

(v) Appropriate adjustments.
 (vi) Examples.
 (2) Segregation rules applicable to transactions involving the loss corporation.
 (i) In general.
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 (iii) Transactions to which segregation rules apply.
 (A) In general.
 (B) Certain equity structure shifts and transactions to which section 1032 applies.
 (1) In general.
 (2) Examples.
 (C) Redemption-type transactions.
 (1) In general.
 (2) Examples.
 (D) Acquisition of loss corporation stock as the result of the ownership of a right to acquire stock.
 (1) In general.
 (2) Example.
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 (1) In general.
 (2) Example.
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 (A) In general.
 (B) Example.
 (v) Multiple transactions.
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 (vi) Acquisitions made by either a 5-percent shareholder or the loss corporation following application of the segregation rules.
 (3) Segregation rules applicable to transactions involving first tier entities or higher tier entities.
 (i) Dispositions.
 (ii) Example.
 (iii) Other transactions affecting direct public groups of a first tier entity or higher tier entity.
 (iv) Examples.
 (v) Acquisitions made by a 5-percent shareholder, a higher tier entity, or a first tier entity following application of the segregation rules.
 (k) *Operating rules.* (1) Presumptions regarding stock ownership.
 (i) Stock subject to regulation by the Securities and Exchange Commission.
 (ii) Statements under penalties of perjury.
 (2) Actual knowledge regarding stock ownership.
 (3) Duty to inquire as to actual stock ownership in the loss corporation.
 (4) Ownership interests structured to avoid the section 382 limitation.
 (5) Example.
 (6) First tier entity or higher tier entity that is a foreign corporation or entity.
 [Reserved.]

(l) *Changes in percentage ownership which are attributable to fluctuations in value.* [Reserved]

(m) *Effective date.* (1) In general.
 (2) Plan of reorganization.
 (3) Earliest commencement of the testing period.
 (4) Transitional rules.
 (i) Rules provided in paragraph (j) of this section for testing dates before September 4, 1987.
 (ii) Example.
 (iii) Rules provided in paragraph (j) of this section for testing dates on or after September 4, 1987.
 (iv) Rules provided in paragraphs (f)(18)(ii) and (iii) of this section.
 (v) Rules provided in paragraph (a)(2)(ii) of this section.
 (vi) Rules provided in paragraph (h)(4) of this section.
 (vii) Rules provided in paragraph (a)(2)(i) of this section.
 (5) Bankruptcy proceedings.
 (i) In general.
 (ii) Example.
 (6) Transactions of domestic building and loan associations.
 (7) Transactions not subject to section 382.
 (i) Application of old section 382.
 (ii) Effect on testing period.
 (iii) Termination of old section 382.
 [Reserved]

(8) Options issued or transferred before January 1, 1987.

(i) Options issued before May 6, 1986.
 (ii) Options issued on or after May 6, 1986 and before September 18, 1986.
 (iii) Options issued on or after September 18, 1986 and before January 1, 1987.

(9) Examples.

■ **Par. 3.** Section 1.382-1 is amended by:

- 1. Revising the introductory text.
- 2. Removing the entry for § 1.382-1T.
- 3. Removing the entries for § 1.382-2T.
- 4. Adding the entries for § 1.382-7.

The revisions and the additions read as follows:

§ 1.382-1 Table of contents.

This section lists the captions that appear in the regulations for §§ 1.382-2 through 1.382-11.

* * * * *

§ 1.382-7 Built-in gains and losses.

- (a) Treatment of prepaid income.
- (b) Effective/applicability dates.

* * * * *

■ **Par. 4.** Section 1.382-7 is added to read as follows:

§ 1.382-7 Built-in gains and losses.

(a) *Treatment of prepaid income.* For purposes of section 382(h), prepaid

income is not recognized built-in gain. The term *prepaid income* means any amount received prior to the change date that is attributable to performance occurring on or after the change date. Examples to which this paragraph (a) will apply include, but are not limited to, income received prior to the change date that is deferred under section 455, § 1.451-5, or Rev. Proc. 2004-34 (2004-1 CB 991 (June 1, 2004)) (or any successor revenue procedure) (see § 601.601(d)(2)(ii)(b)).

