

Internal Revenue bulletin

Bulletin No. 2003-2
January 13, 2003

HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

These synopses are intended only as aids to the reader in identifying the subject matter covered. They may not be relied upon as authoritative interpretations.

INCOME TAX

Rev. Rul. 2003-2, page 251.

Low-income housing credit; satisfactory bond; "bond factor" amounts for the period January through March 2003. This ruling announces the monthly bond factor amounts to be used by taxpayers who dispose of qualified low-income buildings or interests therein during the period January through March 2003.

Rev. Rul. 2003-3, page 252.

Accrual of income; state tax refunds. This ruling holds that a state or local income or franchise tax refund is includible in the income of a taxpayer using the accrual method of accounting when the taxpayer receives payment or notice that the refund claim has been approved, whichever is earlier. Rev. Ruls. 65-190 and 69-372 revoked. Rev. Proc. 2002-9 modified and amplified.

Rev. Rul. 2003-4, page 253.

Mutual life insurance companies; recomputed differential earnings rate. For purposes of section 809 of the Code, the recomputed differential earnings rate for 2000 and the differential earnings rate for 2001 are set forth for use by mutual life insurance companies.

Rev. Rul. 2003-5, page 254.

Federal rates; adjusted federal rates; adjusted federal long-term rate and the long-term exempt rate. For purposes of sections 382, 1274, 1288, and other sections of the Code, tables set forth the rates for January 2003.

Notice 2003-1, page 257.

Leave-based donation programs. This notice informs taxpayers that Notice 2001-69, 2001-2 C.B. 491, which provided interim guidance on certain leave-based donation programs, will not be extended to payments made on or after January 1, 2003. Notice 2001-69 modified and superseded.

EMPLOYEE PLANS

REG-209500-86;

REG-164464-02, page 262.

Proposed regulations under sections 401 and 411 of the Code provide rules regarding the requirements that accruals or allocations under certain retirement plans not cease or be reduced because of the attainment of any age. In addition to providing generally applicable rules, the proposed regulations would provide special rules for cash balance plans, and would provide rules for the application of certain nondiscrimination requirements to cash balance plans. A public hearing is scheduled for April 10, 2003.

Notice 2003-2, page 257.

Required minimum distributions; section 1.401(a)(9)-6T of the regulations. This notice identifies issues and invites comments under section 1.401(a)(9)-6T of the temporary regulations where the Service and Treasury anticipate issuing regulations that will provide further guidance on the minimum distribution requirements of section 401(a)(9) of the Code.

Notice 2003-3, page 258.

This notice provides additional guidance on the methods of reporting required minimum distributions under section 408 of the Code. Notice 2002-27 clarified.

(Continued on the next page)

Actions Relating to Court Decisions is on the page following the Introduction.
Finding List begins on page ii.



Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service

Rev. Proc. 2003-10, page 259.

Minimum distributions; regulations; delayed amendment date for defined benefit plans. This procedure postpones until the end of the EGTRRA remedial amendment period the time by which qualified defined benefit plans must be amended to comply with final and temporary regulations under section 401(a)(9) of the Code, relating to required minimum distributions. Rev. Proc. 2002-29 modified.

Announcement 2003-1, page 281.

Mandatory technical advice cases; proposed cash balance regulations; age discrimination. This announcement states that the Service will not resolve pending mandatory technical advice cases involving cash balance conversion plans until regulations that address age discrimination issues are finalized.

The IRS Mission

Provide America's taxpayers top quality service by helping them understand and meet their tax responsibilities and by applying the tax law with integrity and fairness to all.

Introduction

The Internal Revenue Bulletin is the authoritative instrument of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for announcing official rulings and procedures of the Internal Revenue Service and for publishing Treasury Decisions, Executive Orders, Tax Conventions, legislation, court decisions, and other items of general interest. It is published weekly and may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents on a subscription basis. Bulletin contents are consolidated semiannually into Cumulative Bulletins, which are sold on a single-copy basis.

It is the policy of the Service to publish in the Bulletin all substantive rulings necessary to promote a uniform application of the tax laws, including all rulings that supersede, revoke, modify, or amend any of those previously published in the Bulletin. All published rulings apply retroactively unless otherwise indicated. Procedures relating solely to matters of internal management are not published; however, statements of internal practices and procedures that affect the rights and duties of taxpayers are published.

Revenue rulings represent the conclusions of the Service on the application of the law to the pivotal facts stated in the revenue ruling. In those based on positions taken in rulings to taxpayers or technical advice to Service field offices, identifying details and information of a confidential nature are deleted to prevent unwarranted invasions of privacy and to comply with statutory requirements.

Rulings and procedures reported in the Bulletin do not have the force and effect of Treasury Department Regulations, but they may be used as precedents. Unpublished rulings will not be relied on, used, or cited as precedents by Service personnel in the disposition of other cases. In applying published rulings and procedures, the effect of subsequent legislation, regulations, court

decisions, rulings, and procedures must be considered, and Service personnel and others concerned are cautioned against reaching the same conclusions in other cases unless the facts and circumstances are substantially the same.

The Bulletin is divided into four parts as follows:

Part I. — 1986 Code.

This part includes rulings and decisions based on provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

Part II.—Treaties and Tax Legislation.

This part is divided into two subparts as follows: Subpart A, Tax Conventions and Other Related Items, and Subpart B, Legislation and Related Committee Reports.

Part III.—Administrative, Procedural, and Miscellaneous.

To the extent practicable, pertinent cross references to these subjects are contained in the other Parts and Subparts. Also included in this part are Bank Secrecy Act Administrative Rulings. Bank Secrecy Act Administrative Rulings are issued by the Department of the Treasury's Office of the Assistant Secretary (Enforcement).

Part IV.—Items of General Interest.

This part includes notices of proposed rulemakings, disbarment and suspension lists, and announcements.

The first Bulletin for each month includes a cumulative index for the matters published during the preceding months. These monthly indexes are cumulated on a semiannual basis, and are published in the first Bulletin of the succeeding semiannual period, respectively.

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Actions Relating to Decisions of the Tax Court

It is the policy of the Internal Revenue Service to announce at an early date whether it will follow the holdings in certain cases. An Action on Decision is the document making such an announcement. An Action on Decision will be issued at the discretion of the Service only on unappealed issues decided adverse to the government. Generally, an Action on Decision is issued where its guidance would be helpful to Service personnel working with the same or similar issues. Unlike a Treasury Regulation or a Revenue Ruling, an Action on Decision is not an affirmative statement of Service position. It is not intended to serve as public guidance and may not be cited as precedent.

Actions on Decisions shall be relied upon within the Service only as conclusions applying the law to the facts in the particular case at the time the Action on Decision was issued. Caution should be exercised in extending the recommendation of the Action on Decision to similar cases where the facts are different. Moreover, the recommendation in the Action on Decision may be superseded by new legislation, regulations, rulings, cases, or Actions on Decisions.

Prior to 1991, the Service published acquiescence or nonacquiescence only in certain regular Tax Court opinions. The Service has expanded its acquiescence program to include other civil tax cases where guidance is determined to be helpful. Accordingly, the Service now may acquiesce or nonacquiesce in the holdings of memorandum Tax Court opinions, as well as those of the United States District Courts, Claims Court, and Circuit Courts of Appeal. Regardless of the court deciding the case, the recommendation of any Action on Decision will be published in the Internal Revenue Bulletin.

The recommendation in every Action on Decision will be summarized as acquiescence, acquiescence in result only, or nonacquiescence. Both “acquiescence” and “acquiescence in result only” mean that the Service accepts the holding of the court in a case and that the Service will follow it in disposing of cases with the same controlling facts. However, “acquiescence” indicates neither approval nor disapproval of the reasons assigned by the court for its conclusions; whereas, “acquiescence in result only” indicates disagreement or concern with some or all of those reasons.

“Nonacquiescence” signifies that, although no further review was sought, the Service does not agree with the holding of the court and, generally, will not follow the decision in disposing of cases involving other taxpayers. In reference to an opinion of a circuit court of appeals, a “nonacquiescence” indicates that the Service will not follow the holding on a nationwide basis. However, the Service will recognize the precedential impact of the opinion on cases arising within the venue of the deciding circuit.

The Actions on Decisions published in the weekly Internal Revenue Bulletin are consolidated semiannually and appear in the first Bulletin for July and the Cumulative Bulletin for the first half of the year. A semiannual consolidation also appears in the first Bulletin for the following January and in the Cumulative Bulletin for the last half of the year.

The Commissioner ACQUIESCES in the following decision:

Doyle, Dane, Bernbach, Inc. v. Commissioner,¹

79 T.C. 101 (1982)

T.C. Dkt. No. 14077-78

¹Acquiescence and withdrawal of the action on decision approved on June 27, 1988, relating to whether an accrual method taxpayer must include in its gross income for 1975 amounts representing claimed refunds of New York State franchise taxes and New York City general corporate taxes paid for 1972 which became refundable by virtue of a net operating loss incurred in 1975 and carried back to 1972.

Part I. Rulings and Decisions Under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986

Section 42.— Low Income Housing Credit

The adjusted applicable federal short-term, mid-term, and long-term rates are set forth for the month of January 2003. See Rev. Rul. 2003-5, page 254.

Low-income housing credit; satisfactory bond; "bond factor" amounts for the period January through March 2003.

This ruling announces the monthly bond factor amounts to be used by taxpayers who dispose of qualified low-income buildings or interests therein during the period January through March 2003.

Rev. Rul. 2003-2

In Rev. Rul. 90-60, 1990-2 C.B. 3, the Internal Revenue Service provided guidance to taxpayers concerning the general methodology used by the Treasury Department in computing the bond factor amounts used in calculating the amount of bond considered satisfactory by the Secretary under § 42(j)(6) of the Internal Revenue Code. It further announced that the Secretary would publish in the Internal Revenue Bulletin a table of bond factor amounts for dispositions occurring during each calendar month.

Rev. Proc. 99-11, 1999-1 C.B. 275, established a collateral program as an alter-

native to providing a surety bond for taxpayers to avoid or defer recapture of the low-income housing tax credits under § 42(j)(6). Under this program, taxpayers may establish a Treasury Direct Account and pledge certain United States Treasury securities to the Internal Revenue Service as security.

This revenue ruling provides in Table 1 the bond factor amounts for calculating the amount of bond considered satisfactory under § 42(j)(6) or the amount of United States Treasury securities to pledge in a Treasury Direct Account under Rev. Proc. 99-11 for dispositions of qualified low-income buildings or interests therein during the period January through March 2003.

Table 1 Rev. Rul. 2003-2 Monthly Bond Factor Amounts for Dispositions Expressed As a Percentage of Total Credits											
	Calendar Year Building Placed in Service or, if Section 42(f)(1) Election Was Made, the Succeeding Calendar Year										
Month of Disposition	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Jan '03	17.21	31.84	44.34	55.05	64.12	64.48	65.00	65.64	66.37	67.26	68.18
Feb '03	17.21	31.84	44.34	55.05	64.12	64.31	64.83	65.47	66.20	67.09	68.01
Mar '03	17.21	31.84	44.34	55.05	64.12	64.15	64.67	65.31	66.03	66.92	67.84

Table 1 (cont'd) Rev. Rul. 2003-2 Monthly Bond Factor Amounts for Dispositions Expressed As a Percentage of Total Credits				
	Calendar Year Building Placed in Service or, if Section 42(f)(1) Election Was Made, the Succeeding Calendar Year			
Month of Disposition	2000	2001	2002	2003
Jan '03	69.16	70.58	72.28	72.55
Feb '03	68.98	70.39	72.05	72.55
Mar '03	68.82	70.21	71.84	72.55

For a list of bond factor amounts applicable to dispositions occurring during other

calendar years, see: Rev. Rul. 98-3, 1998-1 C.B. 248; Rev. Rul. 2001-2, 2001-1 C.B.

255; Rev. Rul. 2001-53, 2001-2 C.B. 488; and Rev. Rul. 2002-72, 2002-44 I.R.B. 759.

DRAFTING INFORMATION

The principal author of this revenue ruling is Gregory N. Doran of the Office of Associate Chief Counsel (Passthroughs and Special Industries). For further information regarding this revenue ruling, contact Mr. Doran at (202) 622-3040 (not a toll-free call).

Section 280G.—Golden Parachute Payments

Federal short-term, mid-term, and long-term rates are set forth for the month of January 2003. See Rev. Rul. 2003-5, page 254.

Section 382.—Limitation on Net Operating Loss Carryforwards and Certain Built-In Losses Following Ownership Change

The adjusted applicable federal long-term rate is set forth for the month of January 2003. See Rev. Rul. 2003-5, page 254.

Section 401.—Qualified Pension, Profit-Sharing, and Stock Bonus Plans

26 CFR 1.401(a)(9)-1: Minimum distribution requirement in general.

A revenue procedure delays the amendment date for defined benefit pension plans for certain minimum distribution regulations. See Rev. Proc. 2003-10, page 259.

Section 412.—Minimum Funding Standards

The adjusted applicable federal short-term, mid-term, and long-term rates are set forth for the month of January 2003. See Rev. Rul. 2003-5, page 254.

