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Washington, DC 20224

Person to Contact:

Telephone Number:

Refer Reply To:

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Date:

October 8, 1999

LEGEND

Sellers =

Target =

Purchaser =

Purchaser's Company
Official =

Purchaser's Tax
Professional =

Authorized
Representatives =

Date A =

Date B =

Business A =

Dear :

This is in response to your letter dated August 2, 1999 requesting an extension of time under §§ 301.9100-1 through 301.9100-3 of the Procedure and Administration Regulations to file an election. Purchaser and Sellers are requesting an extension of time to file a "section 338(h)(10) election" under §§ 338(g) and 338(h)(10) of the Internal Revenue Code and § 1.338(h)(10)-1(d) of the Income Tax Regulations (the "Election"), with respect to Purchaser's acquisition of Target on Date A. The material information is summarized below.

Purchaser is the common parent of a consolidated group that files its Federal income tax return on a calendar year basis. Target was an S corporation, within the meaning of § 1361, and was wholly owned by Sellers. Purchaser and Target are engaged in Business A.

On Date A, Purchaser and Sellers entered into a stock purchase agreement for Purchaser to acquire all of Sellers' Target stock. Also on Date A, pursuant to the stock purchase agreement, Purchaser acquired all of Seller's Target stock for cash in a fully taxable acquisition. It is represented that (1) Purchaser was not related to Sellers within the meaning of § 338(h)(3), and (2) Purchaser's acquisition of Target stock qualified as a "qualified stock purchase," as defined in 338(d)(3). Following the acquisition, "new" Target was included in Purchaser's consolidated return.

Purchaser and Sellers timely filed the Election on Date B but the Election was missing the signature of one of the Sellers. Subsequently, Purchaser and Target filed this request under § 301.9100-1, for an extension of time to file the Election. The period of limitations on assessments under § 6501(a) has not expired for Purchaser's,

Target's, or each of the Sellers' taxable year in which the acquisition/sale was consummated, the taxable year in which the Election should have been filed, or for any taxable year(s) that would have been affected by the Election had it been timely filed.

Section 338(a) permits certain stock purchases to be treated as asset acquisitions if: (1) the purchasing corporation makes or is treated as having made a "section 338 election" under § 338(g); and (2) the acquisition is a "qualified stock purchase." Section 338(d)(3) defines a "qualified stock purchase" as any transaction or series of transactions in which stock (meeting the requirements of § 1504(a)(2)) of one corporation is acquired by another corporation by purchase during the 12 month acquisition period.

Section 338(h)(3)(A) provides that the term "purchase" means any acquisition of stock, but only if: (i) the basis of the stock in the hands of the purchasing corporation is not determined (I) in whole or in part by reference to the adjusted basis of such stock in the hands of the person from whom acquired, or (II) under § 1014(a)(relating to property acquired from a decedent); (ii) the stock is not acquired in an exchange to which § 351, 354, 355, or 356 applies and is not acquired in any other transaction described in regulations in which the transferor does not recognize the entire amount of the gain or loss realized on the transaction; and (iii) the stock is not acquired from a person the ownership of whose stock would, under § 318(a)(other than paragraph (4) thereof), be attributed to the person acquiring such stock.

Section 338(h)(10) permits the purchasing and selling corporations to jointly elect to treat the target corporation as deemed to sell all of its assets and distribute the proceeds in complete liquidation. Thus, the sale of target stock included in the qualified stock purchase generally is ignored. A § 338(h)(10) election may be made for target only if it is a member of a selling consolidated group, a member of a selling affiliated group filing separate returns, or an S corporation. Section 1.338(h)(10)-1(a). Section 1.338(h)(10)-1(d) provides that a § 338(h)(10) election may be made for the target corporation if the purchasing corporation makes a "qualified stock purchase" of the target corporation stock. Sections 1.338(h)(10)-1(d)(2) and (3) provide that if a § 338(h)(10) election is made for the target corporation, it is irrevocable and a § 338 election is deemed made for the target corporation.

Section 1.338(h)(10)-1(d)(2) provides that a § 338(h)(10) election is jointly made by a purchaser and the selling consolidated group (or the selling affiliate or the S corporation shareholders) on Form 8023 in accordance with the instructions to the form. The regulations further provide that the election must be made not later than the 15th day of the ninth month beginning after the month in which the acquisition date occurs. The instructions to Form 8023 provide that if a § 338(h)(10) election must be made jointly by the purchasing corporation and the common parent of the selling consolidated group (or selling affiliate or S corporation shareholders). The instructions provide that the form must be signed by each person authorized to act on behalf of each

corporation, and if made for an S corporation it must be signed by each S corporation shareholder who sells target stock in the qualified stock purchase. The instructions further provide that the signatures, dates and titles (if applicable) of those persons must be provided in a "signature attachment," and they provide specific details as to the preparation of the "signature attachment" and its attachment to Form 8023.

Section 1.338-2(b)(4) provides that if an election under § 338 is made for target, old target is deemed to sell target's assets and new target is deemed to acquire those assets.

