone (GO Zone) Loss

A qualified GO Zone loss is the smaller of:

1. The NOL for the tax year reduced by any specified liability loss, or
2. The total of the following deductions (to the extent they are

taken into account in computing the NOL for the tax year).

- a. Qualified GO Zone casualty losses (as defined in section 1400N(k)(3)).
- b. Moving expenses paid or incurred after August 27, 2005, and before January 1, 2008, for the employment of an individual whose main home was in the GO Zone before August 28, 2005, who was unable to remain in that home because of Hurricane Katrina, and whose main job with the corporation (after the move) is in the GO Zone;
- c. Temporary housing expenses paid or incurred after August 27, 2005, and before January 1, 2008, to house employees of the corporation whose main job location is in the GO Zone;
- d. Depreciation or amortization allowable for any qualified GO Zone property (as defined in section 1400N(d)(2)) for the year placed in service (even if an election was made not to claim a special depreciation allowance for such property); and
- e. Repair expenses (including expenses for the removal of debris) paid or incurred after August 27, 2005, and before January 1, 2008, for any damage from Hurricane Katrina to property located in the GO Zone.

The portion of an NOL that is a qualified GO Zone loss can be carried back 5 years.

A corporation can make an irrevocable election to figure the carryback period for a qualified GO Zone loss without regard to the special 5-year carryback rule. To make the election, attach to the corporation's timely filed tax return for the loss year a statement that the corporation is electing to have the carryback period for the NOL under section 1400N(k)(1)(A)(i) determined without regard to the special 5-year carryback rule. If the corporation timely filed its tax return without making the election, it can make the election on an amended return filed within 6 months of the due date of the return (excluding extensions). Attach the election to the amended return and write "Filed pursuant to section 301.9100-2" on the election statement. File the amended return at the same address used for the original return.



*If a qualified GO Zone casualty loss (listed in a, above) is taken into account in computing an NOL that is treated as a qualified GO Zone loss, such*



*casualty loss cannot also be deducted as a disaster loss occurring in a prior tax year under section 165(i).*

### Eligible Loss

To the extent the NOL is an eligible loss, the carryback period is 3 years, but only if the corporation meets the gross receipts test of section 448(c) or is engaged in the trade or business of farming (as defined in section 263A(e)(4)) for the loss year.

For a corporation, an eligible loss is any loss attributable to a Presidentially declared disaster (as defined in section 1033(h)(3)). Farming losses and qualified GO Zone losses are not eligible losses.

Only the eligible loss portion of the NOL can be carried back 3 years.

### Excess Interest Loss

If the corporation has a corporate equity reduction transaction, a different carryback period may apply. See section 172(b)(1)(E).

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## Specific Instructions

### Address

Include the room, suite, or other unit number after the street address. If the Post Office does not deliver mail to the street address and the corporation has a P.O. box, enter the box number instead of the street address.

If the corporation receives its mail in care of a third party (such as an accountant or an attorney), enter on the street address line "C/O" followed by the third party's name and street address or P.O. box.

### Line 1a—Net Operating Loss

If the corporation is claiming a tentative refund based on the carryback of any of the NOLs discussed under *Definitions and Special Rules for Net Operating Losses (NOLs)*, include the amount of the carryback on line 1a. Attach any statements required. See *What To Attach* on page 1.

### Line 1b—Net Capital Loss

A net capital loss can be carried back 3 years and treated as a short-term capital loss in the carryback year. The net capital loss can be carried back only to the extent it does not increase or produce an NOL in the tax year to which it is carried. For special rules for capital loss carrybacks, see section 1212(a)(3).

### Line 1c—Unused General Business Credit

If a tentative refund is claimed based on a carryback of an unused general business credit (GBC), attach a copy of the appropriate credit form for the tax year in which the credit arose. Except as provided in section 39(d), an unused GBC can be carried back 1 year (3 years if the GBC arose in a tax year beginning before 1998). Refigure the credit for the carryback year on any of the following forms and attach it to Form 1139.

- Form 3800, General Business Credit.
  - Form 5884, Work Opportunity Credit (for carryback years beginning in 2007 and later).
  - Form 8844, Empowerment Zone and Renewal Community Employment Credit.
  - Form 8884, New York Liberty Zone Business Employee Credit (for carryback years beginning before 2005).
  - Form 6478, Credit for Alcohol Used as Fuel (for carryback years beginning in 2005 and later). (Refigure the alcohol fuel credit on Form 3800 for carryback years beginning before 2005.)
  - Section B of Form 8835, Renewable Electricity, Refined Coal, and Indian Coal Production Credit (for carryback years beginning in 2004 and later).
  - Form 8846, Credit for Employer Social Security and Medicare Taxes Paid on Certain Employee Tips (for carryback years beginning in 2007 and later).
- See the instructions for the applicable credit form.

### Line 1d—Other

Complete line 1d if Form 1139 is filed to claim a tentative refund based on an overpayment of tax due to a claim of right adjustment under section 1341(b)(1). See the instructions for line 28 on page 5.

### Line 4

Foreign taxes taken as a credit in a prior year can be reduced to zero by the carryback of an NOL or a net capital loss on Form 1139. A corporation must file Form 1120X (or other amended return) instead of Form 1139 to carry back a prior year foreign tax credit released due to an NOL or net capital loss carryback. See *Filing Form 1120X or Other Amended Return* on page 2.

### Line 5

If the common parent of a consolidated group files Form 1139 to carry back a loss or credit arising in a corporation's separate return year to a year in which the corporation joined in the filing of a consolidated return, the IRS is required to send the refund for that year directly to, and in the name of, the common parent (or agent designated under Regulations section 1.1502-77(d) for the carryback year). See Regulations sections 1.1502-78(a) and (b).

