

“(i) members of two families (within the meaning of paragraph (1) of section 447(d) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 [formerly I.R.C. 1954], as added by paragraph (1) owned, on October 4, 1976 (directly or through the application of such section 447(d)), at least 65 percent of the total combined voting power of all classes of stock of such corporation entitled to vote, and at least 65 percent of the total number of shares of all other classes of stock of such corporation; or

“(ii) members of three families (within the meaning of paragraph (1) of such section 447(d)) owned, on October 4, 1976 (directly or through the application of such section 447(d)), at least 50 percent of the total combined voting power of all classes of stock of such corporation entitled to vote, and at least 50 percent of the total number of shares of all other classes of stock of such corporation; and substantially all of the stock of such corporation which was not so owned (directly or through the application of such section 447(d)), by members of such three families was owned, on October 4, 1976, directly—

“(I) by employees of the corporation or members of the families (within the meaning of section 267(c)(4) of such Code) of such employees, or

“(II) by a trust for the benefit of the employees of such corporation which is described in section 401(a) of such Code and which is exempt from taxation under section 501(a) of such Code, the amendments made by paragraph (1) shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1977.”

ACCOUNTING FOR GROWING CROPS

Pub. L. 95-600, title III, §352, Nov. 6, 1978, 92 Stat. 2846, provided that:

“(a) APPLICATION OF SECTION.—This section shall apply to a taxpayer who—

“(1) is a farmer, nurseryman, or florist,

“(2) is on an accrual method of accounting, and

“(3) is not required by section 447 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to capitalize preproductive period expenses.

“(b) TAXPAYER MAY NOT BE REQUIRED TO INVENTORY GROWING CROPS.—A taxpayer to whom this section applies may not be required to inventory growing crops for any taxable year beginning after December 31, 1977.

“(c) TAXPAYER MAY ELECT TO CHANGE TO CASH METHOD.—A taxpayer to whom this section applies may, for any taxable year beginning after December 31, 1977 and before January 1, 1981, change to the cash receipts and disbursements method of accounting with respect to any trade or business in which the principal activity is growing crops.

“(d) SECTION 481 OF CODE TO APPLY.—Any change in the way in which a taxpayer accounts for the costs of growing crops resulting from the application of subsection (b) or (c)—

“(1) shall not require the consent of the Secretary of the Treasury or his delegate, and

“(2) shall be treated, for purposes of section 481 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 as a change in the method of accounting initiated by the taxpayer.

“(e) GROWING CROPS.—For purposes of this section, the term ‘growing crops’ does not include trees grown for lumber, pulp, or other nonlife purposes.”

AUTOMATIC TEN-YEAR ADJUSTMENT FOR FARMING SYNDICATES CHANGING TO ACCRUAL ACCOUNTING

Pub. L. 95-600, title VII, §703(l)(2), Nov. 6, 1978, 92 Stat. 2906, provided that: “If—

“(A) a farming syndicate (within the meaning of section 464(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954) was in existence on December 31, 1975, and

“(B) such syndicate elects an accrual method of accounting (including the capitalization of preproductive period expenses described in section 447(b) of such Code) for a taxable year beginning before January 1, 1979,

then such election shall be treated as having been made with the consent of the Secretary of the Treasury or

his delegate and, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury or his delegate, the net amount of the adjustments required by section 481(a) of such Code to be taken into account by the taxpayer in computing taxable income shall be taken into account in each of the 10 taxable years (or the remaining taxable years where there is a stated future life of less than 10 taxable years) beginning with the year of change.”

ELECTION TO CHANGE FROM STATIC VALUE METHOD TO ACCRUAL METHOD OF ACCOUNTING

Pub. L. 94-455, title II, §207(c)(3), Oct. 4, 1976, 90 Stat. 1541, as amended by Pub. L. 99-514, §2, Oct. 22, 1986, 100 Stat. 2095, provided that:

“(A) IN GENERAL.—If—

“(i) a corporation has computed its taxable income on an annual accrual method of accounting together with a static value method of accounting for deferred costs of growing crops for the 10 taxable years ending with its first taxable year beginning after December 31, 1975,

“(ii) such corporation raises crops which are harvested not less than 12 months after planting, and

“(iii) such corporation elects, within one year after the date of the enactment of this Act [Oct. 4, 1976] and in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury or his delegate prescribes, to change to the annual accrual method of accounting (within the meaning of section 447(g)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 [formerly I.R.C. 1954]) for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1976,

such change shall be treated as having been made with the consent of the Secretary of the Treasury, and, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury or his delegate, the net amount of the adjustments required by section 481(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to be taken into account by the taxpayer in computing taxable income shall (except as otherwise provided in such regulations) be taken into account in each of the 10 taxable years beginning with the year of change.

