



Instructions for Form 720

(Revised October 1995)

Quarterly Federal Excise Tax Return

Paperwork Reduction Act Notice.—We ask for the information on these forms 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.

The time needed to complete and file these forms will vary depending on individual circumstances. The estimated average times are:

Form	Recordkeeping	Learning about the law or the form	Preparing and sending the form to the IRS
720	25 hr., 5 min.	2 hr., 50 min.	9 hr., 22 min.
Sch. A	1 hr., 55 min.		2 min.
Sch. C Part I	1 hr., 55 min.		2 min.
Part II	18 hr., 25 min.		18 min.
Part III	14 min.		

If you have comments concerning the accuracy of these time estimates or suggestions for making these forms simpler, we would be happy to hear from you. You can write to the Tax Forms Committee, Western Area Distribution Center, Rancho Cordova, CA 95743-0001. **DO NOT** send the tax forms to this address. Instead, see **Where To File** below.

New Jersey, New York (New York City and counties of Nassau, Rockland, Suffolk, and Westchester) Holtsville, NY 00501-0009

New York (all other counties), Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont Andover, MA 05501-0009

Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Wisconsin Kansas City, MO 64999-0009

Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia Philadelphia, PA 19255-0009

Alaska, Arizona, California (counties of Alpine, Amador, Butte, Calaveras, Colusa, Contra Costa, Del Norte, El Dorado, Glenn, Humboldt, Lake, Lassen, Marin, Mendocino, Modoc, Napa, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Solano, Sonoma, Sutter, Tehama, Trinity, Yolo, and Yuba), Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wyoming Ogden, UT 84201-0009

California (all other counties), Hawaii Fresno, CA 93888-0009

Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, West Virginia Cincinnati, OH 45999-0009

Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas Austin, TX 73301-0009

Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee Memphis, TN 37501-0009

If you have no legal residence, principal place of business, or principal office or agency in any Internal Revenue district, file your return with the Internal Revenue Service Center, Philadelphia, PA 19255-0009.

How To File

If you are not reporting a tax that you normally report, enter a zero on the appropriate line in Part I or II (Form 720). Also, if you have no tax to report, write "None" on lines 3 and 5, page 2, Part III, and sign the return.

If you have adjustments to Part I or Part II (Form 720) taxes, do not enter adjustments in the "tax" column. See **Schedule C—Adjustments and Claims** instructions on page 6.

Changes To Note

1. The rates shown for IRS Nos. 71 and 77 (Form 720) have changed. Also, the related claim amounts (Schedule C (Form 720)) have been changed.

2. The refund provisions (Schedule C (Form 720)) for gasohol blenders expired after September 30, 1995. See the Line 9 instructions on page 7.

3. A floor stocks tax on aviation fuel held for use in commercial aviation (IRS No. 87) is effective for fuel held on October 1, 1995. See the instructions on page 4.

4. Schedule C, Part II, Claims, requires you to show the nontaxable use of the fuel by entering the applicable item number from the **Type of Use Table**. See page 6.

Caution: *At the time these forms and instructions were printed, Congress was considering legislation that would affect excise tax provisions starting with the 4th quarter of 1995. For more information, get Pub. 553, Highlights of 1995 Tax Changes, by calling 1-800-TAX-FORM (1-800-829-3676).*

General Instructions

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

Purpose of Form

Use Form 720 and attachments to report and pay the excise taxes listed on the form.

When To File

Except as otherwise provided in the instructions, you must file a return for each quarter of the calendar year as follows:

Quarter covered	All excise taxes other than ODCs, comm., and air trans. due by	ODCs, comm., and air trans. due by
Jan., Feb., Mar.	Apr. 30	May 31
Apr., May, June	July 31	Aug. 31
July, Aug., Sept.	Oct. 31	Nov. 30
Oct., Nov., Dec.	Jan. 31	Feb. 28

The filing date for the floor stocks tax on aviation fuel held for use in commercial aviation is on or before April 30, 1996, which is a return for the 1st quarter of 1996.

The filing date for the floor stocks tax on ozone-depleting chemicals (ODCs), IRS No. 20, is August 31, 1996, which is a return for the 2nd quarter of 1996.

If any due date for filing a return falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, you may file the return on the next business day.

If you are reporting two or more excise taxes and they are due on different dates, use the later filing date. **File only one return each quarter.**

Where To File

If your principal business, office or agency, or legal residence in the case of an individual, is located in

Florida, Georgia, South Carolina

File with the Internal Revenue Service Center at

Atlanta, GA 39901-0009

Special Rules—One-Time Filings

If you import for personal use a gas guzzling automobile or a passenger vehicle subject to the luxury tax, you may be eligible to make a one-time filing of Form 720 and Form 6197 and/or Form 8807. You may make a one-time filing to report the gas guzzler tax or the luxury tax if you meet all three of the following conditions:

1. You do not use the vehicle in the course of any trade or business;
2. You do not import gas guzzling automobiles or luxury passenger vehicles in the course of your trade or business; and
3. You are not required to file Form 720 reporting excise taxes for the calendar quarter, except for one-time filings.

