

applies and no addition to tax will be imposed for the installment due on April 15, 2009.

(iii)(A) To determine whether the required installments made on or before June 15, 2009, equal or exceed the amount that would have been required to have been paid if the estimated tax were equal to one hundred percent of the tax computed on the annualized income for the 4-month period taking into account the number of months in the short taxable year, the following computation is necessary:

(1) Annualized income for the 4 month period = \$150,000

(2) Tax on this paragraph (g)(4), *Example 2* (iii)(A)(1) = \$41,750

(3) Tax determined under this paragraph (g)(4), *Example 2* (iii)(A)(2) divided by 12 multiplied by 7 (the number of months in the short taxable year) = \$24,354

(4) 100% of this paragraph (g)(4), *Example 2* (iii)(A)(3) = \$24,354

(5) 66.67% of this paragraph (g)(4), *Example 2* (iii)(A)(4) less \$8,117 (amount due with first installment) = \$8,120

(B) Because the total amount of estimated tax available to apply towards the amount due for the second installment (\$1,883 (\$10,000 paid on the second installment date plus \$1,883 overpayment of the first installment)) exceeds the amount required to be paid on or before this date if the estimated tax were one hundred percent of the tax determined by placing on an annualized basis the taxable income for the first 4-month period for the taxable year taking into account the number of months in the short taxable year, the exception described in § 1.6655-2(a) applies and no addition to tax will be imposed for the installment due on June 15, 2009.

(iv)(A) Pursuant to paragraph (c) and (d) of this section, the final required installment is due by September 15, 2009, and the applicable percentage due for the final required installment is 100%. To determine whether the installment payments made on or before September 15, 2009, equal or exceed the amount that would have been required to have been paid if the estimated tax were equal to one hundred percent of the tax computed on the annualized income for the 7-month period taking into account the number of months in the short taxable year, the following computation is necessary:

(1) Annualized income for the 7 month period = \$240,000

(2) Tax on this paragraph (g)(4), *Example 2* (iv)(A)(1) = \$76,850

(3) Tax determined under this paragraph (g)(4), *Example 2* (iv)(A)(2) divided by 12 multiplied by 7 (the number of months in the short taxable year) = \$44,829

(4) 100% of this paragraph (g)(4), *Example 2* (iv)(A)(3) = \$44,829

(5) 100% of this paragraph (g)(4), *Example 2* (iv)(A)(4) less \$16,237 (amount due with first and second installment) = \$28,592

(B) Because the total amount of estimated tax available to apply towards the amount due for the final installment (\$23,763 (\$20,000 that is timely paid on the third installment date plus \$3,763 overpayment of the second installment)) does not exceed the amount required to be paid on or before this date if the estimated tax were one hundred percent of the tax determined by placing on an annualized basis the taxable income for the first 7-month period for the taxable year taking into account the number of months in the short taxable year, the exception described in § 1.6655-2(a) does not apply and an addition to tax will be imposed for the final installment due on September 15, 2009, unless another exception (for example, see section 6655(e)(3)) applies with respect to these installments.

(h) *Effective/applicability date.* This section applies to taxable years beginning after September 6, 2007.

[T.D. 9347, 72 FR 44361, Aug. 7, 2007]

**§ 1.6655-6 Methods of accounting.**

(a) *In general.* In computing any required installment, a corporation must use the methods of accounting used in computing taxable income for the taxable year for which estimated tax is being determined (the current taxable year).