If the corporation is filing Form 1139 for a short tax year created when the corporation became a qualified new member of a consolidated group (see *Qualified new members of a consolidated group* on page 1), the corporation must answer "Yes" on line 5a and enter the tax year ending date, name, and EIN of the new common parent on line 5b.

### Lines 11 through 27—Computation of Decrease in Tax

In columns (a), (c), and (e), enter the amount for the applicable carryback year as shown on your original or amended return or as adjusted by the IRS. If the IRS has not acted on an amended return, use the amounts from the amended return and attach a copy of it with "Attachment to Form 1139" written across the top.

Use columns (a) and (b), (c) and (d), or (e) and (f) to enter amounts before and after carryback for each year to which the loss is carried. Start with the earliest carryback year. Use the remaining pairs of columns for each consecutive preceding year until the loss is fully absorbed. Enter the ordinal number of years the loss is being carried back and the date the carryback year ends in the spaces provided above columns (a) and (b), (c) and (d), or (e) and (f).

For example, the loss year is the 2007 calendar year and the loss is carried back 5 years. Enter "5th" and "12/31/02" in the spaces provided above columns (a) and (b). After making the entries, it reads "5th preceding tax year ended 12/31/02."

**Note.** Additional Forms 1139 may be needed if the corporation is carrying back an NOL to more than 3 preceding tax years. On the additional forms, complete lines 11 through 27 for each additional preceding tax year as necessary.

Skip lines 1 through 10 and do not sign the additional forms.

When completing lines 16 through 25, take into account any write-in amounts that may have appeared on the original return. For example, for a tax year beginning in 2007, if Form 1120, Schedule J, line 2, was increased by deferred tax under section 1291, include that amount on line 16.

### Line 11—Taxable Income From Tax Return

Enter in columns (b), (d), and (f) the amounts from columns (a), (c), and (e), respectively.

### Line 12—Capital Loss Carryback

Enter the capital loss carryback, but not more than capital gain net income. Capital gain net income is figured without regard to the capital loss carryback of the loss year or any later year. Attach a copy of Schedule D (Form 1120) for the carryback year. Enter the amount of the capital loss carryback as a positive number on line 12.

When carrying over a net capital loss to a later tax year, reduce the amount of the net capital loss that can be used in the later years by the amount of the net capital loss deductions used in the earlier years. For details, see section 1212(a)(1).

### Line 14—NOL Deduction

See *Definitions and Special Rules* on page 2 to figure the carryback period. NOLs are first applied to the earliest year in the carryback period. Any unused amount is carried to the next tax year in the carryback period. Any amount not used during the carryback period is carried forward up to 20 years.

### Line 16—Income Tax

In columns (b), (d), and (f), enter the refigured income tax after taking into account the carryback(s). See the instructions for the corporate income tax return for the applicable year for details on how to figure the tax. Attach a computation of the refigured tax. Take into account section 1561 when refiguring the income tax.

### Line 17—Alternative Minimum Tax

For columns (b), (d), and (f), refigure the alternative minimum tax.

Complete and attach Form 4626 for the appropriate year.

**Carrybacks attributable to qualified Gulf Opportunity Zone (GO Zone) losses.** If the corporation carries back any portion of an alternative tax NOL (ATNOL) based on an NOL carryback attributable to qualified GO Zone losses (as defined in section 1400N(k)(2)), the 90%-of-alternative-minimum-taxable-income (AMTI) limit does not apply to such portion of the alternative tax NOL deduction (ATNOLD). To determine the ATNOLD for the carryback year, see section 56(d)(1)(A).

### Line 19—General Business Credit

In columns (b), (d), and (f), enter the total of the corrected GBCs. Attach all applicable Forms 3800, 5884, 8844, 6478, 8835, 8846, and 8884 used to redetermine the GBC. Also, see the instructions for line 1c.

**Released general business credits.** If an NOL carryback or a net capital loss carryback eliminates or reduces a GBC in an earlier tax year, the released GBC can be carried back 1 year (3 years if the GBC arose in a tax year beginning before 1998).

See section 39 and the Instructions for Form 3800 (or Forms 5884, 8844, 6478, 8835, 8846, or 8884) for more details on GBC carrybacks.

### Line 20—Other Credits

See the corporation's tax return for the carryback year for any additional credits such as the nonconventional source fuel credit, the possessions tax credit, etc., that will apply in that year. If any entry is made on line 20, attach a statement identifying the credits claimed.

### Line 24—Other Taxes

For columns (b), (d), and (f), refigure any other taxes not mentioned above, such as recapture taxes, that will apply in that year. If an entry is made on line 24, identify the taxes on an attached statement.

### Line 28—Overpayment of Tax Under Section 1341(b)(1)

For a tentative refund based on an overpayment of tax under section

1341(b)(1), enter the overpayment on line 28 and attach a computation showing the information required by Regulations section 5.6411-1(d).

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### 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:

<b>Recordkeeping</b> . . . . .	27 hr., 1 min.
<b>Learning about the law or the form</b> . . . . .	3 hr., 43 min.
<b>Preparing the form</b> . . . . .	8 hr., 59 min.
<b>Copying, assembling, and sending the form to the IRS</b> . . . . .	1 hr., 20 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. You can write to the Internal Revenue Service, Tax Products Coordinating Committee, SE:W:CAR:MP:T:T:SP, 1111 Constitution Ave. NW, IR-6526, Washington, DC 20224. Do not send the form to this office. Instead, see *Where To File* on page 1.

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