The following rules apply if you are making a one-time filing:

1. File the return for the quarter in which you incur liability for the tax. See **When To File** on page 1.
2. Pay the tax with the return. No deposits are required.
3. If you are an individual and do not have an employer identification number (EIN), enter your social security number on Form 720 on the line for the EIN.
4. Check the one-time filing box above Part I on page 1 of Form 720.

Final Return

File a final return if you have been filing a Form 720 and you: **(1)** go out of business, **(2)** stop collecting and paying air transportation and communications taxes reportable on Form 720, or **(3)** will not owe for excise taxes that are reportable on Form 720 in future quarters. For example, if you are only filing to report zero tax and you will no longer owe excise tax in future quarters, check the final return box above Part I on page 1 of Form 720. The IRS will then stop mailing Package 720 to you each quarter.

Records

Keep copies of your tax return, records, and accounts of all transactions to show that the correct tax has been paid. Keep records to support all adjustments claimed and all exemptions at least 4 years from the latest of the following dates: **(1)** when the tax became due, **(2)** when you paid the tax, **(3)** when you claimed an adjustment, or **(4)** when you filed a claim for a refund. Always keep your records available for IRS inspection.

Penalties and Interest

Avoid penalties and interest by filing returns and depositing and paying taxes when due. The law provides penalties for filing a return late; depositing taxes late; paying taxes late; willfully failing to collect and pay tax, keep records, or file a return; negligence; and fraud. These penalties are in addition to the interest charge on late payments. The penalty for filing a return late will not be imposed if you can show that the failure to file a timely return is due

to reasonable cause. Those filing after the due date must attach an explanation to the return to show reasonable cause.

Trust fund recovery penalty.—If communications and air transportation taxes are collected but not paid over to the IRS or are willfully not collected, the trust fund recovery penalty may apply. The penalty is 100% of these taxes. The penalty may apply to you if these taxes cannot be immediately recovered from the business. The penalty may be imposed on all persons who are determined by the IRS to be **responsible** for collecting, accounting for, and paying over these taxes, and who acted **willfully** in not doing so.

A **responsible person** can be an officer or employee of a corporation, a partner or employee of a partnership, an employee of a sole proprietorship, an accountant, or a volunteer director/trustee. A responsible person may also include one who signs checks for the business or otherwise has authority to cause the spending of business funds. **Willfully** means voluntarily, consciously, and intentionally. A responsible person acts willfully if he or she knows the required actions are not being taken.

Additional Information

- **Pub. 510**, Excise Taxes for 1996, has more information on the taxes reported on Form 720. Pub. 510 contains definitions and examples that will help you prepare Form 720 and the attachments.
- **Pub. 378**, Fuel Tax Credits and Refunds, has more information on how to file for these credits and refunds.

Specific Instructions

Name and Address

The first time you file Form 720, enter the required information. After that, the IRS will mail you a Package 720 with a preprinted label every quarter. Use the preprinted label on your form. Include the suite, room, or other unit number after the street address on the label. If you did not receive a label, type or print your name, address, and quarter ending date (month and year).

P.O. box.—If the Post Office does not deliver mail to the street address and you have a P.O. box, show the box number instead of the street address.

Foreign address.—If your address is outside the United States or its possessions or territories, instead of providing “city, state, and ZIP code,” enter the city, province or state, and name of the country. Do not abbreviate the country name. Include the postal code, if any, in the appropriate location.

Employer Identification Number (EIN)

If the EIN on the label is wrong or you did not receive a label, enter the correct number. If you do not have an EIN, you must apply for one. Get **Form SS-4**, Application for Employer Identification

Number. Form SS-4 has information on how to apply for an EIN by mail or by telephone. If the EIN has not been received by the filing date of Form 720, write “Applied for” in the space for the EIN.

Part I

Environmental Taxes

Form 6627, Environmental Taxes, is used to figure the environmental tax on petroleum and imported petroleum products, IRS Nos. 53 and 16; chemicals (other than ozone-depleting chemicals (ODCs)), IRS No. 54; imported chemical substances, IRS No. 17; ODCs, IRS No. 98; imported products that used ODCs as materials in the manufacture or production of the product, IRS No. 19; and the floor stocks tax on ODCs, IRS No. 20. Attach Form 6627 to Form 720 each quarter. The tax rates for these taxes are shown on Form 6627 and its instructions.

Communications and Air Transportation Taxes

Who must file.—The person receiving the payment for communications or air transportation services is required to collect and pay over the tax and file the return.

Communications services (IRS No. 22).—Enter the amount of tax collected or considered collected for the quarter. The tax is 3% of amounts paid for toll telephone service, teletypewriter exchange service, and local telephone service.

Transportation of persons by air (IRS No. 26).—Enter the amount of tax collected or considered collected for the quarter. The tax is 10% of amounts paid for taxable transportation of persons by air, including amounts paid for related seating or sleeping accommodations.

Transportation of property by air (IRS No. 28).—Enter the amount of tax collected or considered collected for the quarter. The tax is 6.25% of amounts paid for transportation of property by air.

International air travel facilities (IRS No. 27).—Enter the amount of tax collected or considered collected for the quarter. The tax is \$6 per person.

Fuel Taxes

Enter the number of gallons subject to tax for each fuel. The fuels subject to tax and the tax rates are listed on Form 720.

