

§ 1301.74 Other security controls for non-practitioners; narcotic treatment programs and compounds for narcotic treatment programs.

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(c) The registrant shall notify the Field Division Office of the Administration in his area of any theft or significant loss of any controlled substances immediately upon discovery of such theft or loss. The supplier shall be responsible for reporting in-transit losses of controlled substances by the common or contract carrier selected pursuant to § 1301.74(e), immediately upon discovery of such theft or loss. The registrant shall also complete DEA Form 106 regarding such theft or loss. Thefts must be reported whether or not the controlled substances are subsequently recovered and/or the responsible parties are identified and action taken against them. When determining whether a loss is significant, a registrant should consider, among others, the following factors:

(1) The actual quantity of controlled substances lost in relation to the type of business;

(2) The specific controlled substances lost;

(3) Whether the loss of the controlled substances can be associated with access to those controlled substances by specific individuals, or whether the loss can be attributed to unique activities which may take place involving the controlled substances;

(4) A pattern of such losses over a specific time period, whether the losses appear to be random, and the results of efforts taken to resolve the losses; and, if known,

(5) Whether the specific controlled substances are likely candidates for diversion;

(6) Local trends and other indicators of the diversion potential of the missing material.

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3. Section 1301.76 is amended by revising paragraph (b) to read as follows:

§ 1301.76 Other security controls for practitioners.

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(b) The registrant shall notify the Field Division Office of the Administration in his area of the theft or significant loss of any controlled substances immediately upon discovery of such loss or theft. The registrant shall also complete DEA Form 106 regarding such loss or theft. When determining whether a loss is significant, a registrant should consider, among others, the following factors:

(1) The actual quantity of controlled substances lost in relation to the type of business;

(2) The specific controlled substances lost;

(3) Whether the loss of the controlled substances can be associated with access to those controlled substances by specific individuals, or whether the loss can be attributed to unique activities which may take place involving the controlled substances;

(4) A pattern of such losses over a specific time period, whether the losses appear to be random, and the results of efforts taken to resolve the losses; and, if known,

(5) Whether the specific controlled substances are likely candidates for diversion;

(6) Local trends and other indicators of the diversion potential of the missing material.

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Dated: June 25, 2003.

Laura M. Nagel,

Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of Diversion Control.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Internal Revenue Service

26 CFR Part 1

[REG-130262-03]

RIN 1545-BC28

Guidance Under Section 1502; Stock Basis After a Group Structure Change

AGENCY: Internal Revenue Service (IRS), Treasury.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking.

SUMMARY: This document contains proposed regulations under section 1502 that relate to stock basis after a group structure change. These proposed regulations affect corporations filing consolidated returns.

DATES: Written or electronic comments and requests for a public hearing must be received by October 6, 2003.

ADDRESSES: Send submissions to: CC:PA:RU (REG-130262-03), room 5226, Internal Revenue Service, POB 7604, Ben Franklin Station, Washington, DC 20044. Submissions may be hand-delivered Monday through Friday between the hours of 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. to CC:PA:RU (REG-130262-03), Courier's Desk, Internal Revenue Service, 1111 Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20044.

Alternatively, taxpayers may submit comments electronically directly to the IRS Internet site at www.irs.gov/regs.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Concerning the proposed regulations, Marlene Oppenheim or Ross Poulsen, (202) 622-7770; concerning submission of comments and/or requests for a public hearing, Sonya Cruse, (202) 622-7180 (not toll-free numbers).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background and Explanation of Provisions

Section 1.1502-31 applies if one corporation (P) succeeds another corporation (T) under the principles of § 1.1502-75(d)(2) or (3) as the common parent of a consolidated group in a group structure change. If a corporation acquires stock of the former common parent in a group structure change, the basis of the members in the former common parent's stock immediately after the group structure change is generally redetermined to reflect the former common parent's net asset basis. In general, the group structure change regulations were designed to prevent disparate basis consequences resulting from different forms of transactions that effect a restructuring of a consolidated group that continues to exist following the restructuring.

The IRS and Treasury are concerned that the application of the net asset basis rule may produce inappropriate results on the disposition of stock acquired in a transaction in which, under generally applicable rules, the basis of the acquired stock would otherwise be determined by reference to the acquiror's cost for the stock. Accordingly, this document proposes to modify the application of the provisions of § 1.1502-31 to permit the basis of stock acquired in a recognition transaction to reflect the cost of the acquired stock.