Section 451.—General Rule for Taxable Year of Inclusion

26 CFR 1.451-1: General rule for taxable year of inclusion.

Accrual of income; state tax refunds. This ruling holds that a state or local income or franchise tax refund is includible in the income of a taxpayer using the accrual method of accounting when the taxpayer receives payment or notice that the

refund claim has been approved, whichever is earlier. Rev. Ruls. 65-190 and 69-372 revoked. Rev. Proc. 2002-9 modified and amplified.

Rev. Rul. 2003-3

ISSUE

When is a state or local income or franchise tax refund includible in the income of a taxpayer using the accrual method of accounting under § 451 of the Internal Revenue Code?

FACTS

Taxpayer *N* is a corporation doing business in the State of New York. *N* uses an accrual method of accounting and a calendar taxable year. New York permits a net operating loss deduction for state corporate franchise tax purposes. N.Y. Tax Law § 208(9)(f) (McKinney 1998). In order to obtain a refund of New York corporate franchise taxes arising out of a net operating loss carryback, a taxpayer must file a claim with the New York State Department of Taxation and Finance (N.Y. Department). N.Y. Tax Law § 1087(d) (McKinney 1998). The N.Y. Department has the right to examine any refund claim before determining whether to allow the claim and the refund amount. *N* incurs a net operating loss for federal income tax purposes in tax year 2001. In 2002, *N* files a Form 1139 to carry back the net operating loss for federal tax purposes. Based on the federal tax net operating loss carryback, *N* files a claim for refund of New York corporate franchise taxes with the N.Y. Department in 2002. In 2003, *N* receives notice that the N.Y. Department has approved *N*'s refund claim.

LAW AND ANALYSIS

Section 451(a) provides that an item of income shall be included in gross income for the taxable year it is received by the taxpayer, unless, under the method of accounting used in computing taxable income, the amount is to be properly accounted for as of a different period.

Section 1.451-1(a) of the Income Tax Regulations provides, in part, that under an accrual method of accounting, income is includible in gross income when all the events have occurred that fix the right to receive the income and the amount thereof can be determined with reasonable accuracy.

Generally, if a requirement that documentation be submitted is ministerial, the requirement does not affect the determination of whether all events that fix the right to receive income or that establish the fact of liability have occurred. See *United States v. General Dynamics Corp.*, 481 U.S. 239 (1987); *United States v. Hughes Properties*, 476 U.S. 593 (1986); *Continental Tie & Lumber Co. v. United States*, 286 U.S. 290 (1932); *Anderson v. United States*, 269 U.S. 422 (1926).

Rev. Rul. 65-190, 1965-2 C.B. 150, holds that a refund of New York State corporate franchise taxes resulting from a net operating loss carryback is accruable in the taxable year of the loss giving rise to the refund, rather than in a later year when the state authorities approve the refund claim, because the approval process is deemed to be ministerial.

Rev. Rul. 69-372, 1969-2 C.B. 104, follows Rev. Rul. 65-190 in concluding that a taxpayer must accrue Colorado State income tax refunds resulting from net operating loss carrybacks in income in the year of the loss giving rise to the refund.

In *Doyle, Dane, Bernbach, Inc. v. Commissioner*, 79 T.C. 101 (1982), *nonacq.*, 1988-2 C.B. 1, the taxpayer sought a refund of its New York City corporate tax and New York State franchise tax resulting from net operating loss carrybacks. The court noted that the New York State and New York City tax authorities had the right to examine and deny all or part of a taxpayer's refund claim. Therefore, the refund was not included in the taxpayer's federal gross income until the state or local tax authorities determined that the taxpayer had a right to receive the refund.

In *Yapp Corp. v. Commissioner*, T.C. Memo. 1992-348, the taxpayer sought a refund of Illinois income and replacement taxes based on net operating loss carrybacks. Pointing out the factual similarities to *Doyle*, the court noted that the state actively examined refund claims and held that the refund was accruable in the tax year the state tax department determined that the taxpayer was entitled to a refund.

The Service has reconsidered the position taken in Rev. Rul. 65-190 and Rev. Rul. 69-372 and has concluded that approval by state authorities of state income and franchise tax refund claims is not ministerial but involves substantive review. Accordingly, *N* accrues the refund of its New

York State corporate franchise taxes attributable to a 2001 net operating loss carry-back in 2003, the year *N* receives notice that the N.Y. Department has approved the refund claim.

HOLDING

A state or local income or franchise tax refund is includible in the income of a taxpayer using the accrual method of accounting when the taxpayer receives payment or notice that the refund claim has been approved, whichever is earlier.

AUTOMATIC CHANGE IN METHOD OF ACCOUNTING

Any change in the timing of a taxpayer's inclusion in income of state or local income taxes or franchise tax refunds to conform with this revenue ruling is a change in method of accounting to which the provisions of §§ 446 and 481 and the regulations thereunder apply. Therefore, a taxpayer that does not accrue state or local income or franchise tax refunds in the year the taxpayer receives payment or notification of approval of the refund claim (whichever is earlier), but wants to use this method of accounting for taxable years ending on or after December 11, 2002, must file a Form 3115.

A taxpayer must file this Form 3115 in accordance with the automatic change in method of accounting provisions of Rev. Proc. 2002-9, 2002-3 I.R.B. 327 (or successor), as modified by Rev. Proc. 2002-19, 2002-13 I.R.B. 696, with the following additional modifications: (1) the scope limitations in section 4.02 of Rev. Proc. 2002-9 do not apply to a taxpayer that wants to make the change for its first taxable year ending on or after December 11, 2002, provided the taxpayer's method of accruing state or local income or franchise tax refunds is not an issue under consideration for taxable years under examination, within the meaning of section 3.09 of Rev. Proc. 2002-9, at the time the Form 3115 is filed with the national office; and (2) when filing the Form 3115, a taxpayer must complete all applicable parts of the form and, in lieu of the label required by section 6.02(4) of Rev. Proc. 2002-9, must write "Filed under Rev. Rul. 2003-3" at the top of the form.

EFFECT ON OTHER DOCUMENTS

Rev. Rul. 65-190 and Rev. Rul. 69-372 are revoked. Rev. Proc. 2002-9 is modified and amplified to include this automatic change in section 5A of the APPENDIX. The non-acquiescence in *Doyle, Dane, Bernbach, Inc. v. Commissioner, non-acq.*, 1988-2 C.B. 1, is withdrawn separately elsewhere in this issue of the Internal Revenue Bulletin.

DRAFTING INFORMATION

The principal author of this revenue ruling is Norma Rotunno of the Office of the Associate Chief Counsel (Income Tax & Accounting). For further information regarding this revenue ruling, contact Ms. Rotunno at (202) 622-7900 (not a toll-free call).

Section 467.—Certain Payments for the Use of Property or Services

The adjusted applicable federal short-term, mid-term, and long-term rates are set forth for the month of January 2003. See Rev. Rul. 2003-5, page 254.

Section 468.—Special Rules for Mining and Solid Waste Reclamation and Closing Costs

The adjusted applicable federal short-term, mid-term, and long-term rates are set forth for the month of January 2003. See Rev. Rul. 2003-5, page 254.

Section 482.—Allocation of Income and Deductions Among Taxpayers

Federal short-term, mid-term, and long-term rates are set forth for the month of January 2003. See Rev. Rul. 2003-5, page 254.

Section 483.—Interest on Certain Deferred Payments

The adjusted applicable federal short-term, mid-term, and long-term rates are set forth for the month of January 2003. See Rev. Rul. 2003-5, page 254.

Section 642.—Special Rules for Credits and Deductions

Federal short-term, mid-term, and long-term rates are set forth for the month of January 2003. See Rev. Rul. 2003-5, page 254.

Section 807.—Rules for Certain Reserves

The adjusted applicable federal short-term, mid-term, and long-term rates are set forth for the month of January 2003. See Rev. Rul. 2003-5, page 254.

Section 809.—Reduction in Certain Deductions of Mutual Life Insurance Companies

26 CFR 1.809-9: Computation of the differential earnings rate and the recomputed differential earnings rate.

Mutual life insurance companies; recomputed differential earnings rate. The recomputed differential earnings rate for 2000 and the differential earnings rate for 2001 are set forth for purposes of section 809 of the Code for use by mutual life insurance companies.

Rev. Rul. 2003-4

This revenue ruling contains the differential earnings rate for 2001 and the recomputed differential earnings rate for 2000. Under § 809 of the Internal Revenue Code, mutual life insurance companies use this rate in computing their federal income tax liability for tax years beginning in 2001. Notice 2002-19, 2002-10 I.R.B. 619, provided that the tentative differential earnings rate (DER) for 2001 and recomputed differential earnings rate (RDER) for 2000 are zero. Subsequently, the Job Creation and Worker Assistance Act of 2002, Pub. L. No. 107-147, § 611, amended section 809 of the Code by adding new paragraph (j). As amended, section 809(j) provides that the DER shall be treated as zero for purposes of computing both the differential earnings amount and the recomputed differential earnings amount for a mutual life insurance company's taxable year beginning in 2001, 2002, or 2003. See Notice 2002-33, 2002-21 I.R.B. 989. Accordingly, for purposes of § 809, the differential earnings rate for 2001 and the recomputed differential earnings rate for 2000 are as follows:

Differential Earnings Rate for 2001.....	0
Recomputed Differential Earnings Rate for 2000.....	0

DRAFTING INFORMATION

The principal author of this revenue ruling is Katherine A. Hossofsky of the Office of the Associate Chief Counsel (Financial Institutions & Products). For further information regarding this revenue ruling, contact Ms. Hossofsky at 202-622-3477 (not a toll-free call).

Section 846.—Discounted Unpaid Losses Defined

The adjusted applicable federal short-term, mid-term, and long-term rates are set forth for the month of January 2003. See Rev. Rul. 2003-5, on this page.

Section 1274.—Determination of Issue Price in the Case of Certain Debt Instruments Issued for Property

(Also Sections 42, 280G, 382, 412, 467, 468, 482, 483, 642, 807, 846, 1288, 7520, 7872.)

Federal rates; adjusted federal rates; adjusted federal long-term rate and the long-term exempt rate. For purposes of sections 382, 1274, 1288, and other sections of the Code, tables set forth the rates for January 2003.

Rev. Rul. 2003-5

This revenue ruling provides various prescribed rates for federal income tax purposes for January 2003 (the current month). Table 1 contains the short-term, mid-term, and long-term applicable federal rates (AFR) for the current month for purposes of section 1274(d) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Table 2 contains the short-term, mid-term, and long-term adjusted applicable federal rates (adjusted AFR) for the current month for purposes of section 1288(b). Table 3 sets forth the adjusted federal long-term rate and the long-term tax-exempt rate described in section 382(f). Table 4 contains the appropriate percentages for determining the low-income housing credit described in section 42(b)(2) for buildings placed in service during the current month. Table 5 contains the federal rate for determining the present value of annuity, an interest for life or for a term of years, or a remainder or a reversionary interest for purposes of section 7520. Finally, Table 6 contains the deemed rate of return for transfers made during calendar year 2003 to pooled income funds described in § 642(c)(5) that have been in existence for less than 3 taxable years immediately preceding the taxable year in which the transfer was made.

REV. RUL. 2003-5 TABLE 1

Applicable Federal Rates (AFR) for January 2003

Period for Compounding

	<i>Annual</i>	<i>Semiannual</i>	<i>Quarterly</i>	<i>Monthly</i>
<i>Short-Term</i>				
AFR	1.81%	1.80%	1.80%	1.79%
110% AFR	1.99%	1.98%	1.98%	1.97%
120% AFR	2.17%	2.16%	2.15%	2.15%
130% AFR	2.35%	2.34%	2.33%	2.33%
<i>Mid-Term</i>				
AFR	3.43%	3.40%	3.39%	3.38%
110% AFR	3.77%	3.74%	3.72%	3.71%
120% AFR	4.12%	4.08%	4.06%	4.05%
130% AFR	4.47%	4.42%	4.40%	4.38%
150% AFR	5.17%	5.10%	5.07%	5.05%
175% AFR	6.04%	5.95%	5.91%	5.88%
<i>Long-Term</i>				
AFR	4.90%	4.84%	4.81%	4.79%
110% AFR	5.39%	5.32%	5.29%	5.26%
120% AFR	5.89%	5.81%	5.77%	5.74%
130% AFR	6.39%	6.29%	6.24%	6.21%

REV. RUL. 2003-5 TABLE 2

Adjusted AFR for January 2003

Period for Compounding

	<i>Annual</i>	<i>Semiannual</i>	<i>Quarterly</i>	<i>Monthly</i>
Short-term adjusted AFR	1.69%	1.68%	1.68%	1.67%
Mid-term adjusted AFR	3.07%	3.05%	3.04%	3.03%
<i>Long-term adjusted AFR</i>	4.61%	4.56%	4.53%	4.52%

REV. RUL. 2003-5 TABLE 3

Rates Under Section 382 for January 2003

Adjusted federal long-term rate for the current month	4.61%
Long-term tax-exempt rate for ownership changes during the current month (the highest of the adjusted federal long-term rates for the current month and the prior two months.)	4.65%

REV. RUL. 2003-5 TABLE 4

Appropriate Percentages Under Section 42(b)(2) for January 2003

Appropriate percentage for the 70% present value low-income housing credit	7.97%
Appropriate percentage for the 30% present value low-income housing credit	3.41%

REV. RUL. 2003-5 TABLE 5

Rate Under Section 7520 for January 2003

Applicable federal rate for determining the present value of an annuity, an interest for life or a term of years, or a remainder or reversionary interest	4.2%
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REV. RUL. 2003-5 TABLE 6

Deemed Rate for Transfers to New Pooled Income Funds During 2003

Deemed rate of return for transfers during 2003 to pooled income funds that have been in existence for less than 3 taxable years	6.6%
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Section 1288.—Treatment of Original Issue Discounts on Tax-Exempt Obligations

The adjusted applicable federal short-term, mid-term, and long-term rates are set forth for the month of January 2003. See Rev. Rul. 2003–5, page 254.