Diesel fuel (IRS No. 60).—If you are liable for the diesel fuel tax on removal at the terminal rack, report these gallons on line **(a)** of IRS No. 60. If you are liable for the diesel fuel tax on events other than removal at the terminal rack, report these gallons on line **(b)** of IRS No. 60. Include on line **(b)** the tax on previously untaxed liquids that are blended with previously taxed diesel fuel.

Multiply the total number of gallons subject to tax on lines **(a)** and **(b)** by \$.244 and make one entry in the tax column.

If you are reporting gallons that may again be subject to tax, you may need to

file a "first taxpayer's report" with Form 720. See Regulations section 48.4081-7.

Dyed diesel fuel used in trains (IRS No. 71).—A \$.0565 a gallon tax applies to dyed diesel fuel used in a diesel-powered train.

Dyed diesel fuel used in certain intercity or local buses (IRS No. 78).— A \$.074 a gallon tax applies to dyed diesel fuel used in a diesel-powered bus.

Special motor fuels (IRS No. 61).—A \$.184 a gallon tax applies to any liquid other than gasoline, kerosene, gas oil, fuel oil, or diesel fuel sold for use or used in a motor vehicle or motorboat (other than a commercial fishing boat). The tax on liquified petroleum gas (LPG) is \$.183 a gallon.

Other alcohol fuels (IRS No. 79).— Report the tax for the following fuels on this line.

Fuel	Tax Rate per Gallon
Qualified ethanol	\$.1295
Qualified methanol . . . . .	.1235
Qualified methanol and ethanol produced from natural gas . . . . .	.1140
Gasoline sold for gasohol production containing at least 10% alcohol (methanol) . . . . .	.1377
Gasoline sold for gasohol production containing at least 7.7% alcohol but less than 10% alcohol (methanol) . . . . .	.1492
Gasoline sold for gasohol production containing at least 5.7% alcohol but less than 7.7% alcohol (methanol) . . . . .	.1588
Gasohol containing at least 10% alcohol (methanol) . . . . .	.1240
Gasohol containing at least 7.7% alcohol but less than 10% alcohol (methanol) . . . . .	.1378
Gasohol containing at least 5.7% alcohol but less than 7.7% alcohol (methanol) . . . . .	.1498
Special motor fuels/alcohol mixture containing ethanol . . . . .	.1300
Special motor fuels/alcohol mixture containing methanol . . . . .	.1240
Diesel/alcohol mixture containing ethanol . . . . .	.1900
Diesel sold for diesel/alcohol mixture containing ethanol . . . . .	.2111
Diesel/alcohol mixture containing methanol . . . . .	.1840
Diesel sold for diesel/alcohol mixture containing methanol . . . . .	.2044
Aviation fuel/alcohol mixture containing ethanol . . . . .	.0850
Aviation fuel sold for aviation/alcohol mixture containing ethanol . . . . .	.0944
Aviation fuel/alcohol mixture containing methanol . . . . .	.0790
Aviation fuel sold for aviation/alcohol mixture containing methanol . . . . .	.0877

Gasoline (IRS No. 62).—If you are liable for the gasoline tax on removal at the terminal rack, report these gallons on line (a) of IRS No. 62. If you are liable for the gasoline tax on events other than removal at the terminal rack, report these gallons on line (b) of IRS No. 62. If you are liable for the additional tax on failure to blend or later separation, report these gallons on line (c) of IRS No. 62.

Multiply the total number of gallons subject to tax on lines (a) and (b) by \$.184. Multiply the total number of gallons subject to tax on line (c) by the appropriate rate (see below). Combine the tax for lines (a), (b), and (c), and make one entry in the tax column.

If you are reporting gallons that may again be subject to tax, you may need to file a "first taxpayer's report" with Form 720. See Regulations section 48.4081-7.

Additional tax on failure to blend or later separation.—Anyone who purchases gasoline for gasohol production (IRS Nos. 58, 73, and 74) at one of the rates listed on Form 720 and fails to blend the gasoline with alcohol will be subject to an additional tax. Anyone who purchases gasohol (IRS Nos. 59, 75, and 76) at one of the rates listed on Form 720 and later separates the gasoline from the mixture will be subject to an additional tax. The additional tax rates per gallon of gasoline are:

Type of Mixture	Rate of Tax
At least 10% alcohol	\$.0396
At least 7.7% alcohol but less than 10% alcohol . . . . .	.0298
At least 5.7% alcohol but less than 7.7% alcohol . . . . .	.0216

Report the number of gallons on line (c) of IRS No. 62.

Compressed natural gas (IRS No. 101).—Tax is imposed on compressed natural gas (CNG) that is sold for use or used as fuel in a motor vehicle or motorboat. The rate of tax is 48.54 cents per thousand cubic feet (determined at standard temperature and pressure). See Regulations section 48.4041-21 to determine liability for, and exemptions from, the tax on CNG.

Retail Tax

Truck, trailer, and semitrailer chassis and bodies, and tractors (IRS No. 33).— Figure the tax on Form 8807, Certain Manufacturers and Retailers Excise Taxes, and attach it to Form 720. Enter the amount from Form 8807, Part I, line 8, col. (a) on the line for IRS No. 33.