In particular, this document excepts from the application of the net asset basis rule stock acquired in a transaction in which gain or loss was recognized in whole. These regulations are proposed to apply to group structure changes that occur after the date these regulations are published as temporary or final regulations in the **Federal Register**. With respect to group structure changes that occur on or before the date these regulations are published as temporary or final regulations in the **Federal Register** and during consolidated return years beginning on or after January 1, 1995, these regulations are proposed to apply at the election of the group.

Special Analyses

It has been determined that this notice of proposed rulemaking 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 regulations do not have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities. This certification is based on the fact that these regulations primarily will affect affiliated groups of corporations, which tend to be larger businesses. Moreover, the number of taxpayers affected is minimal and the regulations will simplify basis determinations. Pursuant to section 7805(f) of the Internal Revenue Code, these proposed regulations will be submitted to the Chief Counsel of Advocacy of the Small Business Administration for comment on their impact.

Comments and Public Hearing

Before these proposed regulations are adopted as final regulations, consideration will be given to any written (a signed original and eight (8) copies) or electronic comments that are submitted timely to the IRS. The IRS and Treasury Department request comments on the proposed regulations. All comments will be available for public inspection and copying. A public hearing will be scheduled if requested in writing by any person that timely submits written comments. If a public hearing is scheduled, notice of the date, time, and place for the public hearing will be published in the **Federal Register**.

Drafting Information

The principal authors of these regulations are Marlene Oppenheim and Ross Poulsen, Office of 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.

Proposed Amendments to the Regulations

Accordingly, 26 CFR part 1 is proposed to be 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 * * *

Par. 2. Section 1.1502-31 is amended by revising paragraphs (b)(2), (d)(2)(ii), (g), and (h) to read as follows:

§ 1.1502-31 Stock basis after a group structure change.

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(2) *Stock acquisitions.* If a corporation acquires stock of the former common parent in a transaction that is a group structure change, the basis of the members in the former common parent's stock immediately after the group structure change (including any stock of the former common parent owned before the group structure change) that has, or would otherwise have, a basis determined in whole or in part by reference to the basis of the property exchanged for such stock is redetermined in accordance with the results for an asset acquisition described in paragraph (b)(1) of this section. For example, if all of T's stock is contributed to P in a group structure change to which section 351 applies, P's basis in T's stock is T's net asset basis, rather than the amount determined under section 362. Similarly, if S merges into T in a group structure change described in section 368(a)(2)(E) and P acquires all of the T stock, P's basis in T's stock is the basis that P would have in S's stock under paragraph (b)(1) of this section if T had merged into S in a group structure change described in section 368(a)(2)(D).

* * * * *

(d) * * *

(2) * * *

(ii) *Stock acquisitions.* If less than all of the former common parent's stock is subject to the redetermination described in paragraph (b)(2) of this section, the percentage of the former common parent's net asset basis taken into account in the redetermination equals the percentage (by fair market value) of the former common parent's stock subject to the redetermination. For example, if P owns less than all of the former common parent's stock immediately after the group structure change and the basis of such stock would otherwise be determined in whole or in part by reference to the basis of the property exchanged for such stock, only an allocable part of the basis determined under this section is reflected in the shares owned by P (and the amount allocable to shares owned by nonmembers has no effect on the basis of their shares). Alternatively, if P acquired 10 percent of the former common parent's stock in a transaction in which the stock basis was determined by P's cost, and P later acquires the remaining 90 percent of the former common parent's stock in a separate transaction that is described in paragraph (b)(2) of this section, P retains

its cost basis in its original stock and the basis of P's newly acquired shares reflects only an allocable part of the former common parent's net asset basis.

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(g) *Examples.* For purposes of the examples in this section, unless otherwise stated, all corporations have only one class of stock outstanding, the tax year of all persons is the calendar year, all persons use the accrual method of accounting, the facts set forth the only corporate activity, all transactions are between unrelated persons, and tax liabilities are disregarded. The principles of this section are illustrated by the following examples:

Example 1. Forward triangular merger. (i) *Facts.* P is the common parent of one group and T is the common parent of another. T has assets with an aggregate basis of \$60 and fair market value of \$100 and no liabilities. T's shareholders have an aggregate basis of \$50 in T's stock. In Year 1, pursuant to a plan, P forms S and T merges into S with the T shareholders receiving \$100 of P stock in exchange for their T stock. The transaction is a reorganization described in section 368(a)(2)(D). The transaction is also a reverse acquisition under § 1.1502-75(d)(3) because the T shareholders, as a result of owning T's stock, own more than 50% of the value of P's stock immediately after the transaction. Thus, the transaction is a group structure change under § 1.1502-33(f)(1), and P's earnings and profits are adjusted to reflect T's earnings and profits immediately before T ceases to be the common parent of the T group.