Section 7520.—Valuation Tables

The adjusted applicable federal short-term, mid-term, and long-term rates are set forth for the month of January 2003. See Rev. Rul. 2003–5, page 254.

Section 7872.—Treatment of Loans With Below-Market Interest Rates

The adjusted applicable federal short-term, mid-term, and long-term rates are set forth for the month of January 2003. See Rev. Rul. 2003–5, page 254.

Part III. Administrative, Procedural, and Miscellaneous

Treatment of Certain Amounts Paid to Section 170(c) Organizations Under Employer Leave-Based Donation Programs

Notice 2003-1

This notice informs taxpayers that Notice 2001-69, 2001-2 C.B. 491, will not be extended to payments made on or after January 1, 2003.

Notice 2001-69 provides interim guidance regarding the tax treatment of an employer's payment to an organization described in § 170(c) of the Internal Revenue Code, in exchange for vacation, sick, or personal leave that the employee elects to forgo ("leave-based donation payments"). Notice 2001-69 provides that, for leave-based donation payments an employer makes to a § 170(c) organization before January 1, 2003, the Service will not raise certain issues regarding the treatment of the payments as gross income or wages to employees, or the treatment of the deduction of the payments by employers.

Notice 2001-69 also requested comments on whether the regulations under § 61 should be modified to except certain leave-based donation programs from the assignment of income doctrine. The Service and Treasury Department have reviewed the comments received and determined not to amend the regulations under § 61.

EFFECT ON OTHER DOCUMENTS

Notice 2001-69 is modified and superseded.

DRAFTING INFORMATION

The principal author of this notice is Sheldon A. Iskow of the Office of the Associate Chief Counsel (Income Tax and Accounting). For further information regarding this notice, please contact Mr. Iskow at (202) 622-4920 (not a toll-free call).

Required Minimum Distributions for Defined Benefit Plans and Annuity Contracts

Notice 2003-2

PURPOSE

The Internal Revenue Service and Treasury Department intend to issue regulations that will provide further guidance on the minimum distribution requirements of § 401(a)(9) of the Internal Revenue Code for defined benefit plans and annuity contracts. In particular, it is anticipated that the regulations will contain a transition rule permitting plans to satisfy certain requirements set forth in proposed regulations under § 401(a)(9) issued prior to 2002 in lieu of complying with the requirements in A-1 of § 1.401(a)(9)-6T of the Temporary Income Tax Regulations. Further, it is anticipated that the regulations will contain a transition rule permitting the entire interest under an annuity contract to be determined without taking into account the value of certain benefits that would be required to be taken into account under A-12 of § 1.401(a)(9)-6T. Finally, it is anticipated that the regulations will provide that governmental plans must comply with the regulations as of a special effective date described below and will provide transitional relief for the period before the special effective date. The Service and Treasury invite comments on these issues before regulations are issued.

BACKGROUND

Section 401(a)(9) provides rules for required minimum distributions from retirement plans qualified under §§ 401(a) and 403(a). These rules are incorporated by reference in § 408(a)(6) and (b)(3) for distributions from individual retirement arrangements ("IRAs") (including Roth IRAs with respect to distributions paid following the death of the Roth IRA owner), § 403(b)(10) for distributions from § 403(b) annuity contracts, and § 457(d) for distributions from eligible deferred compensation plans.

Final and temporary regulations relating to required minimum distributions under Code § 401(a)(9) (§§ 1.401(a)(9)-1

through 1.401(a)(9)-5, § 1.401(a)(9)-6T, and §§ 1.401(a)(9)-7 through 1.401(a)(9)-9) were issued on April 17, 2002 (T.D. 8987, 2002-19 I.R.B. 852 [67 FR 18987]). A-2 of § 1.401(a)(9)-1 provides that the final and temporary regulations (including § 1.401(a)(9)-6T) apply for determining required minimum distributions for calendar years beginning on or after January 1, 2003. The preamble to those regulations provides that, for determining required minimum distributions for calendar year 2002, taxpayers may rely on the final and temporary regulations, the 2001 proposed regulations, or the 1987 proposed regulations. (The 1987 proposed regulations were published in the **Federal Register** on July 27, 1987 (EE-113-82, 1987-2 C.B. 881 [52 FR 28070]) and the 2001 proposed regulations were published in the **Federal Register** on January 17, 2001 (REG-130477-00; REG-130481-00, 2001-1 C.B. 865 [66 FR 3928]).) Notice 2002-27, 2002-18 I.R.B. 814, sets forth reporting requirements with respect to required minimum distributions from IRAs.

Section 1.401(a)(9)-6T was issued as a temporary and proposed regulation in order to allow taxpayers to comment on changes made to the rules applicable to defined benefit plans and annuity contracts. The Service received numerous comments relating to the new restrictions on variable annuity payments, and certain other increasing annuity payments, set forth in A-1 of § 1.401(a)(9)-6T. Commentators also requested additional guidance in applying the rule in A-12 of § 1.401(a)(9)-6T that requires the entire interest under an annuity contract to include the actuarial value of other benefits (such as minimum survivor benefits) provided under the contract and that the rule requiring the inclusion of these values (including inclusion in the required reporting to the IRA holder under Notice 2002-27) be delayed until the guidance is provided. Finally, commentators requested that special consideration be provided to governmental plans.

ANTICIPATED REGULATORY PROVISIONS

In order to allow further time for the Service and Treasury to fully consider the issues raised in comments with respect to the new restrictions on variable annuity pay-

ments, and certain other increasing annuity payments, set forth in A-1 of § 1.401(a)(9)-6T, and to prevent employers from being required to make changes to their plans until this additional consideration is completed, it is expected that future regulations will provide a transition rule for annuity payments. This transition rule is expected to apply at least through the end of the calendar year final regulations are published and is expected to provide that distributions paid under a defined benefit plan or annuity contract (including an annuity described in § 408(b) or § 403(b)) that satisfy the requirements of A-1 of § 1.401(a)(9)-6 of the 2001 proposed regulations or F-3 and F-3A of § 1.401(a)(9)-1 of the 1987 proposed regulations, will be deemed to satisfy the requirements of A-1 of § 1.401(a)(9)-6T.

In addition, to allow further time for the Service and Treasury to fully consider the issues raised in comments with respect to the rule in A-12 of § 1.401(a)(9)-6T that requires the entire interest under an annuity contract to include the actuarial value of other benefits (such as minimum survivor benefits) provided under the contract and to prevent employers from being required to make changes to their plans until this additional consideration is completed, it is expected that future regulations will provide a transition rule for the determination of the value of annuity contracts. This transition rule is expected to apply at least through the end of the calendar year final regulations are published and is expected to provide that, for purposes of A-12 of § 1.401(a)(9)-6T, the entire interest under an annuity contract (including an annuity described in § 408(b) or § 403(b)) is permitted to be determined as the dollar amount credited to the employee or beneficiary under the annuity contract without regard to the actuarial value of any other benefits (such as minimum survivor benefits) that will be provided under the contract.

Finally, in order to allow further time for the Service and Treasury to fully consider the issues raised in comments with respect to whether and to what extent special consideration should be provided to governmental plans, it is expected that future regulations will provide a special effective date for governmental plans for § 1.401(a)(9)-6T (or any regulation that supersedes or replaces § 1.401(a)(9)-6T). The

special effective date is not expected to be earlier than the first calendar year beginning after the later of (1) the calendar year in which the final regulations are published or (2) 90 days after the opening of the first legislative session, beginning on or after the date the final regulations are published, of the governing body with authority to amend the plan, if that body does not meet continuously. For purposes of this paragraph, the governing body with authority to amend the plan is the legislature, board, commission, council, or other governing body with authority to amend the plan. In addition, it is expected that the future regulations will provide a transitional rule for the period before the special effective date that will permit a governmental plan to rely on a reasonable good faith interpretation of § 401(a)(9) as it applies to defined benefit plans and annuity contracts. Compliance with § 1.401(a)(9)-6T, the 2001 proposed regulations, or the 1987 proposed regulations, as they relate to defined benefit plans and annuity contracts, will be deemed to meet this reasonable good faith standard.

RELiance

The IRS and Treasury anticipate issuing the regulations described in this notice in 2003. In the meantime, taxpayers may rely on the transition rules described in this notice. Except as described above, taxpayers are required to comply with the final and temporary regulations (including § 1.401(a)(9)-6T) for purposes of determining required minimum distributions for calendar years beginning on or after January 1, 2003.

For purposes of determining the amount of the required minimum distribution with respect to an IRA for purposes of reporting to the IRA owner under Notice 2002-27, trustees may rely on the transition rule described above for A-12 of § 1.401(a)(9)-6T. Thus, in the case of an annuity contract under an IRA from which annuity payments have not commenced on an irrevocable basis (except for acceleration), the IRA trustee may determine the entire interest under the annuity contract as the dollar amount credited to the employee or beneficiary under the annuity contract without regard to the actuarial value of any other benefits (such as minimum survivor benefits) that will be provided under the contract. The relief provided in this paragraph

will continue to be available at least through the end of the calendar year in which final regulations regarding required minimum distributions under a defined benefit plan or annuity contract are issued. Otherwise, the reporting requirements set forth in Notice 2002-27 continue to apply.

COMMENTS REQUESTED

The Service and Treasury invite comments on the issues identified in this notice. Comments should be submitted by March 1, 2003, in writing, and should reference Notice 2003-2.

Comments may be submitted to CC:ITA:RU (Notice 2003-2), room 5226, Internal Revenue Service, POB 7604 Ben Franklin Station, Washington, DC 20044. Comments may be hand delivered between the hours of 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. CC:ITA:RU (Notice 2003-2), Courier's Desk, Internal Revenue Building, 1111 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. Alternatively, comments may be submitted via the Internet at Notice.Comments@irs.counsel.treas.gov. All comments will be available for public inspection and copying.

DRAFTING INFORMATION

The principal authors of this notice are Roger Kuehnle of Employee Plans (Tax Exempt and Government Entities Division) and Cathy Vohs of the Office of the Division Counsel/Associate Chief Counsel (Tax Exempt and Government Entities). For further information regarding this notice, please contact the Employee Plans taxpayer assistance telephone service (between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 6:30 p.m. Eastern Time, Monday through Friday) at 1-877-829-5500 (a toll-free number). Mr. Kuehnle may be reached at 202-283-9888 (not a toll-free number). Ms. Vohs may be reached at 202-622-6090 (not a toll-free number).

Reporting Required Minimum Distributions From IRAs Notice 2003-3

PURPOSE

This notice clarifies Notice 2002-27, 2002-18 I.R.B. 814, which provides guidance on the reports that trustees are required to make regarding minimum

distributions from individual retirement accounts and annuities (“IRAs”). Specifically, this notice provides that a trustee can satisfy the requirement to provide statements regarding required minimum distributions to the owners of the IRAs for which it is the trustee by using one of the two alternatives provided in Notice 2002–27 for some IRA owners and the other alternative for other IRA owners. Further, this notice provides guidance on how these statements can be transmitted electronically.

BACKGROUND AND GENERAL INFORMATION

Section 408(i) of the Internal Revenue Code provides that the trustee of an IRA shall make such reports regarding the IRA to the Secretary and to the IRA owner as the Secretary may require. Form 5498, *IRA Contribution Information*, is a form used to satisfy part of this reporting requirement.

Section 1.408–8, A–10, of the Income Tax Regulations provides that the trustee of an IRA must report information regarding required minimum distributions (“RMDs”) from that IRA in accordance with rules prescribed by the Commissioner. Pursuant to this delegation of authority, the Service issued Notice 2002–27. Notice 2002–27 provides that, if a minimum distribution is required with respect to an IRA for a calendar year after 2002, and the IRA owner is alive at the beginning of the year, the trustee that held the IRA as of December 31 of the prior year must provide a statement to the IRA owner by January 31 of the calendar year regarding the RMD in accordance with either of two alternatives. Under *Alternative one*, the trustee must furnish the IRA owner a statement indicating the RMD amount for the IRA and the date by which such amount must be distributed. Under *Alternative two*, the trustee must furnish the IRA owner a statement showing that an RMD is required for the calendar year and the date by which the RMD must be distributed, and including an offer to calculate, upon request, the amount of the RMD. The statement required under either alternative must be provided by January 31 of each calendar year for which an RMD is required (thus, the first statement must be provided to an IRA owner by January 31 of the calendar year he or she attains age 70½).