Ship Passenger Tax

Transportation by water (IRS No. 29).—A tax is imposed on the operator of commercial ships. The tax is \$3 for each passenger on a commercial passenger ship that has berth or stateroom accommodations for at least 17 passengers if the trip is over 1 or more nights. A voyage extends "over 1 or more nights" if it is longer than 24 hours. The tax

also applies to passengers on any commercial ship that transports passengers engaged in gambling aboard the ship beyond the territorial waters of the United States. Enter the number of passengers for the quarter on the line for IRS No. 29.

Other Excise Tax

Obligations not in registered form (IRS No. 31).—For obligations issued during the quarter, enter the principal amount of the obligation multiplied by the number of calendar years (or portion thereof) during the period beginning on the issue date and ending on the maturity date on the line for IRS No. 31.

Luxury Tax

Passenger vehicles (IRS No. 92).—Figure the tax on Form 8807 and attach it to Form 720. For 1995, the tax applies when the price of a passenger vehicle is more than \$32,000. See the instructions on Form 8807. Enter the amount from Form 8807, Part II, line 6, on the line for IRS No. 92.

Manufacturers Taxes

Caution: Do not include the excise tax on coal in the sales price when determining which tax rate to use.

Underground mined coal (IRS Nos. 36 and 37).—The tax on underground mined coal is the lower of \$1.10 per ton or 4.4% of the sales price. Enter on the line for IRS No. 36 the number of tons of underground mined coal sold at \$25 or more per ton. Enter on the line for IRS No. 37 the total sales price for all sales of underground mined coal sold at a selling price of less than \$25 per ton.

Surface mined coal (IRS Nos. 38 and 39).—The tax on surface mined coal is the lower of \$.55 per ton or 4.4% of the sales price. Enter on the line for IRS No. 38 the number of tons of surface mined coal sold at \$12.50 or more per ton. Enter on the line for IRS No. 39 the total sales price for all sales of surface mined coal sold at a selling price of less than \$12.50 per ton.

Highway-type tires (IRS No. 66).—The tax applies only to highway-type tires and is as follows:

1. For tires weighing more than 40 pounds but not more than 70 pounds—\$.15 a pound for each pound over 40 pounds.

2. For tires weighing more than 70 pounds but not more than 90 pounds—\$4.50 PLUS \$.30 a pound for each pound over 70 pounds.

3. For tires weighing more than 90 pounds—\$10.50 PLUS \$.50 a pound for each pound over 90 pounds.

Figure the tax for each tire sold and enter the total for the quarter on the line for IRS No. 66.

Gas guzzler tax (IRS No. 40).—Use Form 6197, Gas Guzzler Tax, to figure the liability for this tax and attach it each quarter to Form 720. The tax rates for the gas guzzler tax are shown on Form 6197.

Vaccine tax (IRS Nos. 81, 82, 83, and 84).—Enter the number of doses of each vaccine on Form 720. The taxable vaccines are: DPT (diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus); DT (diphtheria-tetanus); MMR (measles, mumps, and rubella); and polio.

Foreign Insurance Taxes

Policies issued by foreign insurers (IRS No. 30).—Enter the amount of premiums paid during the quarter on policies issued by foreign insurers. Multiply the premiums paid by the rates listed on Form 720 and enter the total for the three types of insurance on the line for IRS No. 30.

Treaty-based return positions under section 6114.—Foreign insurers and reinsurers who take the position that a treaty of the United States overrules, or otherwise modifies, an Internal Revenue law of the United States, must disclose such position. This disclosure must be made once a year on a statement filed with the 1st quarter Form 720, which is due before May 1 of each year. The statement must report the payments of premiums that are exempt from the excise tax on policies issued by foreign insurers for the previous calendar year.

You may be able to use **Form 8833**, Treaty-Based Return Position Disclosure Under Section 6114 or 7701(b), as a disclosure statement.

How to file.—Send the Form 720 with the attached statement to: Internal Revenue Service, P.O. Box 21086, Philadelphia, PA 19114. At the top of Form 720, write "Section 6114 Treaty." You need an EIN to file Form 720. If you do not have an EIN, get Form SS-4 for instructions on how to apply for one. Provided you have no other transactions reportable on Form 720, check the one-time filing box on page 1. If this is your final return, check the final return box. Write "None" on lines 1, 3, and 5; and sign the return.

Part II

Sport fishing equipment, electric outboard motors and sonar devices, and bows and arrows (IRS Nos. 41, 42, and 44).—Figure the tax on Form 8807 and attach it to Form 720. See the instructions on Form 8807.

Inland waterways fuel use (IRS No. 64).—Enter the number of gallons subject to tax. The tax is 24.4 cents per gallon.

Alcohol sold as but not used as fuel (IRS No. 51).—Alcohol, either mixed or straight, designated for use as fuel is eligible for a credit. **Form 6478**, Credit for Alcohol Used as Fuel, is used to figure the credit. An excise tax is imposed if the credit was determined and any person later either (1) uses a mixture or straight alcohol for a purpose other than fuel, (2) separates the alcohol from the mixture, or (3) mixes the straight alcohol. The tax is \$.54 a gallon (\$.64 a gallon if the alcohol benefited from the small ethanol producer credit) for each gallon of alcohol that is at least 190 proof and \$.40 a gallon (\$.50 a gallon if the alcohol benefited from the small ethanol producer credit) for each gallon of alcohol

that is at least 150 proof but less than 190 proof.