“(B) COORDINATION WITH SECTION 447 OF THE CODE.—A corporation which elects under subparagraph (A) to change to the annual accrual method of accounting shall, for purposes of section 447(g) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, be deemed to be a corporation which has computed its taxable income on an annual accrual method of accounting for its 10 taxable years ending with its first taxable year beginning after December 31, 1975.

“(C) CERTAIN CORPORATE REORGANIZATIONS.—For purposes of this paragraph, if a corporation acquired substantially all the assets of a farming trade or business from another corporation in a transaction in which no gain or loss was recognized to the transferor or transferee corporation, the transferee corporation shall be deemed to have computed its taxable income on an annual accrual method of accounting together with a static value method of accounting for deferred costs of growing crops during the period for which the transferor corporation computed its taxable income from such trade or business on such accrual and static value method.”

§ 448. Limitation on use of cash method of accounting

(a) General rule

Except as otherwise provided in this section, in the case of a—

(1) C corporation,

(2) partnership which has a C corporation as a partner, or

(3) tax shelter,

taxable income shall not be computed under the cash receipts and disbursements method of accounting.

(b) Exceptions**(1) Farming business**

Paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (a) shall not apply to any farming business.

(2) Qualified personal service corporations

Paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (a) shall not apply to a qualified personal service corporation, and such a corporation shall be treated as an individual for purposes of determining whether paragraph (2) of subsection (a) applies to any partnership.

(3) Entities with gross receipts of not more than \$5,000,000

Paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (a) shall not apply to any corporation or partnership for any taxable year if, for all prior taxable years beginning after December 31, 1985, such entity (or any predecessor) met the \$5,000,000 gross receipts test of subsection (c).

(c) \$5,000,000 gross receipts test

For purposes of this section—

(1) In general

A corporation or partnership meets the \$5,000,000 gross receipts test of this subsection for any prior taxable year if the average annual gross receipts of such entity for the 3-taxable-year period ending with such prior taxable year does not exceed \$5,000,000.

(2) Aggregation rules

All persons treated as a single employer under subsection (a) or (b) of section 52 or subsection (m) or (o) of section 414 shall be treated as one person for purposes of paragraph (1).

(3) Special rules

For purposes of this subsection—

(A) Not in existence for entire 3-year period

If the entity was not in existence for the entire 3-year period referred to in paragraph (1), such paragraph shall be applied on the basis of the period during which such entity (or trade or business) was in existence.

(B) Short taxable years

Gross receipts for any taxable year of less than 12 months shall be annualized by multiplying the gross receipts for the short period by 12 and dividing the result by the number of months in the short period.

(C) Gross receipts

Gross receipts for any taxable year shall be reduced by returns and allowances made during such year.

(D) Treatment of predecessors

Any reference in this subsection to an entity shall include a reference to any predecessor of such entity.

(d) Definitions and special rules

For purposes of this section—

(1) Farming business**(A) In general**

The term “farming business” means the trade or business of farming (within the meaning of section 263A(e)(4)).

(B) Timber and ornamental trees

The term “farming business” includes the raising, harvesting, or growing of trees to which section 263A(c)(5) applies.

(2) Qualified personal service corporation

The term “qualified personal service corporation” means any corporation—

(A) substantially all of the activities of which involve the performance of services in the fields of health, law, engineering, architecture, accounting, actuarial science, performing arts, or consulting, and

(B) substantially all of the stock of which (by value) is held directly (or indirectly through 1 or more partnerships, S corporations, or qualified personal service corporations not described in paragraph (2) or (3) of subsection (a)) by—

(i) employees performing services for such corporation in connection with the activities involving a field referred to in subparagraph (A),

(ii) retired employees who had performed such services for such corporation,

(iii) the estate of any individual described in clause (i) or (ii), or

(iv) any other person who acquired such stock by reason of the death of an individual described in clause (i) or (ii) (but only for the 2-year period beginning on the date of the death of such individual).