Notice 2003–2, 2003–2 I.R.B. (January 13, 2003), provides that until further notice, notwithstanding A–12 of § 1.401(a)(9)–6T, in the case of an annuity contract under an IRA from which annuity payments have not commenced on an irrevocable basis (except for acceleration), the IRA trustee may determine the entire interest under the annuity contract as the dollar amount credited to the employee or beneficiary under the annuity contract without regard to the actuarial value of any other benefits (such as minimum survivor benefits) that will be provided under the contract.

Any term used in this notice (such as “trustee”) that is also used in Notice 2002–27 has the meaning given such term in Notice 2002–27.

REQUIRED REPORTING TO THE IRA OWNER

Permitted inconsistent use of alternatives. Notice 2002–27 is clarified to provide that a trustee is permitted to satisfy the requirement in Notice 2002–27 that it provide statements regarding the required minimum distributions to the owners of the IRAs for which it is the trustee by providing statements that satisfy *Alternative one* to some IRA owners and statements that satisfy *Alternative two* to the rest of the IRA owners.

Permitted electronic furnishing of statements. Pursuant to this notice, a trustee is permitted to transmit electronically the statements that it is required, under Notice 2002–27, to provide to IRA owners regarding required minimum distributions if the following requirements are satisfied. For 2003, the electronic transmission must comply with a reasonable and good-faith interpretation of applicable law. For calendar years after 2003, the trustee is permitted to transmit the statements electronically only if the procedures that apply to the electronic transmission of Forms W–2, *Wage and Tax Statement*, are satisfied, including the consent requirement described in regulations under Code § 6051. Use of these procedures is a reasonable, good-faith interpretation of applicable law for 2003.

EFFECT ON OTHER DOCUMENTS

Notice 2002–27 is clarified.

DRAFTING INFORMATION

The principal author of this notice is

Roger Kuehnle of the Employee Plans, Tax Exempt and Government Entities Division. For further information regarding this notice, please contact Employee Plans’ taxpayer assistance telephone service at 1–877–829–5500 (a toll-free number), between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 6:30 p.m. Eastern Time, Monday through Friday. Mr. Kuehnle can be reached at 1–202–283–9888 (not a toll-free number).

26 CFR 601.201: Rulings and determination letters (Also, Part I, §§ 401; 1.401(a)(9)–1.)

Rev. Proc. 2003–10

SECTION 1. PURPOSE

This revenue procedure modifies Rev. Proc. 2002–29, 2002–24 I.R.B. 1176, to postpone until the end of the EGTRRA remedial amendment period the time by which qualified defined benefit plans must be amended to comply with final and temporary regulations under § 401(a)(9) of the Internal Revenue Code, relating to required minimum distributions, which were published in the **Federal Register** on April 17, 2002, T.D. 8987, 2002–19 I.R.B. 852 [67 FR 18987]. The revenue procedure also provides that until further notice determination letters for defined benefit plans will not take into account the requirements of these regulations. These changes are being made in conjunction with Notice 2003–2, page 257, this bulletin.

SECTION 2. BACKGROUND

.01 Section 401(a)(9) provides rules for required minimum distributions from plans qualified under § 401(a) and § 403(a). The rules are incorporated by reference in §§ 408(a)(6) and (b)(3) for distributions from individual retirement accounts (IRAs) (including Roth IRAs with respect to distributions paid following the death of the Roth IRA owner), § 403(b)(10) for distributions from § 403(b) annuity contracts, and § 457(d) for distributions from eligible deferred compensation plans.

.02 The regulations under § 401(a)(9) that were published in the **Federal Register** on April 17, 2002 (the § 401(a)(9) Final and Temporary Regulations) provide guidance on the minimum distribution requirements under § 401(a)(9) for plans qualified under § 401(a) or 403(a) as well

as for § 403(b) annuity contracts, § 408 IRAs, § 408A Roth IRAs, and § 457 eligible deferred compensation plans. See, for example, § 1.408–8. These regulations are final, with the exception of § 1.401(a)(9)–6T, a temporary and proposed regulation on required minimum distributions paid under a defined benefit plan or an annuity contract.

.03 A–2 of § 1.401(a)(9)–1 provides that the § 401(a)(9) Final and Temporary Regulations (including § 1.401(a)(9)–6T) apply for determining required minimum distributions for calendar years beginning on or after January 1, 2003. The preamble to the § 401(a)(9) Final and Temporary Regulations provides that, for determining required minimum distributions for calendar year 2002, taxpayers may rely on the § 401(a)(9) Final and Temporary Regulations, the § 401(a)(9) 2001 Proposed Regulations, or the § 401(a)(9) 1987 Proposed Regulations. (The § 401(a)(9) 1987 Proposed Regulations were published in the **Federal Register** on July 27, 1987 (EE–113–82, 1987–2 C.B. 881 [52 FR 28070]) and the § 401(a)(9) 2001 Proposed Regulations were published in the **Federal Register** on January 17, 2001 (REG–130477–00; REG–130481–00, 2001–1 C.B. 865 [66 FR 3928]).)

.04 Rev. Proc. 2002–29 provides that qualified plans must generally be amended by the last day of the first plan year beginning on or after January 1, 2003, to the extent necessary to comply with the requirements of the § 401(a)(9) Final and Temporary Regulations, and it contains model plan amendments that may be adopted to satisfy this requirement. Rev. Proc. 2002–29 also provides that pre-approved plans (*i.e.*, master and prototype plans and volume submitter specimen plans) must be amended by December 31, 2003, to comply with the § 401(a)(9) Final and Temporary Regulations. Finally, Rev. Proc. 2002–29 provides that determination letter applications filed on or after the first day of the 2003 plan year, and opinion and advisory letter applications filed on or after January 1, 2003, will be reviewed with respect to whether the form of the plan satisfies the requirements of the § 401(a)(9) Final and Temporary Regulations.

.05 Rev. Proc. 2002–10, 2002–4 I.R.B. 401, requires all prototype sponsors with currently approved prototype IRAs, SEPs

and SIMPLE IRA plans to amend these documents and submit applications for opinion letters on the amended documents by December 31, 2002. Among the amendments required are amendments to comply with the § 401(a)(9) Final and Temporary Regulations.

.06 Section 401(b) and the regulations thereunder provide a remedial amendment period during which an amendment to a disqualifying provision may be made retroactively effective, under certain circumstances, to comply with the requirements of § 401(a). Notice 2001–42, 2001–30 I.R.B. 70, provides a remedial amendment period under § 401(b) ending not prior to the last day of the first plan year beginning on or after January 1, 2005, in which any needed retroactive amendment with regard to the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001, Public Law 107–16, (EGTRRA), may be adopted. This remedial amendment period is referred to as the “EGTRRA remedial amendment period.”

.07 Notice 2003–2 states that the Service and the Treasury Department intend to issue regulations that will provide further guidance on the minimum distribution requirements for defined benefit plans and annuity contracts. Notice 2003–2 describes three transition rules that are expected to be provided in the future regulations and that taxpayers may rely on in the meantime. The first transition rule is expected to provide that required minimum distributions under a defined benefit plan or an annuity contract (including an annuity described in § 408(b) or § 403(b)) will be deemed to satisfy the requirements in A–1 of § 1.401(a)(9)–6T, relating to restrictions on increases in annuity payments, if these distributions satisfy certain requirements set forth in proposed regulations under § 401(a)(9) issued prior to 2002. The second transition rule is expected to provide that, for purposes of A–12 of § 1.401(a)(9)–6T, the entire interest under an annuity contract (including an annuity described in § 408(b) or § 403(b)) will be permitted to be determined as the dollar amount credited to the employee or beneficiary under the annuity contract without regard to the actuarial value of any other benefits (such as minimum survivor benefits) that will be provided under the contract. These two transitional rules are expected to apply at least through the end

of the calendar year in which final regulations are published. It is also expected that future regulations will provide a special effective date for governmental plans for compliance with § 401(a)(9) as it applies to defined benefit plans and annuity contracts and a third transition rule for governmental plans for the period before the special effective date that will permit a governmental plan to rely on a reasonable good faith interpretation of § 401(a)(9) as it applies to defined benefit plans and annuity contracts.

SECTION 3. POSTPONEMENT OF TIME FOR AMENDING DEFINED BENEFIT PLANS

.01 The time by which qualified defined benefit plans must be amended to comply with the requirements of the § 401(a)(9) Final and Temporary Regulations is postponed until the end of the EGTRRA remedial amendment period. The requirement to amend pre-approved defined benefit plans by December 31, 2003, is postponed until further notice.

.02 The postponement described in section 3.01 does not apply to the time for amending defined contribution plans, including defined contribution plans described in § 403(a), to comply with the requirements of the § 401(a)(9) Final and Temporary Regulations. Such a postponement is unnecessary because § 1.401(a)(9)–6T applies to a defined contribution plan only if the plan distributes benefits by purchasing an annuity contract. The expected transition rules described in Notice 2003–2 will apply to purchased annuity contracts used to distribute participants’ benefits under defined contribution plans, including defined contribution plans that have been amended to comply with the § 401(a)(9) Final and Temporary Regulations. The postponement described in section 3.01 also does not apply to the time by which IRAs, SEPs and SIMPLE IRA plans must be amended to comply with the requirements of the § 401(a)(9) Final and Temporary Regulations and submitted for new opinion letters. However, the expected transition rules described in Notice 2003–2 will apply to IRAs, SEPs and SIMPLE IRA plans. Thus, for example, the entire interest under an IRA annuity contract described in § 408(b) will be permitted to be determined as the dollar amount credited to the beneficiary under the annuity contract without regard to

the actuarial value of other benefits provided under the contract, even though the IRA has been amended to provide that the entire interest under the contract includes the actuarial value of such other benefits.

.03 Until further notice, determination letters issued for defined benefit plan applications that are submitted on or after the first day of the first plan year beginning on or after January 1, 2003, will consider whether the plan contains the statutory rules of § 401(a)(9) but will not take into account the requirements of the § 401(a)(9) Final and Temporary Regulations. Likewise, opinion and advisory letter applications for defined benefit plans that are submitted on or after January 1, 2003, will consider the § 401(a)(9) statutory requirements but not the § 401(a)(9) Final and Temporary Regulations.

.04 Until the effective date of final regulations regarding required minimum distributions under a defined benefit plan or annuity contract, a nongovernmental plan must satisfy in operation the requirements

of the § 401(a)(9) Final and Temporary Regulations, taking into account the expected transition rules described in Notice 2003-2, irrespective of whether the plan has been amended to comply with the § 401(a)(9) Final and Temporary Regulations (for example, by adoption of the model amendment in Rev. Proc. 2002-29). Until the effective date of such final regulations applicable to governmental plans, a governmental plan may rely on a reasonable good faith interpretation of § 401(a)(9) as it applies to defined benefit plans and annuity contracts, irrespective of whether the plan has been amended to comply with the § 401(a)(9) Final and Temporary Regulations. As provided in Notice 2003-2, compliance with § 1.401(a)(9)-6T, the § 401(a)(9) 2001 Proposed Regulations, or the § 401(a)(9) 1987 Proposed Regulations, as they relate to defined benefit plans and annuity contracts, will be deemed to meet this reasonable good faith standard.

SECTION 4. EFFECT ON OTHER DOCUMENTS

Rev. Proc. 2002-29 is modified.

SECTION 5. EFFECTIVE DATE

This revenue procedure is effective January 13, 2003.

DRAFTING INFORMATION

The principal author of this revenue procedure is James Flannery of Employee Plans, Tax Exempt and Government Entities Division. For further information regarding this revenue procedure, please contact the Employee Plans' taxpayer assistance telephone service at 1-877-829-5500 between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 6:30 p.m. Eastern time, Monday through Friday (a toll-free number). Mr. Flannery may be reached at 1-202-283-9888 (not a toll-free call).

Part IV. Items of General Interest

Notice of Proposed Rulemaking and Notice of Public Hearing

Reductions of Accruals and Allocations Because of the Attainment of Any Age; Application of Nondiscrimination Cross-Testing Rules to Cash Balance Plans

**REG-209500-86,
REG-164464-02**

AGENCY: Internal Revenue Service (IRS), Treasury.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking and notice of public hearing.

SUMMARY: This document contains proposed regulations that would provide rules regarding the requirements that accruals or allocations under certain retirement plans not cease or be reduced because of the attainment of any age. In addition, the proposed regulations would provide rules for the application of certain nondiscrimination rules to cash balance plans. These regulations would affect retirement plan sponsors and administrators, and participants in and beneficiaries of retirement plans. This document also provides notice of a public hearing on these proposed regulations.

DATES: Written comments, requests to speak and outlines of oral comments to be discussed at the public hearing scheduled for April 10, 2003, at 10 a.m., must be received by March 13, 2003.