(b) *Effective/applicability dates.* This section applies to loss corporations that have undergone an ownership change on or after June 11, 2010. For loss corporations that have undergone an ownership change before June 11, 2010, see § 1.382-7T as contained in 26 CFR part 1, revised April 1, 2009.

§ 1.382-7T [Removed]

■ **Par. 5.** Section 1.382-7T is removed.

Steven T. Miller,
Deputy Commissioner for Services and Enforcement.

Approved: June 8, 2010.

Michael Mundaca,
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury (Tax Policy).

[FR Doc. 2010-14431 Filed 6-11-10; 4:15 pm]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Internal Revenue Service

26 CFR Part 301

[TD 9488]

RIN 1545-BE07

Interest and Penalty Suspension Provisions Under Section 6404(g) of the Internal Revenue Code

AGENCY: Internal Revenue Service (IRS), Treasury.

ACTION: Final regulations and removal of temporary regulations.

SUMMARY: This document contains final regulations under section 6404(g)(2)(E) of the Internal Revenue Code on the suspension of any interest, penalty, addition to tax, or additional amount with respect to listed transactions or undisclosed reportable transactions. The final regulations reflect changes to the law made by the Internal Revenue Service Restructuring and Reform Act of 1998, the American Jobs Creation Act of 2004, the Gulf Opportunity Zone Act of 2005, the Tax Relief and Health Care Act of 2006, and the Small Business and Work Opportunity Tax Act of 2007. The

regulations provide guidance to individual taxpayers who have participated in listed transactions or undisclosed reportable transactions.

DATES: Effective Date: These regulations are effective on June 16, 2010.

Applicability Date: These regulations apply to interest relating to listed transactions and undisclosed reportable transactions accruing before, on, or after October 3, 2004.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Matthew Lucey, (202) 622-3630 (not a toll-free call).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

This document amends the Procedure and Administration Regulations (26 CFR part 301) by adding rules under section 6404(g) relating to the suspension of interest, penalties, additions to tax, or additional amounts with respect to listed transactions or undisclosed reportable transactions. Section 3305 of the Internal Revenue Service Restructuring and Reform Act of 1998, Public Law 105-206 (112 Stat. 685, 743) (RRA 98), added section 6404(g) to the Code, effective for taxable years ending after July 22, 1998. Section 6404(g) generally suspends interest and certain penalties if the IRS does not contact a taxpayer regarding possible adjustments to the taxpayer's liability within a specified period of time. Section 903(c) of the American Jobs Creation Act of 2004, Public Law 108-357 (118 Stat. 1418, 1652) (AJCA), excepted from the general interest suspension rules any interest, penalty, addition to tax, or additional amount with respect to a listed transaction or an undisclosed reportable transaction, effective for interest accruing after October 3, 2004. Section 303 of the Gulf Opportunity Zone Act of 2005, Public Law 109-135 (119 Stat. 2577, 2608-09) (GOZA), modified the effective date of the exception from the suspension rules for certain listed and reportable transactions. Section 426(b) of the Tax Relief and Health Care Act of 2006, Public Law 109-432 (120 Stat. 2922, 2975), provided a technical correction regarding the authority to exercise the "reasonably and in good faith" exception to the effective date rules. Section 8242 of the Small Business and Work Opportunity Tax Act of 2007, Public Law 110-28 (121 Stat. 190, 200), extended the current eighteen-month period within which the IRS can, without suspension of interest, contact a taxpayer regarding possible adjustments to the taxpayer's liability to thirty-six months, effective for notices provided after November 25, 2007.