Floor Stocks Taxes

Ozone-depleting chemicals floor stocks tax (IRS No. 20).—Use Form 6627 to figure the liability for this tax. Enter the amount from Form 6627, Part VI, line 4, column (d) on the line for IRS No. 20. Attach Form 6627 to Form 720 for the 2nd quarter of 1996. Deposit the payment by July 1, 1996, at an authorized depository. See **How To Make Deposits** on this page.

Aviation fuel floor stocks tax (IRS No. 87).—A floor stocks tax is imposed on any person holding aviation fuel (other than gasoline) on October 1, 1995, for use in commercial aviation, on which tax was imposed under section 4091 prior to October 1, 1995 (even if only at the LUST rate). The rate of the October 1, 1995, floor stocks tax is 4.3 cents per gallon.

The October 1, 1995, floor stocks tax does not apply to aviation fuel held exclusively for use as supplies for vessels or aircraft. However, this rule applies only if the person holds the fuel on October 1, 1995, and then actually uses the aviation fuel for the exempt purpose.

Also, the floor stocks tax does not apply if the aggregate amount of aviation fuel held by a person or related group of persons on October 1, 1995, is 2,000 gallons or less.

The floor stocks tax for October 1, 1995, must be paid on or before April 30, 1996.

Part III

Report the total adjustments and claims from Part III, line 13 of Schedule C on line 4 of Form 720. See the **Schedule C** instructions on page 6.

You may have the overpayment refunded or applied to your next return. Enter on line 7 of your next return the amount you want to have applied to that return.

Caution: *If you owe other Federal tax, interest, or penalty, the overpayment on line 10 will be applied to the unpaid amounts.*

Payment of Taxes

Generally, semimonthly deposits of excise taxes are required. However, no deposit is required for the situations listed below; the taxes are payable with the return.

- Net liability for taxes listed in Part I (Form 720) does not exceed \$2,000 for the quarter.
- The gas guzzler tax and/or the luxury tax is being paid on a one-time filing. See **Special Rules—One-Time Filings** on page 2.
- The liability is for taxes listed in Part II (Form 720), except for the floor stocks taxes which require a single deposit. See **Floor Stocks Taxes** above.
- After September 30, 1995, the tax liability is for the removal of a batch of gasohol from an approved refinery by bulk transfer, if the refiner elects to treat itself

for that removal as not registered under section 4101. See Regulations section 48.4081-3.

How To Make Deposits

Deposit Federal excise tax payments with a **Form 8109**, Federal Tax Deposit Coupon, at an authorized depository or the Federal Reserve bank serving the area in which you are located. But see **Federal Tax Deposits by Electronic Funds Transfer** below. See the instructions in the coupon book for additional information. If you do not have a coupon book, contact your IRS district office.

To avoid a penalty, make your deposits timely and do not mail your deposits directly to the IRS. Records of your deposits will be sent to the IRS for crediting to your business accounts.

Generally, if any due date for making a deposit falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, you may make the deposit on the next business day.

Semimonthly period.—A semimonthly period is the first 15 days of a month (the first semimonthly period) or the 16th through the last day of a month (the second semimonthly period).

Computation of net tax liability.—Net tax liability for a semimonthly period is the liability for the period plus or minus any adjustments for the period. Liability for a semimonthly period may be figured by dividing the net tax liability for the month by two, provided this method of computation is used for all semimonthly periods in the calendar quarter.

Federal Tax Deposits by Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT).—Generally, beginning in 1995, taxpayers whose total deposits of withheld income, social security, and Medicare taxes during calendar year 1993 or 1994 exceeded \$78 million are required to deposit these taxes through an electronic funds transfer (EFT) system, called TAXLINK. For 1996, you must use EFT if these tax deposits exceeded \$47 million for 1993 or 1994. If you are an employer required to use EFT, you must also deposit your Form 720 taxes through EFT.

Taxpayers not required to make deposits by EFT may enroll in the system. This will allow tax deposits without coupons, paper checks, or visits to an authorized depository. For more information, call 1-800-829-5469 (for TAXLINK information only), or write to: Internal Revenue Service, Cash Management Site Office, Atlanta Service Center, P.O. Box 47669, Stop 295, Doraville, GA 30362.

When To Make Deposits

Taxes that are required to be deposited are grouped into classes as follows: (1) 9-day-rule taxes, (2) 14-day-rule taxes, (3) 30-day-rule taxes, and (4) alternative method taxes. If you are depositing more than one tax in a class, combine all the taxes in the class and make one deposit for the semimonthly period.

9-day rule.—The deposit of tax for a semimonthly period is due by the 9th day

following that period. Generally, this is the 24th day of a month and the 9th day of the following month. The 9-day rule applies to all taxes in Part I of Form 720 except for:

- Gasoline and diesel fuel tax (IRS Nos. 60, 62, 58, 73, 74, 59, 75, and 76), if deposits by qualified persons are made by transfer between accounts in the same depository. See **14-day rule**.
- ODCs tax (IRS Nos. 19 and 98). See **30-day rule**.
- Communications and air transportation taxes (IRS Nos. 22, 26, 27, and 28), if deposits are based on amounts billed or tickets sold, rather than on amounts actually collected. See **Alternative method** below.