(b) *Accounting method changes.* A taxpayer that changes its method of accounting with the consent of the Commissioner for the current taxable year must use the new method of accounting (as of the beginning of the taxable year) in the determination of taxable income for annualization periods ending on or after the date the related section 481(a) adjustment is treated as arising. See § 1.6655-2(f)(3)(ii)(C) for the date a section 481(a) adjustment is treated as arising. If the change in method of accounting does not result in a section 481(a) adjustment, the taxpayer may choose to use the new method of accounting (as of the beginning of the taxable year) in the determination of taxable income for all annualization periods during the year of change or only those annualization periods ending on or after the date the Form 3115 "Application for Change in Accounting Method" was filed with the national office of the Internal Revenue Service. This paragraph (b) only applies to the

extent a taxpayer changes a method of accounting for the taxable year with the consent of the Commissioner. Therefore, a taxpayer may be subject to a section 6655 addition to tax for an underpayment of estimated tax if an underpayment results from a change in a method of accounting the taxpayer anticipates making for the taxable year but for which the consent of the Commissioner is not subsequently received.

(c) *Examples.* The following examples illustrate the rules of this section:

*Example 1. Accounting method used in computing taxable income for the taxable year.* Corporation ABC, a calendar year taxpayer, uses an accrual method of accounting and the annualization method under section 6655(e)(2)(A)(i) to calculate all of its 2008 required installments. ABC receives advance payments each taxable year with respect to agreements for the sale of goods properly includible in ABC's inventory. The advance payments received by ABC qualify for deferral under § 1.451-5(c). Although ABC is eligible to defer the advance payments in accordance with § 1.451-5(c), ABC's method of accounting with respect to the advance payments is to include the advance payments in income when received and ABC does not change its accounting method for advance payments for the 2008 taxable year. ABC must use its current method of recognizing advance payments as income in the year received for purposes of computing its 2008 required installments.

*Example 2. Change of accounting method.* Corporation ABC, a calendar year taxpayer, uses an accrual method of accounting and the annualization method under section 6655(e)(2)(A)(i) to calculate all of its 2008 required installments. On June 15, 2008, ABC files a Form 3115 requesting permission to change its method of accounting for future litigation reserves for the tax year ending December 31, 2008. On February 15, 2009, ABC receives consent from the Commissioner to make the change for the tax year ending December 31, 2008. The change results in a positive section 481(a) adjustment of \$100,000. Under the provisions of § 1.6655-2(f)(3)(ii) ABC chooses to treat the section 481(a) adjustment as arising on the date the Form 3115 is filed with the national office of the Internal Revenue Service. Therefore, ABC is required to use the new method of accounting (as of the beginning of the year) in the determination of taxable income for annualization periods ending on or after June 15, 2008.

(d) *Effective/applicability date.* This section applies to taxable years beginning after September 6, 2007.

[T.D. 9347, 72 FR 44361, Aug. 7, 2007]

**§ 1.6655-7 Addition to tax on account of excessive adjustment under section 6425.**

(a) Section 6655(h) imposes an addition to the tax under chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code in the case of any excessive amount (as defined in paragraph (c) of this section) of an adjustment under section 6425 that is made before the 15th day of the third month following the close of a taxable year beginning after December 31, 1967. This addition to tax is imposed whether or not there was reasonable cause for an excessive adjustment.

(b) If the amount of an adjustment under section 6425 is excessive, there shall be added to the tax under chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code for the taxable year an amount determined at the annual rate referred to in the regulations under section 6621 upon the excessive amount from the date on which the credit is allowed or refund paid to the 15th day of the third month following the close of the taxable year. A refund is paid on the date it is allowed under section 6407.

(c) The excessive amount is equal to the lesser of the amount of the adjustment or the amount by which—

(1) The income tax liability (as defined in section 6425(c)) for the taxable year, as shown on the return for the taxable year; exceeds

(2) The estimated income tax paid during the taxable year, reduced by the amount of the adjustment.

(d) The computation of the addition to the tax imposed by section 6425 is made independent of, and does not affect the computation of, any addition to the tax that a corporation may otherwise owe for an underpayment of an installment of estimated tax.

(e) The following example illustrates the rules of this section:

*Example.* (i) Corporation X, a calendar year taxpayer, had an underpayment as defined in section 6655(b), for its fourth installment of estimated tax that was due on December 15, 2009, in the amount of \$10,000. On January 4, 2010, X filed an application for adjustment of