On June 21, 2007, the Treasury Department and the IRS published in the **Federal Register** temporary regulations (TD 9333), 2007-33 IRB 350 (72 FR 34176) and a notice of proposed rulemaking (REG-149036-04), 2007-33 IRB 365 (72 FR 34204) by cross-reference to temporary regulations. No written comments were received, and no public hearing was requested or held. Accordingly, the final regulations adopt the rules of the temporary regulations and the temporary regulations are removed. *See* § 601.601(d)(2)(ii)(b).

Special Analyses

It has been determined that this Treasury decision is not a significant regulatory action as defined in Executive Order 12866. A regulatory assessment is therefore not required. It has also been determined that section 553(b) of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. chapter 5) does not apply to these regulations, and because these regulations do not impose a collection of information on small entities, the provisions of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. chapter 6) do not apply. Pursuant to section 7805(f) of the Internal Revenue Code, the NPRM by cross-reference to temporary regulations preceding these regulations was submitted to the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration for comment on its impact on small business and no comments were received.

Drafting Information

The principal author of these regulations is Matthew Lucey of the Office of Associate Chief Counsel (Procedure and Administration).

Amendments to the Regulations

■ Accordingly, 26 CFR part 301 is amended as follows:

PART 301—PROCEDURE AND ADMINISTRATION

■ **Paragraph 1.** The authority citation for part 301 continues to read in part as follows:

Authority: 26 U.S.C. 7805 * * *.

■ **Par. 2.** Section 301.6404-0 is amended by adding an entry for § 301.6404-4 to read as follows:

§ 301.6404-0 Table of Contents.

* * * * *

§ 301.6404-4 *Suspension of interest and certain penalties when the Internal Revenue Service does not timely contact the taxpayer.*

(a) [Reserved].

(b)(1) through (b)(4) [Reserved].

(5) Listed transactions and undisclosed reportable transactions.

(i) In general.

(ii) Special rule for certain listed or undisclosed reportable transactions.

(A) Participant in a settlement initiative.

(1) Participant in a settlement initiative who as of January 23, 2006, had not reached agreement with the IRS.

(2) Participant in a settlement initiative who, as of January 23, 2006, had reached agreement with the IRS.

(B) Taxpayer acting in good faith.

(1) In general.

(2) Presumption.

(3) Examples.

(C) Closed transactions.

(c) [Reserved].

(d) Effective date.

■ **Par. 3.** Section 301.6404-4 is added to read as follows:

§ 301.6404-4 Suspension of interest and certain penalties when the Internal Revenue Service does not timely contact the taxpayer.

(a) [Reserved].

(b)(1) through (4) [Reserved].

(5) *Listed transactions and undisclosed reportable transactions*—(i) *In general.* The general rule of suspension under section 6404(g)(1) does not apply to any interest, penalty, addition to tax, or additional amount with respect to any listed transaction as defined in section 6707A(c) or any undisclosed reportable transaction. For purposes of this section, an *undisclosed reportable transaction* is a reportable transaction described in the regulations under section 6011 that is not adequately disclosed under those regulations and that is not a listed transaction. The date that the IRS provides notice to the taxpayer specifically stating the taxpayer's liability regarding a listed transaction or an undisclosed reportable transaction and the basis for that liability is the controlling date for determining whether the transaction is a listed transaction or an undisclosed reportable transaction for purposes of the suspension rules under section 6404(g).

(ii) *Special rule for certain listed or undisclosed reportable transactions.* With respect to interest relating to listed transactions and undisclosed reportable transactions accruing on or before October 3, 2004, the exception to the general rule of interest suspension will not apply to a taxpayer who is a participant in a settlement initiative with respect to that transaction, to any transaction in which the taxpayer has acted reasonably and in good faith, or to a closed transaction. For purposes of this special rule, a "participant in a settlement initiative," a "taxpayer acting in good faith," and a "closed

transaction” have the following meanings:

(A) *Participant in a settlement initiative*—(1) *Participant in a settlement initiative who, as of January 23, 2006, had not reached agreement with the IRS.* A participant in a settlement initiative includes a taxpayer who, as of January 23, 2006, was participating in a settlement initiative described in Internal Revenue Service Announcement 2005–80, 2005–2 C.B. 967. See § 601.601(d)(2)(ii)(b) of this chapter. A taxpayer participates in the initiative by complying with Section 5 of the Announcement. A taxpayer is not a participant in a settlement initiative if, after January 23, 2006, the taxpayer withdraws from or terminates participation in the initiative, or the IRS determines that a settlement agreement will not be reached under the initiative within a reasonable period of time.