• One-time filers of luxury and gas guzzler tax. See **Special Rules—One-Time Filings** on page 2.

14-day rule (IRS Nos. 60, 62, 58, 73, 74, 59, 75, and 76).—Deposits of the gasoline and diesel fuel tax for a semimonthly period by an independent refiner or any person whose average daily production of crude oil for the preceding calendar quarter did not exceed 1,000 barrels may be made by the 14th day following the semimonthly period. The deposits must be made by transfer between accounts with the same Government depository. If the 14th day is a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the due date is the immediately **preceding** day that is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday. The 14-day rule does not apply to dyed diesel fuel used in trains (IRS No. 71) or to dyed diesel fuel used in certain intercity or local buses (IRS No. 78).

30-day rule (IRS Nos. 19 and 98).—The deposit of tax for a semimonthly period is due by the last day of the second following semimonthly period. Generally, this is the 15th day of the following month and the last day of the following month.

Alternative method (IRS Nos. 22, 26, 27, and 28).—Deposits of communications and air transportation taxes may be based on amounts billed or tickets sold during a semimonthly period instead of on taxes actually collected during the period. Under the alternative method, the tax included in amounts billed or tickets sold during a semimonthly period is considered collected during the first 7 days of the second following semimonthly period. The deposit of tax is due by the 3rd banking day after the 7th day of that period. For example, the tax included in amounts billed or tickets sold for the period January 1, 1996, to January 15, 1996, is considered collected from February 1, 1996, to February 7, 1996, and must be deposited by February 12, 1996.

To use the alternative method, you must keep a separate account of the tax included in amounts billed or tickets sold during the month and report on Form 720 the tax included in amounts billed or tickets sold and not the amount of tax that is actually collected. For example, amounts billed in December, January, and February are considered collected during January, February, and March and are reported on Form 720 as the tax for the 1st quarter of the calendar year.

Special rules for deposits of taxes in September 1995.—If you are required to make deposits, an additional deposit is due in September as shown in the chart below. The new rule does not apply to air transportation taxes or other taxes not required to be deposited.

Amount To Deposit

Deposits of taxes for a semimonthly period must not be less than the net tax liability for that period unless one of the safe harbor rules applies. The safe harbor rules apply separately to deposits under the 9-day rule, 14-day rule, 30-day rule, and the alternative method.

Under the alternative method, the deposit of tax for any semimonthly period must not be less than the net amount of tax that is considered collected during the semimonthly period. The net amount of tax that is considered collected during the semimonthly period must be either (1) the net amount of tax reflected in the separate account for the corresponding semimonthly period of the previous month or (2) one-half of the net amount of tax reflected in the separate account for the preceding month.

Safe harbor rules.—There are two safe harbor rules: one based on look-back quarter liability and one based on current liability.

The look-back quarter safe harbor rule applies to persons who filed a Form 720 for the 2nd calendar quarter preceding the current quarter (the look-back quarter). Persons who filed for the look-back quarter are considered to meet the semimonthly deposit requirement if the deposit for each semimonthly period in the current quarter is not less than 1/6 (16.67%) of the net tax liability reported for the look-back quarter. This rule does not apply for the 1st and 2nd quarters beginning on or after the effective date of an increase in the rate of tax unless the deposit of taxes for each semimonthly period in the calendar quarter is not less than 1/6 (16.67%) of the tax liability you would have had for the look-back quarter if the increased rate of tax had been in effect for that look-back quarter.

The current liability safe harbor rule applies to all filers of Form 720. Filers are considered to meet the semimonthly deposit requirement if the deposit for the semimonthly period is at least 95% of the net tax liability for the semimonthly period.

The following requirements must be satisfied for the safe harbor rules to apply:

1. Each deposit must be timely made at an authorized Government depository; and
2. Any underpayment for the current quarter must be paid by the due date of the return. However, if the due date of the return is extended because you report taxes with different return due dates, you must deposit on the earlier due date any underpayment for taxes ordinarily reported on the earlier date.

The IRS may withdraw the right to make deposits of tax using safe harbor rules from any person not complying with the rules as stated above.

Additional deposit of taxes in September 1995

Type	For the Period		Due Date
	Beginning on	Ending on	
All Part I taxes*:			
EFT**	Sept. 16	Sept. 26	Sept. 29
Non-EFT	Sept. 16	Sept. 25	Sept. 28
ODCs (IRS Nos. 98 and 19)			
EFT	Aug. 16	Sept. 11	Sept. 29
Non-EFT	Aug. 16	Sept. 10	Sept. 28
Communications (IRS No. 22) (based on amounts billed)			
EFT	Sept. 1	Sept. 11	Sept. 29
Non-EFT	Sept. 1	Sept. 10	Sept. 28

* Except ODCs and communications taxes based on amounts billed, which are listed separately.

** See **Federal Tax Deposits by Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT)** on page 4.

Note: For the remaining days in September, be sure to make your deposits by the regular due date.