To the extent provided in regulations which shall be prescribed by the Secretary, indirect holdings through a trust shall be taken into account under subparagraph (B).

(3) Tax shelter defined

The term “tax shelter” has the meaning given such term by section 461(i)(3) (determined after application of paragraph (4) thereof). An S corporation shall not be treated as a tax shelter for purposes of this section merely by reason of being required to file a notice of exemption from registration with a State agency described in section 461(i)(3)(A), but only if there is a requirement applicable to all corporations offering securities for sale in the State that to be exempt from such registration the corporation must file such a notice.

(4) Special rules for application of paragraph (2)

For purposes of paragraph (2)—

(A) community property laws shall be disregarded,

(B) stock held by a plan described in section 401(a) which is exempt from tax under section 501(a) shall be treated as held by an employee described in paragraph (2)(B)(i), and

(C) at the election of the common parent of an affiliated group (within the meaning of section 1504(a)), all members of such group may be treated as 1 taxpayer for purposes of paragraph (2)(B) if 90 percent or more of the activities of such group involve the performance of services in the same field described in paragraph (2)(A).

(5) Special rule for certain services**(A) In general**

In the case of any person using an accrual method of accounting with respect to

amounts to be received for the performance of services by such person, such person shall not be required to accrue any portion of such amounts which (on the basis of such person's experience) will not be collected if—

(i) such services are in fields referred to in paragraph (2)(A), or

(ii) such person meets the gross receipts test of subsection (c) for all prior taxable years.

(B) Exception

This paragraph shall not apply to any amount if interest is required to be paid on such amount or there is any penalty for failure to timely pay such amount.

(C) Regulations

The Secretary shall prescribe regulations to permit taxpayers to determine amounts referred to in subparagraph (A) using computations or formulas which, based on experience, accurately reflect the amount of income that will not be collected by such person. A taxpayer may adopt, or request consent of the Secretary to change to, a computation or formula that clearly reflects the taxpayer's experience. A request under the preceding sentence shall be approved if such computation or formula clearly reflects the taxpayer's experience.

(6) Treatment of certain trusts subject to tax on unrelated business income

For purposes of this section, a trust subject to tax under section 511(b) shall be treated as a C corporation with respect to its activities constituting an unrelated trade or business.

(7) Coordination with section 481

In the case of any taxpayer required by this section to change its method of accounting for any taxable year—

(A) such change shall be treated as initiated by the taxpayer,

(B) such change shall be treated as made with the consent of the Secretary, and

(C) the period for taking into account the adjustments under section 481 by reason of such change—

(i) except as provided in clause (ii), shall not exceed 4 years, and

(ii) in the case of a hospital, shall be 10 years.

(8) Use of related parties, etc.

The Secretary shall prescribe such regulations as may be necessary to prevent the use of related parties, pass-thru entities, or intermediaries to avoid the application of this section.

(Added Pub. L. 99-514, title VIII, § 801(a), Oct. 22, 1986, 100 Stat. 2345; amended Pub. L. 100-647, title I, § 1008(a)(1), (2), (7)-(9), title VI, § 6032(a), Nov. 10, 1988, 102 Stat. 3436, 3437, 3695; Pub. L. 107-147, title IV, § 403(a), Mar. 9, 2002, 116 Stat. 40.)

AMENDMENTS

2002—Subsec. (d)(5). Pub. L. 107-147 amended heading and text of par. (5) generally. Prior to amendment, text read as follows: "In the case of any person using an accrual method of accounting with respect to amounts to be received for the performance of services by such per-

son, such person shall not be required to accrue any portion of such amounts which (on the basis of experience) will not be collected. This paragraph shall not apply to any amount if interest is required to be paid on such amount or there is any penalty for failure to timely pay such amount."

1988—Subsec. (c)(3)(D). Pub. L. 100-647, § 1008(a)(9), added subpar. (D).

Subsec. (d)(2). Pub. L. 100-647, § 6032(a), inserted at end "To the extent provided in regulations which shall be prescribed by the Secretary, indirect holdings through a trust shall be taken into account under subparagraph (B)."