(ii) *Analysis.* Under paragraph (b)(1) of this section, P's basis in S's stock is adjusted to reflect T's net asset basis. Under paragraph (c) of this section, T's net asset basis is \$60, the basis T would have in the stock of a subsidiary under section 358 if T had transferred all of its assets and liabilities to the subsidiary in a transaction to which section 351 applies. Thus, P has a \$60 basis in S's stock.

(iii) *Pre-existing S.* The facts are the same as in paragraph (i) of this *Example 1*, except that P has owned the stock of S for several years and P has a \$50 basis in the S stock before the merger with T. Under paragraph (b)(1) of this section, P's \$50 basis in S's stock is adjusted to reflect T's net asset basis. Thus, P's basis in S's stock is \$110 (\$50 plus \$60).

(iv) *Excess loss account included in former common parent's net asset basis.* The facts are the same as in paragraph (i) of this *Example 1*, except that T has two assets, an operating asset with an \$80 basis and \$90 fair market value, and stock of a subsidiary with a \$20 excess loss account and \$10 fair market value. Under paragraph (c) of this section, T's net asset basis is \$60 (\$80 minus \$20). See sections 351 and 358, and § 1.1502-19. Consequently, P has a \$60 basis in S's stock. Under section 362 and § 1.1502-19, S has an \$80 basis in the operating asset and a \$20 excess loss account in the stock of the subsidiary.

(v) *Liabilities in excess of basis.* The facts are the same as in paragraph (i) of this *Example 1*, except that T's assets have a fair market value of \$170 (and \$60 basis) and are subject to \$70 of liabilities. Under paragraph (c) of this section, T's net asset basis is negative \$10 (\$60 minus \$70). See sections 351 and 358, and §§ 1.1502-19 and 1.1502-80(d). Thus, P has a \$10 excess loss account in S's stock. Under section 362, S has a \$60 basis in its assets (which are subject to \$70 of liabilities). (Under paragraph (a)(2) of this section, because the liabilities are taken into account in determining net asset basis under paragraph (c) of this section, the liabilities are not also taken into account as consideration not provided by P under paragraph (d)(1) of this section.)

(vi) *Consideration provided by S.* The facts are the same as in paragraph (i) of this *Example 1*, except that P forms S with a \$100 contribution at the beginning of Year 1, and during Year 6, pursuant to a plan, S purchases \$100 of P stock and T merges into S with the T shareholders receiving P stock in exchange for their T stock. Under paragraph (b)(1) of this section, P's \$100 basis in S's stock is increased by \$60 to reflect T's net asset basis. Under paragraph (d)(1) of this section, P's basis in S's stock is decreased by \$100 (the fair market value of the P stock) because the P stock purchased by S and used in the transaction is consideration not provided by P.

(vii) *Appreciated asset provided by S.* The facts are the same as in paragraph (i) of this *Example 1*, except that P has owned the stock of S for several years, and the shareholders of T receive \$60 of P stock and an asset of S with a \$30 adjusted basis and \$40 fair market value. S recognizes a \$10 gain from the asset under section 1001. Under paragraph (b)(1) of this section, P's basis in S's stock is increased by \$60 to reflect T's net asset basis. Under paragraph (d)(1) of this section, P's basis in S's stock is decreased by \$40 (the fair market value of the asset provided by S). In addition, P's basis in S's stock is increased under § 1.1502-32(b) by S's \$10 gain.

(viii) *Depreciated asset provided by S.* The facts are the same as in paragraph (i) of this *Example 1*, except that P has owned the stock of S for several years, and the shareholders of T receive \$60 of P stock and an asset of S with a \$50 adjusted basis and \$40 fair market value. S recognizes a \$10 loss from the asset under section 1001. Under paragraph (b)(1) of this section, P's basis in S's stock is increased by \$60 to reflect T's net asset basis. Under paragraph (d)(1) of this section, P's basis in S's stock is decreased by \$40 (the fair market value of the asset provided by S). In addition, S's \$10 loss is taken into account under § 1.1502-32(b) in determining P's basis adjustments under that section.

