

hydrochloride, ephedrine sulfate, racedrine hydrochloride, or any other ephedrine salt) in combination with any analgesic(s) or analgesic-antipyretic(s), anticholinergic, antihistamine, oralantitussive, or stimulant active ingredient.

* * * * *

(d) Any OTC drug product that is not in compliance with this section is subject to regulatory action if initially introduced or initially delivered for introduction into interstate commerce after the dates specified in paragraphs (d)(1) through (d)(33) of this section.

* * * * *

(32) [Reserved]

(33) October 29, 2001, for products subject to paragraph (a)(6)(iv)(D) of this section.

Dated: September 20, 2001.

Margaret M. Dotzel,

Associate Commissioner for Policy.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Internal Revenue Service

26 CFR Part 1

[TD 8964]

RIN 1545-AY55

Liabilities Assumed in Certain Corporate Transactions

AGENCY: Internal Revenue Service (IRS), Treasury.

ACTION: Final regulations and removal of temporary regulations.

SUMMARY: This document contains final regulations relating to the assumption of liabilities in certain corporate transactions under section 301 of the Internal Revenue Code. These final regulations affect corporations and their shareholders. Changes to the applicable law were made by the Miscellaneous Trade and Technical Corrections Act of 1999.

DATES: *Effective Date:* These regulations are effective September 27, 2001.

Applicability Date: For dates of applicability, see the Effective Date portion of the preamble under

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Douglas Bates (202) 622-7550 (not a toll-free number).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background and Explanation of Provisions

Changes to the applicable law were made by the Miscellaneous Trade and Technical Corrections Act of 1999, Public Law 106-36 (113 Stat. 127). On January 4, 2001, temporary regulations (TD 8924) were published in the **Federal Register** (66 FR 723) under section 301 of the Internal Revenue Code, relating to liabilities assumed in connection with a distribution of property made by a corporation with respect to its stock. A notice of proposed rulemaking cross-referencing the temporary regulations was published in the **Federal Register** for the same day (66 FR 748). No public hearing was requested or held.

No written comments responding to the notice were received. This document adopts, without substantive change, final regulations with respect to the notice of proposed rulemaking.

Effective Date

The regulations apply generally to distributions occurring after January 4, 2001. The regulations also apply to distributions occurring on or prior to January 4, 2001, if the distribution is made as part of a transaction described in, or substantially similar to, the transaction in Notice 99-59 (1999-2 C.B. 761), including transactions designed to reduce gain. Under section 7805(b)(3), the Secretary may provide that any regulation may take effect or apply retroactively to prevent abuse. These regulations are being applied retroactively to prevent the abuse described in Notice 99-59. No inference should be drawn regarding the tax treatment of distributions not covered by these regulations.

Special Analyses

It has been determined that this Treasury decision is not a significant regulatory action as defined in Executive Order 12866. Therefore, a regulatory assessment is not required.

It is hereby certified that these final regulations do not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. These final regulations under section 301 address distributions by corporations in which liabilities are assumed by the shareholders or in which the distributed property is subject to liabilities. These final regulations provide that the amount of a distribution under section 301 will be reduced by the amount of any liability that is treated as assumed by the distributee within the meaning of section 357(d).

These regulations apply to persons receiving distributions of property in which the property is subject to a liability, or in which liabilities are assumed by the distributee. These regulations, however, will affect only those persons described in the preceding sentence that would have, but for the regulations, considered liabilities to have been assumed in circumstances other than those described in section 357(d). Therefore, most businesses will not be affected by the final regulations in any given year. Therefore, a Regulatory Flexibility Analysis under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. chapter 6) is not required. Pursuant to section 7805(f) of the Code, the notice of proposed rulemaking accompanying these regulations was submitted to the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration for comment on its impact on small businesses.

Drafting Information

The principal author of these regulations is Michael N. Kaibni of the Office of the Associate Chief Counsel (Corporate). However, other personnel from the IRS and Treasury Department participated in their development.

List of Subjects in 26 CFR Part 1

Income taxes, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Amendments to the Regulations

Accordingly, 26 CFR part 1 is amended as follows:

PART 1—INCOME TAXES

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

Authority: 26 U.S.C. 7805 * * *. Section 1.301-1 also issued under 26 U.S.C. 357(d)(3). * * *

Par. 2. Section 1.301-1 is amended by revising paragraph (g) to read as follows:

§ 1.301-1 Rules applicable with respect to distributions of money and other property.

* * * * *

(g) *Reduction for liabilities*—(1)

General rule. For the purpose of section 301, no reduction shall be made for the amount of any liability, unless the liability is assumed by the shareholder within the meaning of section 357(d).

(2) *No reduction below zero.* Any reduction pursuant to paragraph (g)(1) of this section shall not cause the amount of the distribution to be reduced below zero.

(3) *Effective dates*—(i) *In general.* This paragraph (g) applies to distributions occurring after January 4, 2001.

