

**(d) Other definitions and special rules**

For purposes of this section—

**(1) Liquidation year**

The term “liquidation year” means the taxable year in which occurs the qualified liquidation to which this section applies.

**(2) Replacement year**

The term “replacement year” means any taxable year in the replacement period; except that such term shall not include any taxable year after the taxable year in which replacement of the liquidated goods is completed.

**(3) Replacement period**

The term “replacement period” means the shorter of—

(A) the period of the 3 taxable years following the liquidation year, or

(B) the period specified by the Secretary in a notice published in the Federal Register with respect to that qualified inventory interruption.

Any period specified by the Secretary under subparagraph (B) may be modified by the Secretary in a subsequent notice published in the Federal Register.

**(4) LIFO method**

The term “LIFO method” means the method of inventorying goods described in section 472.

**(5) Election****(A) In general**

An election under subsection (a) shall be made subject to such conditions, and in such manner and form and at such time, as the Secretary may prescribe by regulation.

**(B) Irrevocable election**

An election under this section shall be irrevocable and shall be binding for the liquidation year and for all determinations for prior and subsequent taxable years insofar as such determinations are affected by the adjustments under this section.

**(e) Replacement; inventory basis**

For purposes of this chapter—

**(1) Replacements**

If the closing inventory of the taxpayer for any replacement year reflects an increase over the opening inventory of such goods for such year, the goods reflecting such increase shall be considered, in the order of their acquisition, as having been acquired in replacement of the goods most recently liquidated (whether or not in a qualified liquidation) and not previously replaced.

**(2) Amount at which replacement goods taken into account**

In the case of any qualified liquidation, any goods considered under paragraph (1) as having been acquired in replacement of the goods liquidated in such liquidation shall be taken into purchases and included in the closing inventory of the taxpayer for the replacement year at the inventory cost basis of the goods replaced.

**(f) Special rules for application of adjustments****(1) Period of limitations**

If—

(A) an adjustment is required under this section for any taxable year by reason of the replacement of liquidated goods during any replacement year, and

(B) the assessment of a deficiency, or the allowance of a credit or refund of an overpayment of tax attributable to such adjustment, for any taxable year, is otherwise prevented by the operation of any law or rule of law (other than section 7122, relating to compromises),

then such deficiency may be assessed, or credit or refund allowed, within the period prescribed for assessing a deficiency or allowing a credit or refund for the replacement year if a notice for deficiency is mailed, or claim for refund is filed, within such period.

**(2) Interest**

Solely for purposes of determining interest on any overpayment or underpayment attributable to an adjustment made under this section, such overpayment or underpayment shall be treated as an overpayment or underpayment (as the case may be) for the replacement year.

**(g) Coordination with section 472**

The Secretary shall prescribe such regulations as may be necessary to coordinate the provisions of this section with the provisions of section 472.

(Added Pub. L. 96-223, title IV, § 403(a)(1), Apr. 2, 1980, 94 Stat. 302.)

## EFFECTIVE DATE

Pub. L. 96-223, title IV, § 403(a)(3), Apr. 2, 1980, 94 Stat. 304, as amended by Pub. L. 99-514, § 2, Oct. 22, 1986, 100 Stat. 2095, provided that: “The amendments made by paragraphs (1) and (2) [enacting this section] shall apply to qualified liquidations (within the meaning of section 473(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 [formerly I.R.C. 1954]) in taxable years ending after October 31, 1979.”

**§ 474. Simplified dollar-value LIFO method for certain small businesses****(a) General rule**

An eligible small business may elect to use the simplified dollar-value method of pricing inventories for purposes of the LIFO method.

**(b) Simplified dollar-value method of pricing inventories**

For purposes of this section—

**(1) In general**

The simplified dollar-value method of pricing inventories is a dollar-value method of pricing inventories under which—

(A) the taxpayer maintains a separate inventory pool for items in each major category in the applicable Government price index, and

(B) the adjustment for each such separate pool is based on the change from the preceding taxable year in the component of such index for the major category.