ADDRESSES: Send submissions to: CC:ITA:RU (REG-209500-86), room 5226, Internal Revenue Service, POB 7604, Ben Franklin Station, Washington, DC 20044. In the alternative, submissions may be hand delivered to: CC:ITA:RU (REG-209500-86), room 5226, Internal Revenue Service, 1111 Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC. Alternatively, taxpayers may submit comments electronically via the Internet by submitting comments directly to the IRS Internet site at: www.irs.gov/regs. The public hearing will be held in room 4718, Internal Revenue

Building, 1111 Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Concerning the regulations, Linda S. F. Marshall, 202-622-6090, or R. Lisa Mojiri-Azad, 202-622-6030; concerning submissions and the hearing, and/or to be placed on the building access list to attend the hearing, Sonya Cruse, 202-622-7180 (not toll-free numbers).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

This document contains proposed amendments to the Income Tax Regulations (26 CFR Part 1) under sections 401 and 411 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (Code). Section 411(b)(1)(H), which was added in subtitle C of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1986 (OBRA '86) (100 Stat. 1874), provides that a defined benefit plan fails to comply with section 411(b) if, under the plan, an employee's benefit accrual is ceased, or the rate of an employee's benefit accrual is reduced, because of the attainment of any age. Under section 411(b)(2)(A), added by subtitle C of OBRA '86, a defined contribution plan fails to comply with section 411(b) unless, under the plan, allocations to the employee's account are not ceased, and the rate at which amounts are allocated to the employee's account is not reduced, because of the attainment of any age.

Section 411(b)(1)(H)(iii) provides that any requirement of continued accrual of benefits after normal retirement age is treated as satisfied to the extent benefits are distributed to the participant or the participant's benefits are actuarially increased to reflect the delay in the distribution of benefits after attainment of normal retirement age. Section 411(a) requires a qualified plan to meet certain vesting requirements. In the case of a participant in a defined benefit plan who works after attaining normal retirement age, these vesting requirements are not satisfied unless the plan provides an actuarial increase after normal retirement age for accrued benefits, distributes benefits while the participant is working after normal retirement age, or suspends benefits as described in section 411(a)(3)(B) (and the regulations of the Department of Labor at 29 CFR 2530.203-3). Section 401(a)(9)

(C)(iii), added to the Code by the Small Business Job Protection Act of 1996 (110 Stat. 1755) (1996), requires that the accrued benefit of any employee who retires after age 70½ be actuarially increased to take into account the period after age 70½ during which the employee is not receiving benefits.

Section 4(i) of the Age Discrimination in Employment Act (ADEA) and sections 204(b)(1)(H) and 204(b)(2) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA) provide requirements comparable to those in sections 411(b)(1)(H) and 411(b)(2) of the Code. Section 4(i)(4) of ADEA provides that compliance with the requirements of section 4(i) with respect to an employee pension benefit plan constitutes compliance with the requirements of section 4 of ADEA relating to benefit accrual under the plan.

Under section 101 of Reorganization Plan No. 4 of 1978 (43 FR 47713), the Secretary of the Treasury has interpretive jurisdiction over the subject matter addressed in these regulations for purposes of ERISA, as well as the Code. Therefore, these regulations apply for purposes of the parallel requirements of sections 204(b)(1)(H) and 204(b)(2) of ERISA, as well as for section 411(b) of the Code.

The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) has jurisdiction over section 4 of ADEA. Section 9204(d) of OBRA '86 requires that the regulations and rulings issued by the Department of Labor, the Treasury Department, and the EEOC pursuant to the amendments made by subtitle C of OBRA '86 each be consistent with the others. It further requires the Secretary of Labor, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the EEOC to each consult with the others to the extent necessary to meet the requirements of the preceding sentence. Executive Order 12067 requires all Federal departments and agencies to "advise and offer to consult with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission during the development of any proposed rules, regulations, policies, procedures or orders concerning equal employment opportunity." The IRS and Treasury have consulted with the Department of Labor and the EEOC prior to the issuance of these proposed regulations under sections 411(b)(1)(H) and 411(b)(2) of the Code.

The EEOC published proposed regulations interpreting section 4(i) of ADEA in the **Federal Register** on November 27, 1987 (52 FR 45360). Proposed regulations REG-209500-86 (formerly EE-184-86, 1988-1 C.B. 881 [53 FR 11876]) under sections 411(b)(1)(H) and 411(b)(2) were previously published by the IRS and Treasury in the **Federal Register** on April 11, 1988, as part of a package of regulations (the 1988 proposed regulations) that also included proposed regulations under sections 410(a), 411(a)(2), 411(a)(8) and 411(c) (relating to maximum age for participation, vesting, normal retirement age, and actuarial adjustments after normal retirement age). The IRS, Treasury, the Department of Labor, and the EEOC consulted prior to the issuance of both sets of proposed regulations.

Notice 88-126, 1988-2 C.B. 538, addressed certain effective date issues for sections 411(b)(1)(H) and 411(b)(2). The EEOC issued a similar notice addressing those effective date issues in the **Federal Register** on January 9, 1989 (54 FR 604). The United States Supreme Court subsequently issued an opinion addressing the effective date of section 411(b)(1)(H) in *Lockheed Corp. v. Spink*, 517 U.S. 882 (1996), which is discussed below.

On October 20, 1999, the IRS and Treasury published a solicitation for comments in the **Federal Register** (64 FR 56578) inviting comments regarding potential issues under their jurisdiction with respect to cash balance plans (a type of defined benefit plan under which the normal form of benefit is an immediate payment of a participant's hypothetical account, which is adjusted periodically to reflect pay credits and interest credits), conversions of traditional defined benefit plans to cash balance plans and associated wear-away or benefit plateau effects. Hundreds of comments were received from a wide range of parties with interests in cash balance plans, including employees, employers, and their representatives. The most significant issue raised in the comments relates to the application of section 411(b)(1)(H) to cash balance plans and conversions of traditional defined benefit plans to cash balance plans.

These proposed regulations are being issued after consideration of the comments

on the 1988 proposed regulations, as well as more recent comments concerning the application of sections 411(b)(1)(H) and 411(b)(2). These proposed regulations address the application of section 411(b)(1)(H) to cash balance plans, including conversions.

These proposed regulations would also amend the provisions of the regulations under section 401(a)(4) to provide rules for nondiscrimination testing for certain cash balance plans.

Explanation of Provisions

Overview

These proposed regulations provide guidance on the requirements of section 411(b)(1)(H), under which a defined benefit plan fails to be a qualified plan if, under the plan, benefit accruals on behalf of a participant are ceased or the rate of benefit accrual on behalf of a participant is reduced because of the participant's attainment of any age.¹ Similarly, these proposed regulations provide guidance on the requirements of section 411(b)(2), under which a defined contribution plan fails to be a qualified plan if, under the plan, allocations to a participant's account are ceased or the rate of allocations to a participant's account is reduced because of the participant's attainment of any age.

These proposed regulations follow the 1988 proposed regulations in many respects. In particular, these proposed regulations would adopt many of the positions taken under the 1988 proposed regulations for determining whether a plan ceases benefit accruals or allocations because of the attainment of any age or provides for a direct or indirect reduction in the rate of benefit accrual or allocation because of the attainment of any age.

These proposed regulations also provide guidance on how to determine the rate of benefit accrual or rate of allocation. In the case of defined benefit plans, the proposed regulations would provide two basic approaches to determining the rate of benefit accrual: a general approach applicable to all defined benefit plans; and a separate approach applicable to eligible cash balance plans, as defined in these proposed regulations. These proposed regula-

tions also provide guidance on determining the rate of allocation under a defined contribution plan.

Finally, these proposed regulations address other related issues also addressed in the 1988 proposed regulations, including the application of sections 411(b)(1)(H) and 411(b)(2) to optional forms of benefits, ancillary benefits and other rights and features, the coordination of the requirements of sections 411(b)(1)(H) and 411(b)(2) with certain other qualification requirements under the Code, such as sections 401(a)(4), 411(a), and 415, and the effective date of sections 411(b)(1)(H) and 411(b)(2).

Applicability Prior to Normal Retirement Age

Sections 411(b)(1)(H) and 411(b)(2) prohibit cessation of accruals or allocations, and reduction in the rate of benefit accrual or allocation, because of the attainment of any age. Under these sections, attainment of any age means a participant's growing older. Accordingly, these regulations, like the 1988 proposed regulations, would apply regardless of whether the participant is older than, younger than, or at normal retirement age.

Some commentators have suggested that only cessations or reductions after attainment of normal retirement age are prohibited by these sections. This interpretation is not consistent with the language of the statute, which does not specify any minimum age at which the rule applies, and is not adopted under these proposed regulations.

Reduction in Rate of Benefit Accrual Because of Attainment of Any Age

Under these proposed regulations, a defined benefit plan fails to comply with section 411(b)(1)(H) if, either directly or indirectly, a participant's rate of benefit accrual is reduced (which includes a cessation of participation in the plan or other discontinuance of benefit accruals) because of the participant's attainment of any age. A plan provides for a reduction in the rate of benefit accrual that is directly because of the attainment of any age if, during a plan year, under the terms of the plan, any participant's rate of benefit accrual for the plan year would be higher if the participant were younger. Thus, a plan fails to

¹While section 4(i) of the ADEA, section 204(b)(1)(H) of ERISA, and section 411(b)(1)(H) of the Code are worded similarly, the words "attainment of any" are not in section 4(i) of the ADEA. The legislative history states that no differences among the provisions is intended (OBRA '86 House Report No. 99-727 at 378-9), and the agencies have concluded that this particular difference in language has no effect.

comply with section 411(b)(1)(H) if, under the terms of the plan, the rate of benefit accrual for any individual who is or could be a participant under the plan would be lower solely as a result of such individual being older. Whether there is an actual participant at any particular age is not relevant. Similarly, whether a reduction in the rate of benefit accrual is because of the attainment of any age does not depend on a comparison of a participant's rate of benefit accrual for a year to that participant's rate of benefit accrual in an earlier year. These proposed regulations include a number of examples (at §1.411(b)-2(b)(3)(iii) of these regulations) which illustrate whether a reduction in the rate of benefit accrual is because of the attainment of any age.

A reduction in the rate of benefit accrual is indirectly because of a participant's attainment of any age if any participant's rate of benefit accrual for the plan year would be higher if the participant were to have a different characteristic that is a proxy for being younger, based on all the relevant facts and circumstances. For example, if a company assigns older workers to one division and younger workers to another even though they perform the same work, then assignment to a division would be a proxy for being older or younger.

Like the 1988 proposed regulations, these proposed regulations provide that a reduction in a participant's rate of benefit accrual is not indirectly because of the attainment of any age in violation of section 411(b)(1)(H) solely because of a positive correlation between attainment of any age and a reduction in the rate of benefit accrual. In addition, a defined benefit plan does not fail to satisfy section 411(b)(1)(H) solely because, on a uniform and consistent basis without regard to a participant's age, the plan limits the amount of benefits a participant may accrue under the plan or limits the number of years of service or participation taken into account for purposes of determining the accrual of benefits under the plan, whether the plan reduces or ceases accruals for service in excess of such limit. A limitation that is expressed as a percentage of compensation (whether averaged over a participant's total years of credited service for the employer or over a shorter period) is a per-

missible limitation on the amount of benefits a participant may accrue under the plan.

Rate of Benefit Accrual

Neither section 411(b)(1)(H) nor the 1988 proposed regulations define the rate of benefit accrual. These proposed regulations would provide two basic approaches to determining the rate of benefit accrual, based on the way the benefit is expressed in the plan. One approach may be used by all defined benefit plans. A second approach may be used only by an eligible cash balance plan, as defined in these proposed regulations.

Under the general rule, the rate of benefit accrual for any plan year that ends before the participant attains normal retirement age is the increase in the participant's accrued normal retirement benefit for the year. Because the rate of benefit accrual is determined by reference to the increase in the accrued benefit during the plan year, any subsidized portion of an early retirement benefit, any qualified disability benefit, or any social security supplement is disregarded.

Section 411(b)(1)(H)(iii)(II) provides that a defined benefit plan does not fail to comply with section 411(b)(1)(H) for a plan year to the extent of any adjustment in the benefit payable under the plan during such plan year attributable to the delay in the distribution of benefits after the attainment of normal retirement age. These proposed regulations implement this rule (*i.e.*, permit a plan to offset any actuarial adjustment during the year against the otherwise required accruals under the plan), by providing that the rate of benefit accrual after normal retirement age is equal to the excess, if any, of the annual benefit to which the participant is entitled at the end of the plan year over the annual benefit to which the participant would have been entitled at the end of the preceding plan year. For this purpose, the annual benefit is determined assuming that payment commences in the normal form of benefit under the plan at the end of the applicable year. For purposes of these proposed regulations, the normal form of benefit is the form under which payments due to the participant are expressed under the plan, prior to adjustment for form of benefit.

The methodology of determining a year-by-year rate of accrual, taking into ac-

count any actuarial increases during the plan year, is a departure from the methodology used in the 1988 proposed regulations. As a consequence of the methodology used in these proposed regulations, the plan may not reduce a participant's rate of benefit accrual in a plan year to take into account the fact that, in the preceding plan year, the actuarial increase was greater than the accrual under the plan formula.