(ii) *Retroactive application.* This paragraph (g) also applies to

distributions made on or before January 4, 2001, if the distribution is made as part of a transaction described in, or substantially similar to, the transaction in Notice 99-59 (1999-2 C.B. 761), including transactions designed to reduce gain (see § 601.601(d)(2) of this chapter). For rules for distributions on or before January 4, 2001 (other than distributions on or before that date to which this paragraph (g) applies), see rules in effect on January 4, 2001 (see § 1.301-1(g) as contained in 26 CFR part 1 revised April 1, 2001).

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§ 1.301-1T [Removed]

Par. 3. Section 1.301-1T is removed.

Approved: September 17, 2001.

Robert E. Wenzel,

Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Mark A. Weinberger,

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for Tax Policy.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

27 CFR Part 4

[T.D. ATF-466; Re: Notice No. 915]

RIN 1512-AC26

Addition of New Grape Variety Names for American Wines (2000R-307P)

AGENCY: Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, Department of the Treasury.

ACTION: Treasury decision, final rule.

SUMMARY: The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF) is adding two new names, "Counoise" and "St. Laurent," to the list of prime grape variety names for use in designating American wines.

EFFECTIVE DATE: Effective November 26, 2001.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Jennifer Berry, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, Regulations Division, 111 W. Huron Street, Room 219, Buffalo, NY 14202-2301; Telephone (716) 551-4048.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

1. Background

Under 27 CFR 4.23 (b), a wine bottler may use a grape variety name as the designation of a wine if not less than 75 percent of the wine (51 percent in circumstances detailed in § 4.23(c)) is

derived from that grape variety. Under § 4.23(d), a bottler may use two or more grape variety names as the designation of a wine if:

- All grapes used to make the wine are the labeled varieties;
- The percentage of the wine derived from each grape variety is shown on the label; and
- If labeled with multiple appellations, the percentage of the wine derived from each varietal from each appellation is shown on the label.

Treasury Decision ATF-370 (61 FR 522), January 8, 1996, adopted a list of grape variety names that ATF has determined to be appropriate for use in designating American wines. The list of prime grape names and their synonyms appears at § 4.91, while additional alternative grape names temporarily authorized for use are listed at § 4.92.

ATF has received petitions proposing that new grape variety names be listed in § 4.91. Under § 4.93 any interested person may petition ATF to include additional grape varieties in the list of prime grape names. Information with a petition should provide evidence of the following:

- Acceptance of the new grape variety;
- The validity of the name for identifying the grape variety;
- That the variety is used or will be used in winemaking; and
- That the variety is grown and used in the United States.

For the approval of names of new grape varieties, the petition may include:

- A reference to the publication of the name of the variety in a scientific or professional journal of horticulture or a published report by a professional, scientific or winegrowers' organization;
- A reference to a plant patent, if patented; and
- Information about the commercial potential of the variety, such as the acreage planted and its location or market studies.

Section 4.93 also places certain eligibility restrictions on the approval of grape variety names. A grape variety name will not be approved:

- If the name has previously been used for a different grape variety;
- If the name contains a term or name found to be misleading under § 4.39; or
- If the name of a new grape variety contains the term "Riesling."

The Director reserves the authority to disapprove the name of a new grape variety developed in the United States if the name contains words of geographical significance, place names, or foreign words which are misleading under § 4.39. The Director will not

approve the use of a grape variety name that is misleading.

2. Rulemaking

Counoise Petition

Tablas Creek Vineyard in Paso Robles, California, petitioned ATF proposing the addition of the name "Counoise" to the list of prime grape variety names approved for the designation of American wines. Counoise is a red varietal originally from the Rhône region of France, where it has traditionally been a component of Châteauneuf-du-Pape.

The petitioner submitted the following published references to Counoise to establish its acceptance as a grape and the validity of its name:

- Cépages et Vignobles de France, Volume II, by Pierre Galet, 1990, pp. 106-107.
- Catalogue of Selected Wine Grape Varieties and Clones Cultivated in France, published by the French Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, 1997, pp. 67 & 216.
- Traité General de Viticulture Ampelographie, Volume II, by P. Viala and V. Vermoral, 1991, pp. 78-80.
- Guide to Wine Grapes, Oxford University Press, 1996, by Jancis Robinson, p. 61.

The first three references are scientific articles that discuss the grape's origin, cultivation, and ampelography (the study and classification of grapevines). The Guide to Wine Grapes, intended for the general reader, discusses the cultivation of Counoise in the Rhône region and notes that it is "one of the more rarefied ingredients in red Châteauneuf-du-Pape."

Tablas Creek Vineyard stated that it imported the Counoise plant into the USDA station in Geneva, New York, in 1990. The plant was declared virus free in 1993 and shipped bare-root to Tablas Creek Vineyard in Paso Robles, California in February 1993. The winery multiplied, grafted and started planting Counoise in 1996.

The petitioner stated that the Counoise grape is currently grown and used in the United States in winemaking. It reported that in 1999 and 2000, it shipped several orders for Counoise grafted vines, own-root plants and budwood to vineyards in California, Washington, and Arizona. When ATF contacted some of these vineyards, they reported that the plants are doing well and that they plan to produce wine from the resulting grapes.

In addition, the petitioner stated that Counoise has enormous commercial potential in California. The variety is easy to graft and moderately vigorous. It