**(2) Applicable Government price index**

The term “applicable Government price index” means—

(A) except as provided in subparagraph (B), the Producer Price Index published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, or

(B) in the case of a retailer using the retail method, the Consumer Price Index published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

**(3) Major category**

The term “major category” means—

(A) in the case of the Producer Price Index, any of the 2-digit standard industrial classifications in the Producer Prices Data Report, or

(B) in the case of the Consumer Price Index, any of the general expenditure categories in the Consumer Price Index Detailed Report.

**(c) Eligible small business**

For purposes of this section, a taxpayer is an eligible small business for any taxable year if the average annual gross receipts of the taxpayer for the 3 preceding taxable years do not exceed \$5,000,000. For purposes of the preceding sentence, rules similar to the rules of section 448(c)(3) shall apply.

**(d) Special rules**

For purposes of this section—

**(1) Controlled groups**

**(A) In general**

In the case of a taxpayer which is a member of a controlled group, all persons which are component members of such group shall be treated as 1 taxpayer for purposes of determining the gross receipts of the taxpayer.

**(B) Controlled group defined**

For purposes of subparagraph (A), persons shall be treated as being component members of a controlled group if such persons would be treated as a single employer under section 52.

**(2) Election**

**(A) In general**

The election under this section may be made without the consent of the Secretary.

**(B) Period to which election applies**

The election under this section shall apply—

(i) to the taxable year for which it is made, and

(ii) to all subsequent taxable years for which the taxpayer is an eligible small business,

unless the taxpayer secures the consent of the Secretary to the revocation of such election.

**(3) LIFO method**

The term “LIFO method” means the method provided by section 472(b).

**(4) Transitional rules**

**(A) In general**

In the case of a year of change under this section—

(i) the inventory pools shall—

(I) in the case of the 1st taxable year to which such an election applies, be estab-

lished in accordance with the major categories in the applicable Government price index, or

(II) in the case of the 1st taxable year after such election ceases to apply, be established in the manner provided by regulations under section 472;

(ii) the aggregate dollar amount of the taxpayer’s inventory as of the beginning of the year of change shall be the same as the aggregate dollar value as of the close of the taxable year preceding the year of change, and

(iii) the year of change shall be treated as a new base year in accordance with procedures provided by regulations under section 472.

**(B) Year of change**

For purposes of this paragraph, the year of change under this section is—

(i) the 1st taxable year to which an election under this section applies, or

(ii) in the case of a cessation of such an election, the 1st taxable year after such election ceases to apply.

(Added Pub. L. 97-34, title II, §237(a), Aug. 13, 1981, 95 Stat. 252; amended Pub. L. 99-514, title VIII, §802(a), Oct. 22, 1986, 100 Stat. 2348.)

AMENDMENTS

1986—Pub. L. 99-514 amended section generally, substituting provisions relating to election by eligible small business to use simplified dollar-value method of pricing inventories for purposes of LIFO method for provisions relating to election by eligible small business which uses dollar-value method of pricing inventories under method provided by section 472(b) of this title to use one inventory pool for any trade or business of such eligible small business.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1986 AMENDMENT

Pub. L. 99-514, title VIII, §802(c), Oct. 22, 1986, 100 Stat. 2350, provided that:

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The amendments made by this section [amending this section] shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1986.

“(2) TREATMENT OF TAXPAYERS WHO MADE ELECTIONS UNDER EXISTING SECTION 474.—The amendments made by this section shall not apply to any taxpayer who made an election under section 474 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (as in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act [Oct. 22, 1986]) for any period during which such election is in effect. Notwithstanding any provision of such section 474 (as so in effect), an election under such section may be revoked without the consent of the Secretary.”

EFFECTIVE DATE

Pub. L. 97-34, title II, §237(c), Aug. 13, 1981, 95 Stat. 253, provided that: “The amendments made by this section [enacting this section] shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1981.”

**§ 475. Mark to market accounting method for dealers in securities**

**(a) General rule**

Notwithstanding any other provision of this subpart, the following rules shall apply to securities held by a dealer in securities:

(1) Any security which is inventory in the hands of the dealer shall be included in inventory at its fair market value.