Schedule A—Excise Tax Liability

Complete Schedule A to record net tax liabilities for Part I taxes for each semimonthly period in a quarter even if your net liability is under \$2,000. See **Computation of net tax liability** on page 4.

If you are reporting more than one type of tax on lines 1, 2, 3, or 4, add the net liability for each tax for each semimonthly period and enter the total in the applicable

box. See **When To Make Deposits** on page 4 for details on the types of taxes.

Line 1.—Report in boxes **A–F** the net liability for the 9-day-rule taxes.

Use line 1 for communications and air transportation taxes based on actual collections.

Line 2.—Report in boxes **G–L** the net liability for 30-day-rule taxes.

Line 3.—Report in boxes **M–R** the amount of tax based on billings or tickets sold for communications taxes (IRS No. 22) or air transportation taxes (IRS Nos. 26, 27, and 28). The amount of tax to report for a semimonthly period is the amount that is considered collected during that period. For example, the amounts billed for communications services from December 1, 1995, to December 15, 1995, are considered collected during the period January 1, 1996, to January 7, 1996, and are reported for the 1st quarter of 1996 on Schedule A in box **M**, not the 4th quarter of 1995.

If you report based on actual collections, use line 1.

Line 4.—Report in boxes **S–X** the net liability for 14-day-rule taxes.

If you do not use the 14-day rule, report your gasoline or diesel fuel tax liability on line 1.

Reporting tax liability under the special September rule.—An additional reporting is required under the special September rule (for the period shown in the chart on page 5) as follows:

- **9-day-rule taxes.** Enter the tax liability for the period beginning September 16 and ending September 25/26 below box **F**.
- **14-day-rule taxes.** Enter the tax liability for the period beginning September 16 and ending September 25/26 below box **X**.
- **ODCs.** Enter the tax liability for ODCs for the period beginning August 16 and ending September 10/11 below box **K**.
- **Communications based on amounts billed.** Enter the tax included in amounts billed during the period beginning September 1 and ending September 10/11 above box **M** on the **4th quarter return**.

For the remaining days in the September period, report the liability as follows:

- **9-day-rule taxes.** Enter the liability for the period beginning September 26/27 and ending September 30 in box **F**.
- **14-day-rule taxes.** Enter the liability for the period beginning September 26/27 and ending September 30 in box **X**.
- **ODCs.** Enter the liability for the period beginning September 11/12 and ending September 15 in box **K**. Leave box **J** blank. Enter the liability for the period beginning September 16 and ending September 30 in box **L**.
- **Communications based on amounts billed.** Enter the tax included in the amounts billed for the period beginning September 11/12 and ending September 15 in box **M** of the **4th quarter return**. Enter the tax included in amounts billed during the period beginning September 16

and ending September 30 in box **N** of the **4th quarter return**.

Schedule C—Adjustments and Claims

Note: *If you are due a refund of excise tax, but you are not a regular Form 720 filer, you must use **Form 8849, Claim for Refund of Excise Taxes**, to make your claim.*

To make adjustments or claims, complete Schedule C. Enter on line 4 of Form 720 the total from Part III, line 13, of Schedule C. You cannot claim any amounts on Schedule C that you took or will take as a credit on Form 4136 or as a refund on Form 8849 or Form 843.

Use Form 843 to request an abatement or refund of interest under section 6404(e) (due to IRS errors or delays) or an abatement of a penalty or addition to tax as a result of erroneous IRS written advice.

Your adjustment or claim will be disallowed if you do not follow the required procedures or do not provide all the required information.

Complete all information requested for each claim you have. Be sure to enter the "period of claim" and "income tax year" as required. Your entry for the income tax

year includes the month your tax year ends. For example, if you are a calendar year taxpayer, enter "9512."

Caution: *See Pub. 378 for claim requirements which set dollar amounts and dates for filing your claim.*

Type of Use Table

The table below lists the main uses that may qualify for a credit or reduced rate for taxes paid on fuels, lines 2 through 10. You must enter the item number for the type of use in the **Type of Use** column as indicated. If your use of a fuel is not included in the table, see the instructions for line 11. See Pub. 378 for more details.

Line 2

You can file a claim for any period of time and any dollar amount. There is no minimum amount required to file this type of claim. Write in the period of time for which this claim is being filed.

Line 3

3a. Off-highway business use.—You must have used the gasoline for a business use other than in a highway vehicle registered (or required to be registered) for highway use.

Type of Use Table

Item No.	Type of Use
1	On a farm for farming purposes
2	For business other than in a vehicle registered (or required to be registered) for highway use
3	Export
4	In a boat used in the business of commercial fishing
5	For diesel fuel in a boat in <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● the business of transporting persons or property for compensation or hire, or ● any other trade or business, except an activity generally considered entertainment, amusement, or recreation
6	In an intercity or local bus
7	For diesel fuel in a qualified local bus that <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● can seat at least 20 adults (excluding the driver) and ● is under contract by a state or local government to furnish (for compensation) intracity passenger land transportation that is available to the general public and is scheduled and along regular routes
8	In a bus that transports students and school employees
9	For diesel fuel other than as a fuel in the propulsion engine of a diesel-powered highway vehicle, train, or boat, including use as home heating oil
10	In foreign trade
11	In commercial aviation
12	In certain helicopters
13	In a highway vehicle owned by the United States that is not used on a highway
14	Exclusive use by a nonprofit educational organization
15	Exclusive use by a state, political subdivision of a state, or the District of Columbia
16	In an aircraft or vehicle owned by an aircraft museum

3b. Other nontaxable uses of gasoline.—You may make a claim for gasoline you used for uses **3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 13, 14, 15,** and **16** from the **Type of Use Table**. List the number for the type of use on line 3b. For gasoline you used in aviation, see line 7.

