Internal Revenue Service

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October 16, 2006

<u>X</u> =

Trust =

Trust =

Trust =

 $\frac{\mathsf{Trust}}{4} =$

State =

<u>D1</u> =

<u>D2</u> =

<u>D3</u> =

<u>D4</u> =

<u>D5</u> =

<u>D6</u> =

Dear :

This responds to a letter dated May 25, 2006, submitted on behalf of \underline{X} , requesting a ruling under § 1362(f) of the Internal Revenue Code.

The information submitted states that \underline{X} was incorporated under the laws of \underline{State} and elected to be an S corporation effective $\underline{D1}$. On $\underline{D2}$, $\underline{Trust\ 1}$, $\underline{Trust\ 2}$, and $\underline{Trust\ 3}$ ("Trusts") owned all of the issued and outstanding shares of \underline{X} . Trusts were treated as grantor trusts under subpart E of part I of subchapter J of chapter 1 of the Code. On $\underline{D3}$, $\underline{Trust\ 3}$ transferred all of its shares of \underline{X} stock to $\underline{Trust\ 4}$, a charitable remainder unitrust, is an impermissible S corporation shareholder under § 1361(b)(1)(B). Accordingly, \underline{X} 's S corporation election was terminated on $\underline{D3}$. \underline{X} was not aware that the transfer of stock to $\underline{Trust\ 4}$ would terminate \underline{X} 's S corporation election.

 \underline{X} 's S corporation election would also have terminated (if it had not already terminated on $\underline{D3}$) on $\underline{D4}$ when $\underline{Trust\ 2}$ transferred half of its shares of \underline{X} stock to $\underline{Trust\ 4}$ (as well as half of its shares of X stock to $\underline{Trust\ 1}$) and ceased to be a shareholder of X.

On $\underline{D5}$, an accountant for $\underline{Trust\ 4}$ notified \underline{X} that \underline{X} 's S election had terminated. Effective $\underline{D6}$, $\underline{Trust\ 4}$ transferred all of its shares of \underline{X} back to $\underline{Trust\ 3}$.

During the period that $\underline{\text{Trust 4}}$ held the stock of \underline{X} , \underline{X} and its shareholders, including $\underline{\text{Trust 4}}$, filed returns treating \underline{X} as if it were an S corporation.

 \underline{X} represents that the circumstances resulting in the termination of \underline{X} 's S corporation election were inadvertent and were not motivated by tax avoidance or retroactive tax planning. \underline{X} and its shareholders have agreed to make such adjustments as the Service may require with respect to all periods since $\underline{D3}$.

Section 1361(a)(1) provides that the term "S corporation" means, with respect to any taxable year, a small business corporation for which an election under § 1362(a) is in effect for such year.

Section 1361(b)(1)(B) provides that the term "small business corporation" means a domestic corporation which is not an ineligible corporation and which does not have as a shareholder a person (other than an estate, a trust described in § 1361(c)(2), or an organization described in § 1361(c)(6)) who is not an individual.

Section 1361(c)(2)(A)(i) provides that for purposes of § 1361(b)(1)(B), a trust all of which is treated (under subpart E of part I of subchapter J of Chapter 1) as owned by an individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States may be a shareholder.

Section 1362(d)(2)(A) provides that an election under § 1362(a) will be terminated whenever (at any time on or after the 1st day of the 1st taxable year for which the corporation is an S corporation) such corporation ceases to be a small business

corporation. Section 1362(d)(2)(B) provides that the termination shall be effective on and after the date of cessation.

Section 1362(f) provides that if--(1) an election under § 1362(a) by any corporation--(A) was not effective for the taxable year for which made (determined without regard to § 1362(b)(2)) by reason of a failure to meet the requirements of § 1361(b) or to obtain shareholder consents, or (B) was terminated under § 1362(d)(2) or (3), (2) the Secretary determines that the circumstances resulting in such ineffectiveness or termination were inadvertent, (3) no later than a reasonable period of time after discovery of the circumstances resulting in such ineffectiveness or termination, steps were taken--(A) so that the corporation is a small business corporation, or (B) to acquire the required shareholder consents, and (4) the corporation, and each person who was a shareholder in the corporation at any time during the period specified pursuant to § 1362(f), agrees to make such adjustments (consistent with the treatment of the corporation as an S corporation) as may be required by the Secretary with respect to such period, then, notwithstanding the circumstances resulting in such ineffectiveness or termination, such corporation shall be treated as an S corporation during the period specified by the Secretary.

Based solely on the representations made and the information submitted, we conclude that \underline{X} 's S corporation election terminated on $\underline{D3}$, under § 1362(d)(2), because shares were transferred to \underline{Trust} 4, a charitable remainder unitrust. We also conclude that the termination of \underline{X} 's S corporation election was inadvertent within the meaning of § 1362(f). Accordingly, we hold that under the provisions of § 1362(f), \underline{X} will be treated as if it were an S corporation from $\underline{D3}$ and thereafter, provided that \underline{X} 's S corporation election was valid and not otherwise terminated under § 1362(d). During the termination period, \underline{Trust} 3 shall be treated as owning the stock that it transferred to \underline{Trust} 4. In addition, \underline{Trust} 3 shall be treated as owning the stock that was transferred to \underline{Trust} 4 by \underline{Trust} 2 since $\underline{D4}$. Accordingly, \underline{Trust} 3, in determining its respective income tax liabilities during the termination period and thereafter, must include its pro rata share of the separately and nonseparately computed items of X as provided in § 1366, make any adjustments to basis as provided in § 1367, and take into account any distributions made by \underline{X} as provided in § 1368. If \underline{X} or \underline{Trust} 3 fail to treat themselves as described above, this ruling shall be null and void.

Except as specifically set forth above, no opinion is expressed concerning the federal tax consequences of the facts described above under any other provision of the Code. Specifically, no opinion is expressed on whether \underline{X} was otherwise eligible to be treated as an S corporation. Furthermore, we express no opinion on the consequences to \underline{Trust} 4 of the above transactions under § 664.

This ruling is directed only to the taxpayer on whose behalf it was requested. Section 6110(k)(3) provides that it may not be used or cited as precedent.

In accordance with the power of attorney on file with this office, a copy of this letter is being sent to \underline{X} 's authorized representative.

Sincerely,

Bradford R. Poston Senior Counsel, Branch 2 Office of the Associate Chief Counsel (Passthroughs & Special Industries)

Enclosures (2) Copy of this letter Copy for § 6110 purposes