## § 1.7519-3T

15 of the calendar year following the calendar year in which the applicable election year begins.

- (iii) Special rule for back-up section 444 election. See §1.444-3T(b)(4)(iii) for a special rule that may extend the due date for making a required payment.
- (5) Penalties for failure to pay. In the case of any failure by a partnership or S corporation to pay the required payment on or before the date prescribed in paragraph (a)(4) of this section, there shall be assessed on such partnership or S corporation a penalty of 10 percent of the underpayment. For purposes of this section, the term "underpayment" means the excess of the amount of the payment required under this section over the amount (if any) of such payment paid on or before the date prescribed in paragraph (a)(4) of this section.
- (6) Refund of required payment—(i) In general. If a partnership or S corporation is entitled to make a claim for refund pursuant to §1.7519-1T(c), such partnership or S corporation should file a claim for refund, as provided in paragraph (a)(6)(ii) of this section. However, in no event shall a refund be made prior to April 15 of the second calendar year that follows the calendar year in which an applicable election year begins. For example, assume a partnership made a section 444 election to retain its taxable year for its taxable year beginning October 1, 1987, and as a result made a required payment for such year. Further assume that the partnership terminates its election for its taxable year beginning October 1, 1988. Based on these facts, the partnership will be entitled to a refund, but no earlier than April 15, 1989.
- (ii) Procedures for claiming refund. [Reserved]
- (iii) Interest on refund. No interest shall be allowed with respect to any refund of a required payment under §1.7519-1T(C).
- (b) Assessment and collection of payment. A required payment shall be assessed and collected in the same manner as if it were a tax imposed by subtitle C. Furthermore, no deduction shall be allowable to a partnership or S corporation (or their owners) with respect to the required payment.

- (c) Termination due to willful failure. See §1.444-1T(a)(5)(i)(C), which provides that willful failure to comply with the requirements of this section will result in the termination of the section 444 election.
- (d) Negligence and fraud penalties made applicable. For purposes of section 6653, relating to additions to tax for negligence and fraud, any payment required by this section shall be treated as a tax.

[T.D. 8205, 53 FR 19709, May 27, 1988]

## §1.7519-3T Effective date (temporary).

The provisions of §§1.7519-1T through §1.7519-3T are effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1986.

[T.D. 8205, 53 FR 19710, May 27, 1988]

GENERAL ACTUARIAL VALUATIONS

## §1.7520-1 Valuation of annuities, unitrust interests, interests for life or terms of years, and remainder or reversionary interests.

- (a) General actuarial valuations. (1) Except as otherwise provided in this section and in §1.7520-3 (relating to exceptions to the use of prescribed tables under certain circumstances), in the case of certain transactions after April 30, 1989, subject to income tax, the fair market value of annuities, interests for life or for a term of years (including unitrust interests), remainders, and reversions is their present value determined under this section. See §20.2031-7(d) (and, for certain prior periods, §20.2031-7A) of this chapter, Estate Tax Regulations, for the computation of the value of annuities, unitrust interests, life estates, terms for years, remainders, and reversions, other than interests described in paragraphs (a)(2) and (a)(3) of this section.
- (2) For a transfer to a pooled income fund after April 30, 1999, see §1.642(c)-6(e) (or, for certain prior periods, §1.642(c)-6A) with respect to the valuation of the remainder interest.
- (3) For a transfer to a charitable remainder annuity trust after April 30, 1989, see §1.664–2 with respect to the valuation of the remainder interest.