Subsec. (d)(2)(B). Pub. L. 100-647, § 1008(a)(1)(A), substituted "(or indirectly through 1 or more partnerships, S corporations, or qualified personal service corporations not described in paragraph (2) or (3) of subsection (a))" for "or indirectly".

Subsec. (d)(3). Pub. L. 100-647, § 1008(a)(7), inserted sentence at end relating to treatment of S corporation as tax shelter.

Subsec. (d)(4)(C). Pub. L. 100-647, § 1008(a)(8), substituted "90 percent or more of" for "substantially all of".

Pub. L. 100-647, § 1008(a)(2), substituted "such group" for "all such members".

Subsec. (d)(8). Pub. L. 100-647, § 1008(a)(1)(B), added par. (8).

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 2002 AMENDMENT

Pub. L. 107-147, title IV, § 403(b), Mar. 9, 2002, 116 Stat. 41, provided that:

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The amendments made by this section [amending this section] shall apply to taxable years ending after the date of the enactment of this Act [Mar. 9, 2002].

"(2) CHANGE IN METHOD OF ACCOUNTING.—In the case of any taxpayer required by the amendments made by this section to change its method of accounting for its first taxable year ending after the date of the enactment of this Act—

"(A) such change shall be treated as initiated by the taxpayer,

"(B) such change shall be treated as made with the consent of the Secretary of the Treasury, and

"(C) the net amount of the adjustments required to be taken into account by the taxpayer under section 481 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 shall be taken into account over a period of 4 years (or if less, the number of taxable years that the taxpayer used the method permitted under section 448(d)(5) of such Code as in effect before the date of the enactment of this Act) beginning with such first taxable year."

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1988 AMENDMENT

Amendment by section 1008(a)(1), (2), (7)-(9) of Pub. L. 100-647 effective, except as otherwise provided, as if included in the provision of the Tax Reform Act of 1986, Pub. L. 99-514, to which such amendment relates, see section 1019(a) of Pub. L. 100-647, set out as a note under section 1 of this title.

Pub. L. 100-647, title VI, § 6032(b), Nov. 10, 1988, 102 Stat. 3695, provided that: "The amendment made by subsection (a) [amending this section] shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1986."

EFFECTIVE DATE

Pub. L. 99-514, title VIII, § 801(d), Oct. 22, 1986, 100 Stat. 2348, as amended by Pub. L. 100-647, title I, § 1008(a)(5), (6), Nov. 10, 1988, 102 Stat. 3437, provided that:

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the amendments made by this section [enacting this section and amending section 461 of this title] shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1986.

"(2) ELECTION TO RETAIN CASH METHOD FOR CERTAIN TRANSACTIONS.—A taxpayer may elect not to have the amendments made by this section apply to any loan or

lease, or any transaction with a related party (within the meaning of section 267(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as in effect before the enactment of this Act), entered into on or before September 25, 1985. Any election under the preceding sentence may be made separately with respect to each transaction.

“(3) CERTAIN CONTRACTS.—The amendments made by this section shall not apply to—

“(A) contracts for the acquisition or transfer of real property, and

“(B) contracts for services related to the acquisition or development of real property, but only if such contracts were entered into before September 25, 1985, and the sole element of the contract which has not been performed as of September 25, 1985, is payment for such property or services.

“(4) TREATMENT OF AFFILIATED GROUP PROVIDING ENGINEERING SERVICES.—Each member of an affiliated group of corporations (within the meaning of section 1504(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986) shall be allowed to use the cash receipts and disbursements method of accounting for any trade or business of providing engineering services with respect to taxable years ending after December 31, 1986, if the common parent of such group—

“(A) was incorporated in the State of Delaware in 1970,

“(B) was the successor to a corporation that was incorporated in the State of Illinois in 1949, and

“(C) used a method of accounting for long-term contracts of accounting [sic] for a substantial part of its income from the performance of engineering services.

“(5) SPECIAL RULE FOR PARAGRAPHS (2) AND (3).—If any loan, lease, contract, or evidence of any transaction to which paragraph (2) or (3) applies is transferred after June 10, 1987, to a person other than a related party (within the meaning of paragraph (2)), paragraph (2) or (3) shall cease to apply on and after the date of such transfer.”