Example 2. Stock acquisition. (i) *Facts.* P is the common parent of one group and T is the common parent of another. T has assets with an aggregate basis of \$60 and fair market value of \$100 and no liabilities. T's shareholders have an aggregate basis of \$50 in T's stock. Pursuant to a plan, P forms S and S acquires all of T's stock in exchange for P stock in a transaction described in

section 368(a)(1)(B). The transaction is also a reverse acquisition under § 1.1502-75(d)(3). Thus, the transaction is a group structure change under § 1.1502-33(f)(1), and the earnings and profits of P and S are adjusted to reflect T's earnings and profits immediately before T ceases to be the common parent of the T group.

(ii) *Analysis.* Under paragraph (d)(4) of this section, although S is not the new common parent of the T group, adjustments must be made to S's basis in T's stock in accordance with the principles of this section. Although S's basis in T's stock would ordinarily be determined under section 362 by reference to the basis of T's shareholders in T's stock immediately before the group structure change, under the principles of paragraph (b)(2) of this section, S's basis in T's stock is determined by reference to T's net asset basis. Thus, S's basis in T's stock is \$60.

(iii) *Higher-tier adjustments.* Under paragraph (d)(4) of this section, P's basis in S's stock is increased by \$60 (to be consistent with the adjustment to S's basis in T's stock).

(iv) *Cross ownership.* The facts are the same as in paragraph (i) of this *Example 2*, except that several years ago S purchased 10% of T's stock from an unrelated person for cash and, pursuant to the plan, S acquires the remaining 90% of T's stock in exchange for P stock. S's basis in the initial 10% of T's stock is not redetermined under this section. However, S's basis in the additional 90% of T's stock is redetermined under this section. S's basis in that stock is adjusted to \$54 (90% of T's net asset basis).

(v) *Allocable share.* The facts are the same as in paragraph (i) of this *Example 2*, except that P owns only 90% of S's stock immediately after the group structure change. S's basis in T's stock is the same as in paragraph (ii) of this *Example 2*. Under paragraph (d)(2) of this section, P's basis in its S stock is increased by \$54 (90% of S's \$60 adjustment).

Example 3. Taxable stock acquisition. (i) *Facts.* P is the common parent of one group and T is the common parent of another. T has assets with an aggregate basis of \$60 and fair market value of \$100 and no liabilities. T's shareholders have an aggregate basis of \$50 in T's stock. Pursuant to a plan, P acquires all of T's stock in exchange for \$70 of P's stock and \$30 in a transaction that is a group structure change under § 1.1502-33(f)(1). P's basis in its acquired T stock is not determined in whole or in part by reference to the basis of the property exchanged for such stock. (Because of P's use of cash, the acquisition is not a transaction described in section 368(a)(1)(B).)

(ii) *Analysis.* The rules of this section do not apply to determine P's basis in T's stock. Therefore, P's basis in T's stock is \$100.

(h) *Effective dates—(1) General rule.* This section applies to group structure changes that occur after the date these regulations are published as temporary or final regulations in the **Federal Register**. However, after the date these regulations are published as temporary or final regulations in the **Federal Register**, a group may apply this section to group structure changes that occur on

or before the date these regulations are published as temporary or final regulations in the **Federal Register** and in consolidated return years beginning on or after January 1, 1995.

(2) *Prior law.* For group structure changes that occur on or before the date these regulations are published as temporary or final regulations in the **Federal Register** and in consolidated return years beginning on or after January 1, 1995, with respect to which the group does not elect to apply the provisions of this section, see § 1.1502-31 as contained in the 26 CFR part 1 edition revised as of April 1, 2003. For group structure changes that occur in consolidated return years beginning before January 1, 1995, see § 1.1502-31T as contained in the 26 CFR part 1 edition revised as of April 1, 1994.

Robert E. Wenzel,

Deputy Commissioner for Services and Enforcement.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Internal Revenue Service

26 CFR Part 1

[REG-112039-03]

RIN 1545-BC35

Elimination of Forms of Distribution in Defined Contribution Plans

AGENCY: Internal Revenue Service (IRS), Treasury.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking.

SUMMARY: This document contains proposed regulations that would modify the circumstances under which certain forms of distribution previously available are permitted to be eliminated from qualified defined contribution plans. These proposed regulations affect qualified retirement plan sponsors, administrators, and participants. This document also provides notice of a public hearing on these proposed regulations.

DATES: Written and electronic comments and requests for a public hearing must be received by October 6, 2003.

ADDRESSES: Send submissions to: CC:PA:RU (REG-112039-03), room 5226, Internal Revenue Service, POB 7604, Ben Franklin Station, Washington, DC 20044. Submissions may be hand delivered Monday through Friday between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. to: CC:PA:RU (REG-112039-03), Courier's Desk, Internal Revenue