(2) *Participant in a settlement initiative who, as of January 23, 2006, had reached agreement with the IRS.* A participant in a settlement initiative is a taxpayer who, as of January 23, 2006, had entered into a settlement agreement under Announcement 2005–80 or any other prior or contemporaneous settlement initiative either offered through published guidance or, if the initiative was not formally published, direct contact with taxpayers known to have participated in a tax shelter promotion.

(B) *Taxpayer acting in good faith*—(1) *In general.* The IRS may suspend interest relating to a listed transaction or an undisclosed reportable transaction accruing on or before October 3, 2004, if the taxpayer has acted reasonably and in good faith. The IRS’s determination of whether a taxpayer has acted reasonably and in good faith will take into account all the facts and circumstances surrounding the transaction. The facts and circumstances include, but are not limited to, whether the taxpayer disclosed the transaction and the taxpayer’s course of conduct after being identified as participating in the transaction, including the taxpayer’s response to opportunities afforded to the taxpayer to settle the transaction, and whether the taxpayer engaged in unreasonable delay at any stage of the matter.

(2) *Presumption.* If a taxpayer and the IRS promptly enter into a settlement agreement with respect to a transaction on terms proposed by the IRS or, in the event of atypical facts and circumstances, on terms more favorable to the taxpayer, and the taxpayer has complied with the terms of that agreement without unreasonable delay, the taxpayer will be presumed to have

acted reasonably and in good faith except in rare and unusual circumstances. Rare and unusual circumstances must involve specific actions involving harm to tax administration. Even if a taxpayer does not qualify for the presumption described in this paragraph (b)(5)(iii)(B)(2), the taxpayer may still be granted interest suspension under the general facts and circumstances test set forth in paragraph (b)(5)(iii)(B)(1) of this section.

(3) *Examples.* The following examples illustrate the rules the IRS uses in determining whether a taxpayer has acted reasonably and in good faith.

Example 1. The taxpayer participated in a listed transaction. The IRS, in a letter sent directly to the taxpayer in July 2005, proposed a settlement of the transaction. The taxpayer informed the IRS of his interest in the settlement within the prescribed time period. The revenue agent assigned to the taxpayer’s case was not able to calculate the taxpayer’s liability under the settlement or tender a closing agreement to the taxpayer until March 2006. The taxpayer promptly executed the closing agreement and returned it to the IRS with a proposal for arrangements to pay the agreed-upon liability. The IRS agreed with the proposed arrangements for full payment. For purposes of the application of section 6404(g)(2)(E), the taxpayer has acted reasonably and in good faith. Interest accruing on or before October 3, 2004, relating to the transaction in which the taxpayer participated will be suspended.

Example 2. The facts are the same as in *Example 1*, except that the letter was sent by the IRS in February 2006, and the closing agreement was tendered to the taxpayer in April 2006. For purposes of the application of section 6404(g)(2)(E), the taxpayer has acted reasonably and in good faith. Interest accruing on or before October 3, 2004, relating to the transaction in which the taxpayer participated will be suspended.

Example 3. The taxpayer participated in a listed transaction. In response to an offer of settlement extended by the IRS in August 2005, the taxpayer informed the IRS of her interest in entering into a closing agreement on the terms proposed by the IRS. The revenue agent assigned to the transaction calculated the taxpayer’s liability under the settlement and tendered a closing agreement to the taxpayer in November 2005. The taxpayer executed the closing agreement but failed to make any arrangement for payment of the agreed-upon liability stated in the closing agreement. Taking into account all the facts and circumstances surrounding the transaction, the taxpayer did not act reasonably and in good faith. Interest accruing on or before October 3, 2004, relating to the transaction in which the taxpayer participated will not be suspended.