SUBPART B—TAXABLE YEAR FOR WHICH ITEMS OF GROSS INCOME INCLUDED

Sec.	
451.	General rule for taxable year of inclusion.
[452.	Repealed.]
453.	Installment method.
453A.	Special rules for nondealers.
453B.	Gain or loss on disposition of installment obligations. ¹
[453C.	Repealed.]
454.	Obligations issued at discount.
455.	Prepaid subscription income.
456.	Prepaid dues income of certain membership organizations.
457.	Deferred compensation plans of State and local governments and tax-exempt organizations.
457A.	Nonqualified deferred compensation from certain tax indifferent parties.
458.	Magazines, paperbacks, and records returned after the close of the taxable year.
460.	Special rules for long-term contracts.

AMENDMENTS

Pub. L. 110-343, div. C, title VIII, §801(c), Oct. 3, 2008, 122 Stat. 3931, added item 457A.

1988—Pub. L. 100-647, title V, §5076(b)(2), Nov. 10, 1988, 102 Stat. 3683, struck out “of real property” after “rules for nondealers” in item 453A.

1987—Pub. L. 100-203, title X, §10202(a)(2), (c)(2), Dec. 22, 1987, 101 Stat. 1330-388, 1330-392, substituted “Special rules for nondealers of real property” for “Installment method for dealers in personal property” in item 453A, and struck out item 453C “Certain indebtedness treated as payments on installment obligations”.

¹ So in original. Does not conform to section catchline.

1986—Pub. L. 99-514, title XI, §1107(b), (c), Oct. 22, 1986, 101 Stat. 2430, added item 457, applicable to taxable years beginning after Dec. 31, 1988, with certain exceptions, and struck out former item 457 “Deferred compensation plans with respect to service for State and local governments”.

Pub. L. 99-514, title VIII, §§804(c), 811(b), Oct. 22, 1986, 100 Stat. 2361, 2368, added items 453C and 460.

1980—Pub. L. 96-471, §2(d), Oct. 19, 1980, 94 Stat. 2254, added items 453 to 453B and struck out former item 453 “Installment method”.

1978—Pub. L. 95-600, title I, §131(b), title III, §372(b), Nov. 6, 1978, 92 Stat. 2782, 2862, added items 457 and 458.

1961—Pub. L. 87-109, §1(b), July 26, 1961, 75 Stat. 224, added item 456.

1958—Pub. L. 85-866, title I, §28(b), Sept. 2, 1958, 72 Stat. 1626, added item 455, effective with respect to taxable years beginning after Dec. 31, 1957. See section 28(c) of Pub. L. 85-866 set out as an Effective Date note under section 455 of this title.

1955—Act June 15, 1955, ch. 143, §2(2), 69 Stat. 135, struck out item 452 “Adjustment in case of position inconsistent with prior income tax liability”.

§ 451. General rule for taxable year of inclusion

(a) General rule

The amount of any item of gross income shall be included in the gross income for the taxable year in which received by the taxpayer, unless, under the method of accounting used in computing taxable income, such amount is to be properly accounted for as of a different period.

(b) Special rule in case of death

In the case of the death of a taxpayer whose taxable income is computed under an accrual method of accounting, any amount accrued only by reason of the death of the taxpayer shall not be included in computing taxable income for the period in which falls the date of the taxpayer's death.

(c) Special rule for employee tips

For purposes of subsection (a), tips included in a written statement furnished an employer by an employee pursuant to section 6053(a) shall be deemed to be received at the time the written statement including such tips is furnished to the employer.

(d) Special rule for crop insurance proceeds or disaster payments

In the case of insurance proceeds received as a result of destruction or damage to crops, a taxpayer reporting on the cash receipts and disbursements method of accounting may elect to include such proceeds in income for the taxable year following the taxable year of destruction or damage, if he establishes that, under his practice, income from such crops would have been reported in a following taxable year. For purposes of the preceding sentence, payments received under the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, or title II of the Disaster Assistance Act of 1988, as a result of (1) destruction or damage to crops caused by drought, flood, or any other natural disaster, or (2) the inability to plant crops because of such a natural disaster shall be treated as insurance proceeds received as a result of destruction or damage to crops. An election under this subsection for any taxable year shall be made at such time and in such manner as the Secretary prescribes.