

the regulations under section 6621 upon the excessive amount from the date on which the credit is allowed or the 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.

(3) The excessive amount is equal to the lesser of the amount of the adjustment or the amount by which (i) the income tax liability (as defined in section 6425(c) of the Code) for the taxable year, as shown on the return for the taxable year, exceeds (ii) the estimated income tax paid during the taxable year, reduced by the amount of the adjustment.

(4) The computation of the addition to the tax imposed by section 6655 is made independently of, and does not affect the computation of, any addition to the tax which a corporation may otherwise owe for an underpayment of an installment of estimated tax.

(5) The provisions of section 6655 may be illustrated by the following example:

*Example.* Corporation A, a calendar year taxpayer, had an underpayment as defined in section 6655(b) for its fourth installment of estimated tax which was due on December 15, 1968, in the amount of \$10,000. Nevertheless, on January 1, 1969, corporation A filed an application for adjustment of overpayment of estimated income tax for 1968 in the amount of \$20,000. On February 15, 1969, the Internal Revenue Service in response to the application, refunded \$20,000 to Corporation A. On March 15, 1969, corporation A filed its 1968 tax return and made a payment in settlement of its total tax liability. Under section 6655(a), corporation A is subject to an addition to tax in the amount of \$150 ( $\$10,000 \times 6 \text{ percent} \times \frac{3}{12}$ ) on account of corporation A's December 15, 1968 underpayment. Under section 6655(g) corporation A is subject to an addition to tax in the amount of \$100 ( $\$20,000 \times 6 \text{ percent} \times \frac{1}{2}$ ) on account of corporation A's excessive adjustment under section 6425. In determining the amount of the addition to tax under section 6655(a) for failure to pay estimated income tax, the excessive adjustment under section 6425 is not taken into account.

(6) An adjustment is generally to be treated as a reduction of estimated income tax paid as of the date of the adjustment. However, for purposes of §§ 1.6655-1 through 1.6655-3, the adjustment is to be treated as if not made in determining whether there has been

any underpayment of estimated income tax and, if there is an underpayment, the period during which the underpayment existed.

[T.D. 7059, 35 FR 14548, Sept. 17, 1970, as amended by T.D. 7384, 40 FR 49322, Oct. 22, 1975]

**§ 1.6655-7 Special rules for estimating the corporate alternative minimum tax book income adjustment under the annualization exception.**

(a) *In general.* For purposes of section 6655(e) (relating to the "annualization exception") a corporate taxpayer must take into account the tax imposed by section 55 (relating to the alternative minimum tax) and the tax imposed by section 59A (relating to the environmental tax). Thus, a taxpayer using the annualization exception must estimate alternative minimum taxable income, including the book income adjustment, for the period of the taxable year that is annualized (the "annualization period").

(b) *Estimating the book income adjustment.* The book income adjustment for the annualization period is determined in accordance with the rules of § 1.56-1, except as otherwise provided in this section.

(c) *Applicable financial statement for the annualization period—(1) In general.* A taxpayer's applicable financial statement for an annualization period is the financial statement of highest priority described in section 56(f)(3)(A) and § 1.56-1(c) that is prepared for such annualization period by the date the installment payment is due. However, if a taxpayer reasonably expects to have a financial statement of higher priority for such period no later than 30 days after the date the installment payment is due, the taxpayer shall make a reasonable estimate of the adjusted net book income that will result from such statement, and such estimate shall be used as the taxpayer's adjusted net book income for that annualization period. If the date that is 30 days after the due date of the installment falls on a Saturday, Sunday or legal holiday, the 30-day period is extended to the immediately following day that is not a Saturday, Sunday or legal holiday. For example, an event arising subsequent to the installment

due date that causes the taxpayer's estimate of net book income to be understated will not result in a recomputation of the book income adjustment for the annualization period, if, based on all the facts and circumstances at the time the installment payment was made, it was not reasonably foreseeable that the subsequent event would occur.

(2) *Example.* The provisions of this paragraph may be illustrated by the following example:

*Example.* A is a public corporation that is a calendar year taxpayer. A's first installment payment of estimated tax is due April 15. A uses the annualization exception under section 6655(e) in order to determine whether it is liable for an addition to tax due to an underpayment of estimated tax. In the case of the first installment, the applicable annualization period is the first three months of the taxable year. On April 15, A has an unaudited financial statement for the first three-month period that is used for credit purposes. By May 15, A will file a quarterly report, Form 10-Q, with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Since the financial statement filed with the SEC has higher priority than the unaudited statement and A can reasonably expect to have such statement no later than 30 days after the installment due date, A must make a reasonable estimate of the adjusted net book income that will result from such statement. This estimate shall be used as A's adjusted net book income for the annualization period.

(d) *Earnings and profits—(1) In general.* If an applicable financial statement is not available by the date a payment is due for an annualization period or reasonably expected to be available no later than 30 days after the payment is due under the rules of paragraph (c) of this section, current earnings and profits for the applicable annualization period must be used in lieu of net book income. See § 1.56-1(b)(5) for rules relating to computing current earnings and profits for purposes of computing the book income adjustment.

(2) *Election to use earnings and profits—(i) In general.* A taxpayer may elect to use current earnings and profits for the applicable annualization period if the taxpayer has only a statement for such period that is described in section 56(f)(3)(A)(iv) and § 1.56-1(c)(1)(iv) and the taxpayer has elected under the rules of section 56(f)(3)(B)(ii) and § 1.56-1(c)(2)

to use current earnings and profits to compute the book income adjustment for purposes of filing its annual Federal income tax return. Once the election has been made, current earnings and profits must be used for any annualization period for which the taxpayer has only an applicable financial statement described in section 56(f)(3)(A)(iv) and § 1.56-1(c)(1)(iv).

(ii) *Election during 1987 taxable year.* During its taxable year beginning in 1987, a taxpayer may elect to use current earnings and profits for an applicable annualization period even if the taxpayer has not elected to use current earnings and profits for purposes of computing its annual Federal income tax liability under section 56(f)(3)(B)(ii) and § 1.56-1(c)(2). In addition, a taxpayer electing in 1987 to use current earnings and profits for purposes of its installment payments of estimated tax is not required to use current earnings and profits to compute the book income adjustment when filing its annual Federal income tax return. However, unless an annual election under section 56(f)(3)(B)(ii) is made when filing the taxpayer's 1987 Federal income tax return, the election to use current earnings and profits for purposes of computing its estimated tax liability in taxable years beginning after 1987 is terminated.

(iii) *Manner of making election.* If a taxpayer elects to use current earnings and profits for the applicable annualization period under the rules of this section, the taxpayer must attach a statement to its Federal income tax return for the taxable year in which the election was made. The statement must include the electing taxpayer's name, address and taxpayer identification number, identify the election and indicate that it was made under the provisions of § 1.6655-7, state that the only financial statement of the taxpayer available for the annualization period is described in § 1.56-1(c)(1)(iv).

[T.D. 8307, 55 FR 33689, Aug. 17, 1990]

**§ 1.6655(e)-1 Time and manner for making election under the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993.**

(a) *Description.* Section 6655(e)(2)(C), as added by section 13225 of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993