While any actuarial adjustment made to the annual benefit to which the participant would have been entitled at the end of the preceding plan year is included in the rate of benefit accrual after normal retirement age, a defined benefit plan must separately comply with the requirements of section 411(a), which are not addressed in these proposed regulations. Thus, for example, a plan that does not provide for suspension of benefits in accordance with section 411(a)(3) must provide for actuarial adjustments of the amount that would otherwise be paid (or distributions of that amount) that are adequate to satisfy section 411(a) and 29 CFR 2530.203-3 of the regulations of the Department of Labor. In addition, the plan must comply with section 401(a)(9)(C)(iii) with respect to actuarial adjustments for participants who retire after attainment of 70½.

Section 411(b)(1)(H)(iii)(I) provides that a defined benefit plan will not fail to satisfy section 411(b)(1)(H) to the extent of the actuarial equivalent of in-service distribution of benefits. Under these proposed regulations, the rate of benefit accrual for a participant who has attained normal retirement age may be reduced by the actuarial value of plan benefit distributions made during the year. This reduction is the equivalent of the provision described above under which a defined benefit plan may offset any actuarial adjustment during the year against the otherwise required accruals for the year. As described immediately below, the manner in which distributions made under the plan are taken into account for a plan year under these regulations is designed so that compliance with section 411(b)(1)(H) is not affected by the optional form in which the distribution is made.

In the plan year during which a distribution is made, distributions are taken into account to the extent the actuarial value of the distribution does not exceed the actuarial value of distributions that would have

been made during the plan year had distribution of the participant's full accrued benefit at the beginning of the plan year commenced at the beginning of the plan year (or, if later, at the participant's normal retirement age) in the normal form of benefit. Distributions in excess of the actuarial value of the distribution that would have been made during the plan year had the distribution of the participant's full accrued benefit commenced in the normal form (called accelerated benefit payments) are disregarded for that plan year, but, as described below, are taken into account in subsequent periods. If the participant is receiving a distribution in an optional form of benefit under which the amount payable annually is less than the amount payable under the normal form of benefit (for example, a QJSA under which the annual benefit is less than the amount payable annually under a straight life annuity normal form), the participant may be treated as receiving payments under an actuarially equivalent normal form of benefit.

Any accelerated benefit payments are taken into account in plan years after the plan year in which the distribution was made by converting the accelerated benefit payments to an actuarially equivalent stream of annual benefit payments under the plan's normal form of benefit distributions, commencing at the beginning of the next following plan year. This equivalent stream of annual benefit payments is then deemed to be paid in plan years after the plan year in which the distribution was made, and the calculation of the rate of benefit accrual after normal retirement age is adjusted by adding any of these deemed payments for future plan years to the annual benefit to which the participant is entitled at the end of a plan year. As so adjusted, therefore, the rate of benefit accrual is determined as the excess, if any, of the sum of the annual benefit to which the participant is entitled at the end of the plan year (assuming payment commences in the normal form at the end of the plan year) plus the annuity equivalent of accelerated benefit payments deemed paid in the next plan year, over the sum of the annual benefit to which the participant would have been entitled at the end of the preceding plan year (assuming that payment commences in the normal form at the later of normal retirement age and the end of the preceding plan year), plus the annuity

equivalent of accelerated benefit payments deemed paid during the plan year. The effect of this adjustment, in the case of a single sum distribution, is to put the participant in the same position as if the participant had received the distribution in the normal form.

Eligible Cash Balance Plans

The 1988 proposed regulations did not contain any guidance specific to cash balance plans. A cash balance plan is a type of defined benefit plan that determines benefits by reference to an employee's hypothetical account. Since the 1988 proposed regulations were issued, the number of cash balance plans has increased. The development of cash balance plans has raised the issue of whether this design complies with section 411(b)(1)(H).

Under a cash balance plan, an employee's hypothetical account balance is credited with hypothetical allocations, often referred to as service credits or pay credits, and hypothetical earnings, often referred to as interest credits. Under some cash balance plans, the right to interest credits for future periods accrues at the same time as the pay credit (*i.e.*, the interest credit is not contingent on the performance of services in the future). Under other cash balance plans, all or some portion of the interest credit for future periods is contingent on the performance of services in the future. The benefit under a cash balance plan is expressed in the plan document (and communicated to employees) as the hypothetical account balance, although not all cash balance plans provide a single sum distribution.

Under a cash balance plan, the interest credits for a younger participant will compound over a greater number of years until normal retirement age than for an older participant. This will result in a larger accrual for younger employees, when measured as the increase in the benefit payable at normal retirement age. Accordingly, some commentators have argued that the basic cash balance plan design violates section 411(b)(1)(H). Others have asserted that cash balance plans do not violate section 411(b)(1)(H) if the additions to the hypothetical account are not smaller because of the attainment of any age. They argue that, because pay credits under a cash balance plan are comparable to allocations under a defined contribution plan, these pay cred-

its are an appropriate measure for testing whether a cash balance plan satisfies section 411(b)(1)(H).

These proposed regulations would provide that the rate of benefit accrual under an eligible cash balance plan, as defined in these proposed regulations, is permitted to be determined as the additions to the participant's hypothetical account for the plan year, except that previously accrued interest credits are not included in the rate of benefit accrual. Because the rate of benefit accrual is determined based on how benefits are expressed under the plan, this method of determining the rate of benefit accrual is restricted to eligible cash balance plans, as defined in these proposed regulations.

An eligible cash balance plan is a defined benefit plan that satisfies certain requirements. First, for accruals in the current plan year, the normal form of benefit is an immediate payment of the balance in a hypothetical account. As long as the normal form of benefit is an immediate payment of the balance in a hypothetical account, a plan does not fail to be an eligible cash balance plan merely because a single-sum distribution of that amount is not actually available as a distribution option under the plan.

Second, a plan is an eligible cash balance plan only if the plan provides that, at the same time that the participant accrues an addition to the hypothetical account, the participant accrues the right to future interest credits (without regard to future service) at a reasonable rate of interest that does not decrease because of the attainment of any age. Because the rate of benefit accrual under an eligible cash balance plan is generally determined by reference to additions to the hypothetical account disregarding interest credits, these interest credits must be provided for all future periods, including after normal retirement age, and an eligible cash balance plan cannot treat interest credits after normal retirement age as actuarial increases that are offset against the otherwise required accrual. A participant is not treated as having the right to future interest credits if the plan provides that additions to the hypothetical account under the plan are reduced for the actuarial equivalent of any in-service distributions because, as discussed above, such a reduction is the equivalent of an offset for an actuarial adjustment. Any additional inter-

est credits under an eligible cash balance plan that do not accrue at the same time as the corresponding addition to the hypothetical account are included in determining the rate of benefit accrual in the year in which those additional interest credits are accrued.

In addition, a plan that is converted to a cash balance plan is subject to certain requirements, discussed below.

There are other hybrid designs that would satisfy some, but not all, of the requirements for an eligible cash balance plan. For example, there are some designs under which the normal form of benefit is the immediate payment of an account balance, but which do not provide for reasonable interest credits on that account balance. Under these proposed regulations, the rate of benefit accrual under these plans would be determined under the general rules applicable to traditional defined benefit plans.

Plans With Mixed Formulas

Some defined benefit plans have both a traditional defined benefit formula and a cash balance formula, and these proposed regulations provide rules for plans with such a mixed formula. If a portion of the plan formula under a defined benefit plan would satisfy the requirements for an eligible cash balance plan if that were the only formula under the plan, then that portion of the plan formula is referred to as an eligible cash balance formula in these proposed regulations. Any other portion of the plan formula is referred to as a traditional defined benefit formula.

The portion that is an eligible cash balance formula (or formulas if the plan has multiple eligible cash balance formulas) would be permitted to be tested using the rules for eligible cash balance plans, with the remainder of the plan tested under the rules for a traditional defined benefit formula (regardless of how many traditional defined benefit formulas the plan may have). This rule applies only if each such separately-treated plan would satisfy the maximum age conditions in section 410(a)(2) and the eligible cash balance and traditional defined benefit formulas interact in one of three specific ways for current and future accruals. The three ways are:

(1) the plan provides that the participant's benefit is based on the sum of accruals under two different formulas (either sequentially where the cash balance formula goes into effect during the year or simultaneously where the plan provides for a participant to accrue benefits under both a traditional defined benefit formula and a cash balance formula at the same time with the participant to be entitled to the sum of the two); (2) the plan provides a benefit for a participant equal to the greater of the benefit determined under two or more formulas, one of which is an eligible cash balance formula and the other of which is not; or (3) under the plan, some participants are eligible for accruals only under an eligible cash balance formula and the remaining participants are eligible for accruals only under a traditional defined benefit formula or the other 2 specific methods. If the eligible cash balance formula and the traditional defined benefit formula interact in any other manner, the plan is not treated as an eligible cash balance plan for any portion of the plan formula.

Amendments Establishing an Eligible Cash Balance Formula

In many cases, a plan sponsor amends a traditional defined benefit plan to make it a cash balance plan. This process is often referred to as a "conversion." The terms of cash balance conversions vary, but often provide an opening hypothetical account balance for each participant. In some cases, the opening balance may be based on the participant's prior accrued benefit under the traditional defined benefit plan or on the participant's prior service with the plan sponsor. In other cases, the opening balance is set at zero, and each participant is entitled to the sum of the participant's accrued benefit under the traditional defined benefit plan and the cash balance account.

Some commentators have questioned whether certain cash balance conversions that provide for the establishment of an opening account balance satisfy section 411(b)(1)(H). These commentators have noted that, under section 411(d)(6), the participant can never be denied payment of the prior accrued benefit. They note that, if the

opening account balance and subsequent interest credits through normal retirement age generate benefits that are not at least as large as the prior accrued benefit, the participant will not accrue net benefits for some period after the conversion. This period, often referred to as a "wear-away" period, will continue until the participant's account balance generates benefits that exceed the prior accrued benefit. These commentators argue that the wear-away period inherently produces a lower rate of accrual for older participants.²

Other commentators have argued that a wear-away period does not violate section 411(b)(1)(H) because the length of the wear-away period is determined not by the participant's age but by the size of the participant's prior accrued benefit under the traditional defined benefit plan. Additionally, commentators have pointed out that, because the prior accrued benefit is calculated using an interest rate determined at the time of the amendment but the interest credits under the cash balance plan often fluctuate under a variable index, a participant may move in or out of a wear-away period after a cash balance conversion solely because of future changes in interest rates.

Under these proposed regulations, the mere conversion of a traditional defined benefit plan to a cash balance plan would not cause the plan to fail section 411(b)(1)(H). However, a converted plan that otherwise would be treated as an eligible cash balance plan must satisfy one of two alternative rules. Under the first alternative, the converted plan must determine each participant's benefit as not less than the sum of the participant's benefits accrued under the traditional defined benefit plan and the cash balance account. A plan satisfying this first alternative will not have a wear-away period for benefits accrued under the traditional defined benefit plan.

Under the second alternative, the converted plan must establish each participant's opening account balance as an amount not less than the actuarial present value of the participant's prior accrued benefit, using reasonable actuarial assumptions. For this purpose, an interest rate assumption is not treated as reasonable if

²This type of wear-away differs from a wear-away that results from the fact that certain optional forms of benefit may be subsidized under the traditional defined benefit plan but not under the cash balance plan or that other actuarial factors may produce a larger benefit amount prior to normal retirement age under the traditional defined benefit plan but not under the cash balance plan. This may occur even though the actuarial value of the accrued benefit under the traditional defined benefit plan is included in the participant's opening account balance. Although section 411(d)(6) protects optional forms of benefit under the pre-amendment formula, section 411(b)(1)(H)(iv) specifically provides that a reduction because of the attainment of any age does not occur as a result of the subsidized portion of an early retirement benefit.

it increases, directly or indirectly, because of the participant's attainment of any age (which would result in lower present values for older participants). This alternative does not preclude the possibility of a wear-away period for some or all the participants in the plan, but it ensures that the opening account balance of each participant reflects the actuarial value of the prior accrued benefit, determined by using reasonable assumptions. Any excess in the opening account balance over the present value of a participant's previously accrued benefit is included as part of the participant's rate of benefit accrual for the plan year, and thus is tested under section 411(b)(1)(H) along with other pay credits for the year. Effectively, this alternative provides that a converted plan will not fail to satisfy section 411(b)(1)(H) if the benefit formula before the conversion satisfies section 411(b)(1)(H), the opening account balance is based on actuarial assumptions that are reasonable (and an interest rate that does not increase for older participants), and the benefit formula after the conversion—including any excess in the opening account balance over the present value of a participant's previously accrued benefit—satisfies section 411(b)(1)(H).

Use of Compensation in Calculating Rate of Benefit Accrual

A participant's rate of benefit accrual for a plan year can be determined as a dollar amount. Alternatively, if a plan's formula bases a participant's accruals on current compensation, then a participant's rate of benefit accrual can be determined as a percentage of the participant's current compensation. Likewise, if a plan's formula bases a participant's accruals on average compensation, then a participant's rate of benefit accrual can be determined as a percentage of that measure of the participant's average compensation. In order for the participant's rate of benefit accrual to be determined as a percentage of the participant's current or average compensation, compensation must be determined without regard to attainment of any age. The alternative of using current or average compensation simplifies testing, without changing the result.