Section 1.1502-77(a) provides that the common parent, for all purposes (other than for several purposes not relevant here), shall be the sole agent for each subsidiary in the group, duly authorized to act in its own name in all matters relating to the tax liability of the consolidated return year. See also Form 8023 and the instructions thereto.

Under § 301.9100-1(c), the Commissioner has discretion to grant a reasonable extension of time to make a regulatory election, or a statutory election (but no more than six months except in the case of a taxpayer who is abroad), under all subtitles of the Internal Revenue Code except subtitles E, G, H, and I, provided the taxpayer demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that:

- (1) The taxpayer acted reasonably and in good faith, and,
- (2) Granting relief will not prejudice the interests of the government.

Section 301.9100-1(b) defines the term "regulatory election" as including an election whose due date is prescribed by a regulation, revenue ruling, revenue procedure, notice, or announcement. Sections 301.9100-1 through 301.9100-3 provide the standards the Commissioner will use to determine whether to grant an extension of time to make a regulatory election. Section 301.9100-1(a). Section 301.9100-2 provides automatic extensions of time for making certain elections. Section 301.9100-3 provides extensions of time for making regulatory elections that do not meet the requirements of § 301.9100-2. Requests for relief under § 301.9100-3 will be granted when the taxpayer provides evidence to establish that the taxpayer acted reasonably and in good faith, and that granting relief will not prejudice the interests of the government. Section 301.9100-3(a).

In this case, the time for filing the Election is fixed by regulations (i.e., § 1.338(h)(10)-1(d)). Therefore, the Commissioner has discretionary authority under § 301.9100-1 to grant an extension of time for Purchaser and Sellers to file the Election, provided Purchaser and Sellers show they acted reasonably and in good faith, the requirements §§ 301.9100-1 and 301.9100-3 are satisfied, and granting relief will not prejudice the interests of the government.

Information, affidavits, and representations submitted by Sellers, Purchaser, Purchaser's Company Official, Purchaser's Tax Professional and Authorized Representatives explain the circumstances that resulted in the failure to file a valid Election. The information establishes that relief was requested under § 301.9100-3 before the failure to make a valid election was discovered by the Service and that no reporting position was taken by any affected party that did not conform with the Election. Also, the information establishes that tax professionals were responsible for the Election, that Sellers and Purchaser relied on them to timely file the Election, and that the government will not be prejudiced if relief is granted. See §§ 301.9100-3(b)(1)(i) and (v).

Based on the facts and information submitted, including the representations made, we conclude that Purchaser and Sellers have shown they acted reasonably and in good faith, the requirements of §§ 301.9100-1 and 301.9100-3 are satisfied, and granting relief will not prejudice the interests of the government. Accordingly, an extension of time is granted under § 301.9100-1, until 30 days from the date of issuance of this letter for Purchaser and Sellers to file the Election with respect to the acquisition of Target, as described above.

The above extension of time is conditioned on the taxpayers' tax liability being not lower, in the aggregate, for all years to which the Election apply, than it would have been if the Election had been timely filed (taking into account the time value of money). No opinion is expressed as to the taxpayers' tax liability for the years involved. A determination thereof will be made by the District Director's office upon audit or examination of the federal income tax returns involved. Further, no opinion is expressed as to the federal income tax effect, if any, if it is determined that the taxpayers' liability is lower. Section 301.9100-3(c). The above extension is also conditioned on (i) Purchaser and Sellers signing the Election, and (ii) Purchaser and Sellers treating the acquisition/sale of Target stock as a § 338(h)(10) transaction.

Purchaser and Sellers must file the Election in accordance with § 338(h)(10)-1(d) (i.e., a new election on Form 8023 must be executed on or after the date of this letter, which grants an extension, and filed in accordance with the instructions to the form). A copy of this letter should be attached to the election form.

We express no opinion regarding (1) whether the acquisition/sale of Target stock qualifies as a "qualified stock purchase" under § 338(d)(3); (2) whether the acquisition/sale of Target stock qualifies for § 338(h)(10) treatment; or (3) if § 338(h)(10) is applicable, as to the amount and character of gain or loss, if any, recognized by Target and Sellers on Target's deemed asset sale and deemed liquidation.

In addition, we express no opinion as to the tax consequences of filing the Election late under the provisions of any other section of the Code and regulations, or

the tax treatment of any conditions existing at the time of, or effects resulting from, filing the Election late that are not specifically set forth in the above ruling. For purposes of granting relief under § 301.9100-1, we relied on certain statements and representations made by the taxpayers, its employees and representatives. However, the District Director should verify all essential facts. In addition, notwithstanding that an extension is granted under § 301.9100-1 to file the Election, penalties and interest that would otherwise be applicable, if any, continue to apply.

This letter is directed only to the taxpayer who requested it. Section 6110(k)(3) provides that it may not be used or cited as precedent.

A copy of this letter is being sent to the authorized representative designated on the power of attorney.

Sincerely yours,
Assistant Chief Counsel (Corporate)

By: _____
Richard Todd
Counsel to the Assistant
Chief Counsel (Corporate)