Line 4

You may make a claim for the tax included in the price of gasohol you used for uses **2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 13, 14, 15,** and **16** from the **Type of Use Table**. The rate per gallon is based on the percentage of alcohol in the mixture. For gasoline you blended to make gasohol, see line 9.

Line 5

Note: You cannot make a claim for any use of **dyed diesel fuel**.

5a. Heating oil.—You may make a claim for undyed diesel fuel that you used as heating oil.

5b. Off-highway business use of undyed diesel fuel.—You must have used the diesel fuel for a business use other than in a highway vehicle registered (or required to be registered) for highway use.

5c. Other nontaxable use of undyed diesel fuel.—You may make a claim for undyed diesel fuel you used for uses **3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 13, 14, 15,** and **16** from the **Type of Use Table**. List the item number for the type of use on line 5c. For undyed diesel fuel you used in certain intercity or local buses or diesel-powered trains, see line 10.

You must attach the following information for lines 5a, 5b, and 5c:

1. The name, address, telephone number, and TIN of the person(s) who sold diesel fuel to the claimant and the dates of purchase;
2. If the fuel was exported, a statement that the claimant has proof of exportation; and
3. The seller's statement that the diesel fuel did not contain visible evidence of dye.

5d. Sales by registered ultimate vendors.—You must attach the following information:

1. A copy of the claimant's registration letter;
2. The name, address, telephone number, and taxpayer identification number (TIN) of each farmer, custom

harvester, or governmental unit that bought undyed diesel fuel and the number of gallons that the claimant sold to each; and

3. The name, address, telephone number, and employer identification number (EIN) of each person who sold diesel fuel to the claimant and the date of purchase.

Line 6

6a through c. Special fuels.—Generally, special motor fuel may be bought for nontaxable purposes at a price that does not include the excise tax. However, if you bought taxed special motor fuel, you may make a claim for the tax included in the price of special motor fuel you used for uses **2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 13, 14, 15,** and **16** from the **Type of Use Table**.

6d. Compressed natural gas.—Generally, compressed natural gas may be bought for nontaxable purposes at a price that does not include the excise tax. However, if you bought compressed natural gas at a price that included the tax, you may make a claim for the tax included in the price of compressed natural gas used for uses **2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 13, 14, 15,** and **16** from the **Type of Use Table**. The rate shown on line 6d is per thousand cubic feet (MCF).

Line 7

7a. Used in foreign trade, on a farm, or in certain helicopters.—You may make a claim for the tax included in the price of gasoline you used in aviation for uses **1, 10, 12, 14, 15,** and **16** from the **Type of Use Table**. If you bought gasoline for use in aviation at a rate other than 18.4 cents a gallon, attach an explanation of the amount of credit you are claiming.

7b. Used in commercial aviation.—You may make a claim for the tax included in the price of gasoline you used in domestic commercial aviation.

Line 8

8a. Used in foreign trade, on a farm, or in certain helicopters.—Aviation fuel generally may be bought for nontaxable purposes at a price that does not include the excise tax. However, if you bought taxed aviation fuel, you may make a claim for the tax included in the price of aviation fuel you used for uses **1, 10, 12, 14, 15,** and **16** from the **Type of Use Table**.

8b. Used in commercial aviation (other than gasoline).—If you bought aviation fuel taxed at the full rate, you may file a claim for the tax included in the price of aviation fuel you used for commercial aviation.

Line 9

Caution: You cannot include on line 10 any claim for gasohol sold or used after September 30, 1995.

If you bought gasoline taxed at the full rate, have not claimed a refund, and used that gasoline to make gasohol, you may make a claim for each gallon of gasoline you used to make gasohol. The rate per gallon is based on the percentage of alcohol in the mixture.

You must attach the following information for **each batch** of gasohol:

1. The name, address, and EIN of the supplier(s) of the gasoline and alcohol,
2. The dates of purchase of the gasoline and alcohol,
3. The number of gallons of gasoline and alcohol purchased, and
4. The number of gallons of gasohol produced.

Line 10

You must have used the undyed diesel fuel for train or certain intercity or local bus use. For bus uses that qualify for a full refund of the tax, see line 5. You must attach the following information:

1. The name, address, telephone number, and TIN of the person(s) who sold diesel fuel to the claimant and the dates of purchase; and
2. The seller's statement that the diesel fuel did not contain visible evidence of dye.

Line 11

Enter the claim amount for the IRS No. listed or use the blank line(s) for any claim not described.

You must attach a detailed explanation of the facts surrounding the claim including a description of the transaction, how you figured the claim, etc. Also, be sure to include your name and EIN on each sheet you attach.