Defined Contribution Plans

A defined contribution plan fails to comply with section 411(b)(2) if, either directly or indirectly, because of a participant's attainment of any age, the allocation of employer contributions or forfeitures to the account of the participant is discontinued or the rate at which the allocation of employer contributions or forfeitures is made to the account of the participant is decreased. For determining if there is a cessation or reduction in allocations because of attainment of any age, these proposed regulations would adopt a substantive standard that is similar to the standard that applies under these proposed regulations for defined benefit plans and to the standard that was proposed in the 1988 proposed regulations.

A reduction in the rate of allocation is directly because of a participant's attainment of any age for a plan year if under the terms of the plan, any participant's rate of allocation during the plan year would be higher if the participant were younger.

A reduction in the rate of allocation is indirectly because of a participant's attainment of any age if any participant's rate of allocation during the plan year would be higher if the participant were to have any characteristic which is a proxy for being younger, based on applicable facts and circumstances. A cessation or reduction in allocations is not indirectly because of the attainment of any age solely because of a positive correlation between attainment of any age and a reduction in the allocations or rate of allocation. Thus, a defined contribution plan does not provide for cessation or reduction in allocations solely because the plan limits the total amount of employer contributions and forfeitures that may be allocated to a participant's account or limits the total number of years of credited service that may be taken into account for purposes of determining allocations for the plan year.

Target benefit plans (defined contribution plans under which contributions are determined by reference to a targeted benefit described in the plan) are subject to section 411(b)(2) which applies to defined contribution plans. Under these proposed regulations, a target benefit plan would satisfy section 411(b)(2) only if the defined

benefit formula used to determine allocations would satisfy section 411(b)(1)(H) without regard to section 411(b)(1)(H)(iii) relating to adjustments for distributions and actuarial increases. A target benefit plan would not fail to satisfy section 411(b)(2) with respect to allocations after normal retirement age merely because the allocation for a plan year is reduced to reflect an older participant's shorter longevity using a reasonable actuarial assumption regarding mortality. These proposed regulations also would authorize the Commissioner to develop additional guidance with respect to the application of section 411(b)(2) to target benefit plans.

Optional Forms of Benefit and Other Rights and Features

These proposed regulations generally retain the requirements applicable to optional forms of benefit that were in the 1988 proposed regulations. Under these rules, with the exceptions noted below, a participant's rate of benefit accrual under a defined benefit plan and a participant's allocations under a defined contribution plan are considered to be reduced because of the participant's attainment of any age if optional forms of benefits, ancillary benefits, or other rights or features otherwise provided to a participant under the plan are not provided, or are provided on a less favorable basis, with respect to benefits or allocations attributable to credited service because of the participant's attainment of any age. In addition, a plan would not fail to satisfy section 411(b)(1)(H) merely due to variance because of the attainment of any age with respect to the subsidized portion of an early retirement benefit (whether provided on a temporary or permanent basis), a qualified disability benefit (as defined in § 1.411(a)-7(c)(3)), or a social security supplement (as defined in § 1.411(a)-7(c)(4)(ii)).³ These proposed regulations also clarify that a plan would not fail to satisfy section 411(b)(1)(H) merely because the plan makes actuarial adjustments using a reasonable assumption regarding mortality to calculate optional forms of benefit or to calculate the cost of providing a qualified preretirement survivor annuity, as defined in section 417(c).

³The ADEA also includes special rules relating to certain of these benefits. See 29 U.S.C. 623(f)(2) and (l).

Coordination With Other Provisions

Sections 411(b)(1)(H)(v) and 411(b)(2)(C) both provide for the coordination of the requirements of each section with other applicable qualification requirements. Under these proposed regulations, a plan will not fail to satisfy section 411(b)(1)(H) or 411(b)(2) because of a limit on accruals or allocations necessary to comply with the limitations of section 415 or to prevent discrimination in favor of highly compensated employees within the meaning of section 401(a)(4). Additionally, these proposed regulations would authorize the Commissioner to provide additional guidance relating to prohibited discrimination in favor of highly compensated employees. These proposed regulations would also provide that no benefit accrual or allocation is required under section 411(b)(1)(H) or 411(b)(2) for a plan year to the extent such allocation or accrual would cause the plan to fail to satisfy the requirements of section 401(l) (relating to permitted disparity) for the plan year, such as if a younger person has a smaller permitted disparity due to having a later social security retirement age. Further, under these proposed regulations, a plan would not fail to satisfy section 411(b)(1)(H) or 411(b)(2) for a plan year merely because of the distribution rights provided under section 411(a)(11), including deferral rights for participants whose benefits are immediately distributable within the meaning of § 1.411(a)-11(c).

Application of Section 401(a)(4) to New Comparability Cash Balance Plans

These proposed regulations also include a proposed amendment to the regulations under section 401(a)(4). This amendment would provide that a defined benefit plan that determines compliance with section 411(b)(1)(H) by using the special definition of rate of accrual for an eligible cash balance plan is not permitted to demonstrate that the benefits provided under the arrangement do not discriminate in favor of highly compensated employees by using an inconsistent method (*i.e.*, an accrual rate based on the normal retirement benefit), unless the plan complies with a modified version of the provisions of the regulations under section 401(a)(4) related to cross-testing by a defined contribution plan. Under these requirements, an eligible cash balance plan under which the additions to

the hypothetical account are neither broadly available nor reflect a gradual age and service schedule, as defined under existing regulations relating to cross-tested defined contribution plans, may test on the basis of benefits only if the plan satisfies a minimum allocation gateway.

The minimum allocation gateway generally requires that the hypothetical allocation rate for each nonhighly compensated employee be at least one-third of the hypothetical allocation rate for the highly compensated employee with the highest hypothetical allocation rate. However, the minimum allocation gateway is also satisfied if the hypothetical allocation rate for each nonhighly compensated employee is no less than 5%, provided the highest hypothetical allocation rate for any highly compensated employee is not in excess of 25%. If the highest hypothetical allocation rate is above 25%, the 5% factor is increased, up to as much as 7.5%. This minimum allocation gateway, which is normally applicable to DB/DC plans (*i.e.*, defined benefit plans and defined contribution plans that are combined for nondiscrimination testing), is used for purposes of eligible cash balance plans, rather than the minimum allocation gateway normally applicable to defined contribution plans, because hypothetical allocations under a cash balance plan can be significantly greater than allocations under a defined contribution plan.

If the eligible cash balance plan is aggregated with other plans that are not cash balance plans, the regulations would treat the cash balance plan as a defined contribution plan for purposes of applying the rules applicable to aggregated plans. For this purpose, a plan with both an eligible cash balance formula and a traditional defined benefit formula is treated as an aggregation of two plans.

Effective Date of Sections 411(b)(1)(H) and 411(b)(2)

The 1988 proposed regulations included provisions related to the effective date of sections 411(b)(1)(H) and 411(b)(2). The effective date provisions in these proposed regulations differ from the 1988 proposed regulations (and Notice 88-126) in order to reflect the decision in *Lockheed Corp. v. Spink*, 517 U.S. 882 (1996).

In general, sections 411(b)(1)(H) and 411(b)(2) are effective for plan years be-

ginning on or after January 1, 1988 with respect to a participant who is credited with at least one hour of service in a plan year beginning on or after January 1, 1988. In the case of a participant who is credited with at least one hour of service in a plan year beginning on or after January 1, 1988, section 411(b)(1)(H) is effective with respect to all years of service completed by the participant, except that, in accordance with *Lockheed Corp. v. Spink*, plan years beginning before January 1, 1988, are excluded. For purposes of these proposed regulations, an hour of service includes any hour required to be recognized under the plan by section 410 or 411.

Similarly, section 411(b)(2) does not apply with respect to allocations of employer contributions or forfeitures to the accounts of participants under a defined contribution plan for a plan year beginning before January 1, 1988.

These proposed regulations would also provide a special effective date for a plan maintained pursuant to one or more collective bargaining agreements between employee representatives and one or more employers, ratified before March 1, 1986. For such plans, sections 411(b)(1)(H) and 411(b)(2) are effective for benefits provided under, and employees covered by, any such agreement with respect to plan years beginning on or after the later of (i) January 1, 1988, or (ii) the earlier of January 1, 1990, or the date on which the last of such collective bargaining agreements terminates (determined without regard to any extension of any such agreement occurring on or after March 1, 1986). The otherwise generally applicable effective date rules would apply to a collectively bargained plan, as of the effective date of section 411(b)(1)(H) or 411(b)(2) applicable to such plan.

Proposed Effective Date

The regulations are proposed to be applicable to plan years beginning after the date final regulations are published in the **Federal Register**. These proposed regulations cannot be relied upon until adopted in final form. However, until these regulations are adopted in final form, the reliance provided on the 1988 proposed regulations continues to be available. In addition, the proposed regulations at §§ 1.410(a)-4A, 1.411(a)-3, 1.411(b)-3 and 1.411(c)-1(f)(2) (relating to maximum age for participation, vesting, normal retire-

ment age, and actuarial adjustments after normal retirement age), which were published in the same notice of proposed rulemaking as the 1988 proposed regulation and which are not republished here, are also expected to be finalized for future plan years.

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 also has 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 the regulation does not impose a collection of information on small entities, the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. chapter 6) does not apply. Pursuant to section 7805(f) of the Code, this notice of proposed rulemaking will be submitted to the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration for comment on its impact on small business.

Comments and Public Hearing

Before these proposed regulations are adopted as final regulations, consideration will be given to written comments (preferably a signed original and eight (8) copies) that are submitted timely to the IRS. Alternatively, taxpayers may submit comments electronically to the IRS Internet site at www.irs.gov/reg. All comments will be available for public inspection and copying. The IRS and Treasury request comments on the clarity of the proposed rules and how they may be made easier to understand or to implement. Comments are also requested on the following issues:

- Because these proposed regulations are based on a year-by-year determination of the rate of benefit accrual that does not accommodate averaging over a period of earlier years, one result would be that, if a higher accrual is provided for older workers in one year, the rates cannot be leveled out in subsequent periods in a manner that takes the earlier higher accruals into account. This might occur for a change from a fractional accrual method to a unit credit method for all years of service. Comments are requested on whether rates should be permitted to be averaged and, if so, under what conditions.

- In the case of a conversion of a traditional defined benefit plan to a cash balance plan, these proposed regulations generally provide for any excess of a participant's opening hypothetical account balance over the present value of the participant's prior accrued benefit to be tested for age discrimination. Comments are requested on whether any other portion of the hypothetical account balance should be disregarded in applying section 411(b)(1)(H) under other circumstances, for example, if the opening account balance is a reconstructed cash balance account (*i.e.*, the account balance that each participant would have had at the time of the conversion if the cash balance formula had been in effect for the participant's entire period of service). In addition, comments are requested on the effect of these rules on employers, if any, that may have used the extended wear-away transition rule of § 1.401(a)(4)-13(f)(2)(i).

- Because these proposed regulations provide for the rate of benefit accrual under section 411(b)(1)(H) to be based on the annual increase in the accrued benefit under the plan, the rate of benefit accrual under a floor offset plan, as described in Rev. Rul. 76-259, 1976-2 C.B. 111, would be determined after taking into account the amount of the offset. Comments are requested on whether the rate of benefit accrual for a floor offset plan should be tested before application of the offset and, if so, under what conditions. For example, should the rate of benefit accrual for a floor offset plan be tested before application of the offset if the plan provides an actuarial increase after normal retirement age or if the annuity purchase rate used to calculate the offset is not less favorable after normal retirement age than the annuity purchase rate applicable at normal retirement age.

A public hearing has been scheduled for April 10, 2003, at 10 a.m. in room 4718 of the Internal Revenue Building, 1111 Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC. All visitors must present photo identification to enter the building. Because of access restrictions, visitors will not be admitted beyond the immediate entrance area more than 30 minutes before the hearing starts at the Constitution Avenue entrance. For information about having your name placed on the building access list to attend the hear-

ing, see the "FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT" section of this preamble.

The rules of 26 CFR 601.601(a)(3) apply to the hearing. Persons who wish to present oral comments at the hearing must submit written comments and an outline of the topics to be discussed and the time to be devoted to each topic (signed original and eight (8) copies) by March 13, 2003. A period of 10 minutes will be allotted to each person for making comments. An agenda showing the scheduling of the speakers will be prepared after the deadline for receiving outlines has passed. Copies of the agenda will be available free of charge at the hearing.

Drafting Information

The principal authors of these proposed regulations are Linda S. F. Marshall and R. Lisa Mojiri-Azad of the Office of the Division Counsel/Associate Chief Counsel (Tax Exempt and Government Entities). However, other personnel from the IRS and Treasury participated in their development.

* * * * *

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 is amended by adding the following citation in numerical order:

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

Section 1.411(b)-2 is also issued under 26 U.S.C. 411(b)(1)(H) and 411(b)(2). * * *

Par. 2. Section 1.401(a)(4)-3 is amended as follows:

1. A new sentence is added before the last sentence of paragraph (a)(1).

2. Paragraph (g) is added.

The additions and revisions read as follows:

§ 1.401(a)(4)-3 Nondiscrimination in amount of employer-provided benefits under a defined benefit plan.

