

however, §1.168A-6, relating to depreciation with respect to any portion of the emergency facility not subject to amortization.

(d) This section may be illustrated by the following examples:

Example (1). On July 1, 1954, the X Corporation, which makes its income tax returns on the calendar year basis, begins the construction of an emergency facility which is completed on September 30, 1954, at a cost of \$240,000. The certificate covers the entire construction. The X Corporation elects to take amortization deductions with respect to the facility and to begin the 60-month amortization period with October, the month following its completion. The adjusted basis of the facility at the end of October is \$240,000. The allowable amortization deduction with respect to such facility for the taxable year 1954 is \$12,000, computed as follows:

Monthly amortization deductions:	
October: \$240,000 divided by 60	\$4,000
November: \$236,000 (\$240,000 minus \$4,000) divided by 59	4,000
December: \$232,000 (\$236,000 minus \$4,000) divided by 58	4,000
Total amortization deduction for 1954	12,000

Example (2). The Y Corporation, which makes its income tax returns on the basis of a fiscal year ending November 30, purchases an emergency facility (No. 1) on July 29, 1955. On June 15, 1955, it begins the construction of an emergency facility (No. 2) which is completed on August 2, 1955. The entire acquisition and construction of such facilities are covered by the certificate. The Y Corporation elects to take amortization deductions with respect to both facilities and to begin the 60-month amortization period in each case with the month following the month of acquisition or completion. At the end of the first month of the amortization period the adjusted basis of facility No. 1 is \$300,000 and the adjusted basis of facility No. 2 is \$54,000. In September 1955, facility No. 1 is damaged by fire, as a result of which its adjusted basis is properly reduced by \$25,370. The allowable amortization deduction with respect to such facilities for the taxable year ending November 30, 1955, is \$21,410, computed as follows:

<i>Facility No. 1</i>	
Monthly amortization deductions:	
August: \$300,000 divided by 60	\$5,000
September: \$269,630 (\$300,000 minus \$5,000 and \$25,370) divided by 59	4,570
October: \$265,060 (\$269,630 minus \$4,570) divided by 58	4,570
November: \$260,490 (\$265,060 minus \$4,570) divided by 57	4,570
Amortization deduction for 1955	18,710

<i>Facility No. 2</i>	
Monthly amortization deductions:	
September: \$54,000 divided by 60	\$900
October: \$53,100 divided by 59	900
November: \$52,200 divided by 58	900
Amortization deduction for 1955	2,700
Total amortization deduction for 1955	21,410

Example (3). On June 15, 1954, the Z Corporation, which makes its income tax returns on the calendar year basis, completes the construction of an emergency facility at a cost of \$110,000. In its income tax return for 1954, filed on March 15, 1955, the Z Corporation elects to take amortization deductions with respect to such facility and to begin the 60-month amortization period with July 1954, the month following its completion. No certificate with respect to such facility is made until April 10, 1955, and therefore no amortization deduction with respect to such facility is allowable for any month in the taxable year 1954. The Z Corporation is entitled, however, to take a deduction for depreciation of such facility for the taxable year 1954, such deduction being assumed, for the purposes of this example, to be \$2,000. Accordingly, the adjusted basis of such facility at the end of January 1955 (without regard to the amortization deduction for such month) is \$108,000 (\$110,000 minus \$2,000). For the taxable year 1955, the Z Corporation is, with respect to such facility, entitled to an amortization deduction of \$24,000, computed as follows:

Monthly amortization deductions:	
January: \$108,000 divided by 54	\$2,000
February: \$106,000 (\$108,000 minus \$2,000) divided by 53	2,000
March: \$104,000 (\$106,000 minus \$2,000) divided by 52	2,000
For the remaining nine months (similarly computed)	18,000
Total amortization deduction for 1955	24,000

Since the Z Corporation elected in its return for 1954 to take amortization deductions with respect to such facility and to begin the 60-month amortization period with July 1954, it must compute its amortization deductions for the 12 months in the taxable year 1955 on the basis of the remaining months of the established 60-month amortization period, as indicated in the above computation.

[T.D. 6500, 25 FR 11402, Nov. 26, 1960; 25 FR 14021, Dec. 21, 1960. Redesignated and amended by T.D. 8116, 51 FR 46618, Dec. 24, 1986]

§ 1.168A-2 Election of amortization.

(a) *General rule.* An election by the taxpayer to take amortization deductions with respect to an emergency facility and to begin the 60-month amortization period either with the month

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following the month in which such facility was completed or acquired, or with the taxable year succeeding the taxable year in which such facility was completed or acquired, shall be made by a statement to that effect in its return for the taxable year in which falls the first month of the 60-month amortization period so elected. However, if the facility is described in section 168(e)(2)(C) and an application for a certificate is filed within the period prescribed by section 9(c) of the Technical Amendments Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 1609) and paragraph (b) of § 1.168A-1, the election may be made by a statement in an amended income tax return for the taxable year in which falls the first month of the 60-month amortization period so elected. The statement and amended return in such case must be filed not later than 90 days after the date the certificate is made or not later than April 4, 1960, whichever is later. Amended income tax returns or claims for credit or refund should also be filed for other taxable years which are within such amortization period and which precede the taxable year in which the election is made. Nothing in this paragraph should be construed as extending the time specified in section 6511 within which a claim for credit or refund may be filed.

(b) *Election not made, in prescribed manner.* If the statement of election is not made by the taxpayer as prescribed in paragraph (a) of this section, it may, in the discretion of the Commissioner and for good cause shown, be made in such manner and form and within such time as may be approved by the Commissioner.

(c) *Other requirements and considerations.* No method of making such election other than those prescribed in this section and corresponding sections of prior regulations is permitted. Any statement of election should contain a description clearly identifying each emergency facility for which an amortization deduction is claimed. A taxpayer which does not elect, in the manner prescribed in this section or corresponding sections of prior regulations, to take amortization deductions with respect to an emergency facility

shall not be entitled to such deductions.

[T.D. 6500, 25 FR 11402, Nov. 26, 1960; 25 FR 14021, Dec. 21, 1960. Redesignated and amended by T.D. 8116, 51 FR 46618, Dec. 24, 1986]

§ 1.168A-3 Election to discontinue amortization.

(a) If a taxpayer has elected to take amortization deductions with respect to an emergency facility, it may, after such election and prior to the expiration of the 60-month amortization period, discontinue the amortization deductions for the remainder of the 60-month period. An election to discontinue the amortization deductions shall be made by a notice in writing filed with the district director for the internal revenue district in which the return of the taxpayer is required to be filed, specifying the month as of the beginning of which the taxpayer elects to discontinue such deductions. Such notice shall be filed before the beginning of the month specified therein, and shall contain a description clearly identifying the emergency facility with respect to which the taxpayer elects to discontinue the amortization deductions. If the taxpayer so elects to discontinue the amortization deductions, it shall not be entitled to any further amortization deductions with respect to such facility.

(b) A taxpayer which thus elects to discontinue amortization deductions with respect to an emergency facility is entitled, if such facility is depreciable property under section 167 and the regulations thereunder, to a deduction for depreciation with respect to such facility. The deduction for depreciation shall begin with the first month as to which the amortization deduction is not applicable, and shall be computed on the adjusted basis of the property as of the beginning of such month (see section 1011 and the regulations thereunder).

(c) This section may be illustrated by the following example:

Example. On July 1, 1954, the X Corporation, which makes its income tax returns on the calendar year basis, purchases an emergency facility, consisting of land with a building thereon, at a cost of \$306,000 of which \$60,000 is allocable to the land and