Example 4. The taxpayer participated in a listed transaction. In a letter sent by the IRS directly to the taxpayer in July 2005, the IRS extended an offer of settlement. The July 2005 letter informed the taxpayer that, absent atypical facts and circumstances, the

taxpayer should not expect resolution of the tax issues on more favorable terms than proposed in the letter. The taxpayer declined the proposed settlement terms of the letter and proceeded to Appeals to present what the taxpayer claimed were atypical facts and circumstances. The administrative file did not contain sufficient information bearing on atypical facts and circumstances, and the taxpayer failed to provide additional information when requested by Appeals to explain how the transaction originally proposed to the taxpayer differed in structure or types of tax benefits claimed, from the transaction as implemented by the taxpayer. Appeals determined that the taxpayer’s facts and circumstances were not significantly different from those of other taxpayers who participated in that listed transaction and thus, were not atypical. In September 2006, the taxpayer and Appeals entered into a closing agreement on terms consistent with those originally proposed in the July 2005 letter. The taxpayer has complied with the terms of that closing agreement. For purposes of the application of section 6404(g)(2)(E), this taxpayer is not presumed to have acted reasonably and in good faith; instead, the IRS will apply the general rule to determine whether to suspend interest accruing on or before October 3, 2004, relating to the transaction in which the taxpayer participated.

Example 5. The facts are the same as in *Example 4*, except that Appeals agrees that atypical facts were present that warrant additional concessions by the government. A settlement is reached on terms more favorable to the taxpayer than those proposed in the July 2005 letter. For purposes of the application of section 6404(g)(2)(E), this taxpayer is presumed to have acted reasonably and in good faith, and absent evidence of rare or unusual circumstances harmful to tax administration, is eligible for suspension of interest accruing on or before October 3, 2004, relating to the transaction in which the taxpayer participated.

(C) *Closed transactions.* A transaction is considered closed for purposes of this clause if, as of December 14, 2005, the assessment of all federal income taxes for the taxable year in which the tax liability to which the interest relates is prevented by the operation of any law or rule of law, or a closing agreement under section 7121 has been entered into with respect to the tax liability arising in connection with the transaction.

(c) [Reserved].

(d) *Effective/Applicability date.* Paragraph (b)(5) of these regulations applies to interest relating to listed transactions and undisclosed reportable transactions accruing before, on, or after October 3, 2004.

§ 301.6404-4T [Removed]

■ **Par. 4.** Section 301.6404-4T is removed.

Steven T. Miller,

Deputy Commissioner for Services and Enforcement.

Approved: June 10, 2010.

Michael Mundaca,

Acting Assistant Secretary of the Treasury (Tax Policy).

[FR Doc. 2010-14536 Filed 6-15-10; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4830-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY**Coast Guard****33 CFR Part 165**

[Docket No. USCG-2010-0496]

RIN 1625-AA00

Safety Zone; Michigan Orthopaedic Society 50th Anniversary Fireworks, Lake Huron, Mackinac Island, MI

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Temporary final rule.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is establishing a temporary safety zone on, Lake Huron, Mackinac Island, Michigan. This zone is intended to restrict vessels from a portion of Lake Huron during the Michigan Orthopaedic Society 50th Anniversary Fireworks display, June 19, 2010. This temporary safety zone is necessary to protect spectators and vessels from the hazards associated with fireworks displays.

DATES: This rule is effective from 9 p.m. until 11 p.m. on June 19, 2010.

ADDRESSES: Documents indicated in this preamble as being available in the docket are part of docket USCG-2010-0496 and are available online by going to <http://www.regulations.gov>, inserting USCG-2010-0496 in the "Keyword" box, and then clicking "Search." They are also available for inspection or copying at the Docket Management Facility (M-30), U.S. Department of Transportation, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12-140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE., Washington, DC 20590, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions on this temporary rule, call or e-mail BMC Gregory Ford, Marine Event Coordinator, U.S. Coast Guard Sector Sault Sainte Marie; telephone 906-635-3222, e-mail Gregory.C.Ford@uscg.mil. If you have questions on viewing the docket, call

Renee V. Wright, Program Manager, Docket Operations, telephone 202-366-9826.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**Regulatory Information**

The Coast Guard is issuing this temporary final rule without prior notice and opportunity to comment pursuant to authority under section 4(a) of the Administrative Procedure Act (APA) (5 U.S.C. 553(b)). This provision authorizes an agency to issue a rule without prior notice and opportunity to comment when the agency for good cause finds that those procedures are "impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest." Under 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B), the Coast Guard finds that good cause exists for not publishing a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) with respect to this rule because the permit application was not received in time to publish an NPRM followed by a final rule before the effective date.

Under 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3), the Coast Guard finds that good cause exists for making this rule effective less than 30 days after publication in the **Federal Register**. Delaying this rule would be contrary to the public interest of ensuring the safety of spectators and vessels during this event and immediate action is necessary to prevent possible loss of life or property.

Basis and Purpose

This temporary safety zone is necessary to ensure the safety of vessels and spectators from hazards associated with a fireworks display. Based on the explosive hazards of fireworks, the Captain of the Port Sault Sainte Marie has determined that fireworks launches proximate to watercraft pose significant risk to public safety and property. The likely combination of large numbers of recreation vessels, congested waterways, darkness punctuated by bright flashes of light, alcohol use, and debris falling into the water presents a significant risk of serious injuries or fatalities. Establishing a temporary safety zone to control vessel movement around the location of the launch platform will help ensure the safety of persons and property at this event and help minimize the associated risks.

Discussion of Rule

A temporary safety zone is necessary to ensure the safety of spectators and vessels during the setup and launching of fireworks in conjunction with the Michigan Orthopaedic Society 50th Anniversary Fireworks display. The fireworks display will occur between 9:45 p.m. and 11 p.m. on June 19, 2010.

The safety zone will be enforced from 9 p.m. to 11 p.m. on June 19, 2010. The safety zone for the fireworks will encompass all waters of Lake Huron within a 500-foot radius of the fireworks launch site, approximately 460 yards south of Biddle Point, at position 45°50'32.82" N., 084°37'03.18" W: [DATUM: NAD 83].

All persons and vessels shall comply with the instructions of the Coast Guard Captain of the Port or the designated on-scene representative. Entry into, transiting, or anchoring within the safety zone is prohibited unless authorized by the Captain of the Port Sector Sault Sainte Marie, or his on-scene representative. The Captain of the Port or his on-scene representative may be contacted via VHF Channel 16.

Regulatory Analyses

We developed this rule after considering numerous statutes and executive orders related to rulemaking. Below we summarize our analyses based on 13 of these statutes or executive orders.

Regulatory Planning and Review

This rule is not a significant regulatory action under section 3(f) of Executive Order 12866, Regulatory Planning and Review, and does not require an assessment of potential costs and benefits under section 6(a)(3) of that Order. The Office of Management and Budget has not reviewed it under that Order.

This determination is based on the minimal time that vessels will be restricted from the zone and the zone is an area where the Coast Guard expects insignificant adverse impact to mariners from enforcement of the zone.

Small Entities

Under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601-612), we have considered whether this rule would have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. The term "small entities" comprises small businesses, not-for-profit organizations that are independently owned and operated and are not dominant in their fields, and governmental jurisdictions with populations of less than 50,000.

The Coast Guard certifies under 5 U.S.C. 605(b) that this rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

This rule will affect the following entities, some of which may be small entities: The owners and operators of vessels intending to transit or anchor in a portion of Lake Huron, Mackinac