(a) *Introduction*—(1) *Overview*. * * * Paragraph (g) of this section provides additional rules that apply to a plan that satisfies the requirements of section 411(b)(1)(H) and § 1.411(b)-2 using the rate

of benefit accrual determined pursuant to the rules of § 1.411(b)-2(b)(2)(iii) for eligible cash balance plans. * * *

* * * * *

(g) *Additional rules for eligible cash balance plans*—(1) *In general.* Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs (a) through (f) of this section, a plan that satisfies the requirements of section 411(b)(1)(H) and § 1.411(b)-2 using the rate of benefit accrual under the plan or a portion of the plan determined pursuant to the rules of § 1.411(b)-2(b)(2)(iii) for eligible cash balance plans is permitted to satisfy the requirements of section 401(a)(4) by satisfying the requirements of this section (relating to nondiscrimination in amount of employer-provided benefits) only if the plan satisfies paragraph (g)(2) or (3) of this section, as applicable.

(2) *Eligible cash balance plans not aggregated with another defined benefit plan.* A plan described in paragraph (g)(1) of this section under which benefits are determined solely in accordance with an eligible cash balance formula (as defined in § 1.411(b)-2(b)(2)(iii)(C)(I)) satisfies this paragraph (g)(2) only if the plan meets either of the following conditions—

(i) The plan would satisfy the requirements of § 1.401(a)(4)-8(b)(1)(iii) or (iv) by treating the additions to the hypothetical account that are included in the rate of benefit accrual under the rules of § 1.411(b)-2(b)(2)(iii)(A) as allocations under a defined contribution plan; or

(ii) The plan would satisfy the requirements of § 1.401(a)(4)-9(b)(2)(v)(D) by treating the additions to the hypothetical account that are included in the rate of benefit accrual under the rules of § 1.411(b)-2(b)(2)(iii)(A) as allocations under a defined contribution plan for purposes of determining equivalent normal allocation rates (within the meaning of § 1.401(a)(4)-9(b)(2)(ii)).

(3) *Eligible cash balance plans aggregated with another defined benefit plan.* In the case of a plan described in paragraph (g)(1) of this section that is not described in paragraph (g)(2) of this section (for example, an eligible cash balance plan that is aggregated with another defined benefit plan that is not an eligible cash balance plan or a plan that uses an eligible cash balance formula with a traditional defined benefit plan formula as described in § 1.411(b)-2(b)(2)(iii)(C)), the plan would satisfy the

requirements of § 1.401(a)(4)-9(b)(2)(v)(D) by treating the additions to the hypothetical account that are included in the rate of benefit accrual under the rules of § 1.411(b)-2(b)(2)(iii)(A) as allocations under a defined contribution plan.

Par. 3. Section 1.401(a)(4)-9 is amended by:

1. Amending paragraph (b)(2)(v) by removing the language “For plan years” and adding in its place “Except as provided in paragraph (b)(2)(vi) of this section, for plan years.”

2. Adding paragraph (b)(2)(vi).

The addition reads as follows:

§ 1.401(a)(4)-9 *Plan aggregation and restructuring*

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(2) * * *

(vi) *Special rules for cash balance plans aggregated with defined contribution plans*—(A) *In general.* In the case of a DB/DC plan where the defined benefit plan (or any portion thereof) satisfies the requirements of section 411(b)(1)(H) using the rate of benefit accrual determined pursuant to the rules of § 1.411(b)-2(b)(iii) for eligible cash balance plans, the DB/DC plan is permitted to demonstrate satisfaction of the nondiscrimination in amount requirement of § 1.401(a)(4)-1(b)(2) on the basis of benefits only if—

(I) The plan would satisfy the requirements of paragraph (b)(2)(v) of this section if the additions to the hypothetical account that are included in the rate of benefit accrual under the rules of § 1.411(b)-2(b)(2)(iii)(A) are treated as allocations under a defined contribution plan; or

(2) The plan is described in paragraph (b)(2)(vi)(B) of this section (regarding eligible cash balance plans aggregated only with defined contribution plans).

(B) *Special rule for cash balance plans aggregated with defined contribution plans that are not aggregated with other defined benefit plans.* A DB/DC plan is described in this paragraph (b)(2)(vi)(B) if the DB/DC plan satisfies the following conditions—

(I) All defined benefit plans that are included in the DB/DC plan satisfy the requirements of section 411(b)(1)(H) using the rate of benefit accrual determined pursuant to the rules of § 1.411(b)-2(b)(iii) for eligible cash balance plans; and

(2) The DB/DC plan would satisfy the requirements of § 1.401(a)(4)-8(b)(1)(i)(B)(I) or (2) (regarding broadly available allocation rates or certain age-based allocation rates) if the additions to the hypothetical account that are included in the rate of benefit accrual under the rules of § 1.411(b)-2(b)(2)(iii)(A) are treated as allocations under a defined contribution plan.

Par. 4. Proposed § 1.411(b)-2 published at 53 FR 11876 on April 11, 1988, is revised to read as follows.

§ 1.411(b)-2 *Reductions of accruals or allocations because of attainment of any age.*

(a) *In general*—(1) *Overview.* Section 411(b)(1)(H) provides that a defined benefit plan does not satisfy the minimum vesting standards of section 411(a) if, under the plan, benefit accruals on behalf of a participant are ceased or the rate of benefit accrual on behalf of a participant is reduced because of the participant’s attainment of any age. Section 411(b)(2) provides that a defined contribution plan does not satisfy the minimum vesting standards of section 411(a) if, under the plan, allocations to a participant’s account are ceased or the rate of allocation to a participant’s account is reduced because of the participant’s attainment of any age. Paragraph (b) of this section provides general rules for defined benefit plans. Paragraph (c) of this section provides general rules for defined contribution plans. Paragraph (d) of this section provides rules applying this section to optional forms of benefit, ancillary benefits, and other rights or features under defined benefit and defined contribution plans. Paragraph (e) of this section provides rules coordinating the requirements of this section with certain other qualification requirements. Paragraph (f) of this section contains effective date provisions.

(2) *Attainment of any age.* For purposes of sections 411(b)(1)(H), 411(b)(2), and this section, a participant’s attainment of any age means the participant’s growing older. Thus, the rules of sections 411(b)(1)(H), 411(b)(2), and this section apply regardless of whether a participant is younger than, at, or older than normal retirement age.

(b) *Defined benefit plans*—(1) *In general*—(i) *Requirement.* A defined benefit plan does not satisfy the requirements of section 411(b)(1)(H) if a participant’s rate of benefit accrual is reduced, either directly or indirectly, because of the partici-

participant's attainment of any age. A reduction in a participant's rate of benefit accrual includes any discontinuance in the participant's accrual of benefits or cessation of participation in the plan.

(ii) *Definition of normal form.* For purposes of this paragraph (b), the normal form of benefit (also referred to as the normal form) means the form under which payments to the participant under the plan are expressed under the plan formula, prior to adjustment for form of benefit.

(2) *Rate of benefit accrual*—(i) *Rate of benefit accrual before normal retirement age.* For purposes of this paragraph (b), except as provided in paragraph (b)(2)(iii) of this section, a participant's rate of benefit accrual for any plan year that ends before the participant attains normal retirement age is the excess (if any) of—

(A) The participant's accrued normal retirement benefit at the end of the plan year; over

(B) The participant's accrued normal retirement benefit at the end of the preceding plan year.

(ii) *Rate of benefit accrual after normal retirement age.* In the case of a plan for which the rate of benefit accrual before normal retirement age is determined under paragraph (b)(2)(i) of this section, except as provided in paragraph (b)(4)(iii)(C) of this section, a participant's rate of benefit accrual for the plan year in which the participant attains normal retirement age or any later plan year (taking into account the provisions of section 411(b)(1)(H)(iii)(II)) is the excess (if any) of—

(A) The annual benefit to which the participant is entitled at the end of the plan year, determined as if payment commences at the end of the plan year in the normal form (or the straight life annuity that is actuarially equivalent to the normal form if the normal form is not an annual benefit that does not decrease during the lifetime of the participant); over

(B) The annual benefit to which the participant was entitled at the end of the preceding plan year, determined as if payment commences at the later of normal retirement age or the end of the preceding plan year in the normal form (or the straight life annuity that is actuarially equivalent to the normal form if the normal form is not an annual benefit that does not decrease during the lifetime of the participant).

(iii) *Rate of benefit accrual for eligible cash balance plans*—(A) *General rule.* For purposes of this paragraph (b), in the case of an eligible cash balance plan, a participant's rate of benefit accrual for a plan year is permitted to be determined as the addition to the participant's hypothetical account for the plan year, except that interest credits added to the hypothetical account for the plan year are disregarded to the extent the participant had accrued the right to those interest credits as of the close of the preceding plan year as described in paragraph (b)(2)(iii)(B)(2) of this section.

(B) *Eligible cash balance plans.* For purposes of this section, a defined benefit plan is an eligible cash balance plan for a plan year if it satisfies each of the following requirements for current accruals under the plan for that plan year—

(1) *Plan design.* The normal form of benefit is an immediate payment of the balance in a hypothetical account (without regard to whether such an immediate payment is actually available under the plan).

(2) *Right to future interest.* With respect to a participant's hypothetical account balance, the participant has accrued the right to annual (or more frequent) interest credits to be added to the hypothetical account for all future periods without regard to future service at a reasonable rate of interest that is not reduced, either directly or indirectly, because of the participant's attainment of any age. A plan is treated as not satisfying the requirement of this paragraph (b)(2)(iii)(B)(2) if it provides for any adjustment for benefit distributions described in paragraph (b)(4) of this section.

(3) *Plan amendments adopting cash balance formula.* In the case of a plan amendment that has been amended to adopt a cash balance formula (as described in paragraphs (b)(2)(iii)(B)(1) and (2) of this section) for a participant, the plan as amended satisfies the requirements of either paragraph (b)(2)(iii)(D) or (E) of this section.

(C) *Plans with mixed benefit formulas*—(1) *Eligible cash balance formula.* If a portion of the plan formula under a defined benefit plan would satisfy the requirements to be an eligible cash balance plan if it were the only formula under the plan, then, for purposes of this section, such portion of the plan formula is referred to as an eligible cash balance formula and the other portion of the plan formula is referred to as a

traditional defined benefit formula. If the eligible cash balance formula and the traditional defined benefit formula interact in a manner described in paragraph (b)(2)(iii)(C)(2), (3), or (4) of this section for current and future accruals under the plan, then, for purposes of determining whether the plan satisfies section 411(b)(1)(H), the plan is permitted to be treated as two separate plans, one of which is an eligible cash balance plan and the other of which is not, but only if each such plan would satisfy section 410(a)(2). Thus, such a plan satisfies the requirements of section 411(b)(1)(H) if the eligible cash balance formula satisfies the requirements of paragraph (b)(1) of this section with the participant's rate of benefit accrual determined under paragraph (b)(2)(iii)(A) of this section and the portion of the plan's formula that is a traditional defined benefit formula satisfies the requirements of paragraph (b)(1) of this section with the participant's rate of benefit accrual determined under paragraph (b)(2)(i) or (ii) of this section, as applicable. If the eligible cash balance formula and the traditional defined benefit formula interact in a manner other than as set forth in paragraphs (b)(2)(iii)(C)(2), (3), or (4) of this section, the plan is not treated as an eligible cash balance plan for any portion of the plan formula.

(2) *Plans with additive formulas.* A plan is described in this paragraph (b)(2)(iii)(C)(2) if the participant's benefit is based on the sum of accruals under two different formulas, one of which is an eligible cash balance formula and the other of which is not.

(3) *Plans with greater of formulas.* A plan is described in this paragraph (b)(2)(iii)(C)(3) if the plan provides a benefit for a participant equal to the greater of the benefit determined under two or more formulas under the plan for a plan year, one of which is an eligible cash balance formula and another of which is not.

(4) *Different formulas for different participants.* A plan is described in this paragraph (b)(2)(iii)(C)(4) if some participants are eligible for accruals only under an eligible cash balance formula and the remaining participants are eligible for accruals only under a traditional defined benefit formula or a combination of a traditional defined benefit formula or eligible cash balance formula described in paragraphs (b)(2)(iii)(C)(2) and (3) of this section.

(D) *Plan amendment adopting eligible cash balance formula using a sum of formula.* A plan satisfies this paragraph (b)(2)(iii)(D) only if for all periods after the amendment becomes effective the plan provides benefits that are not less than the sum of the benefits accrued as of the later of the date the amendment becomes effective or the date the amendment is adopted, plus the benefits provided by the participant's hypothetical account under the eligible cash balance formula.

(E) *Plan amendment adopting eligible cash balance formula using an opening account balance—(1) Calculation of opening account balance.* A plan satisfies this paragraph (b)(2)(iii)(E) only if the balance in the participant's hypothetical account, determined immediately after the amendment becomes effective, is not less than the actuarial present value of the participant's accrued benefit payable in the normal form of benefit, determined as of the later of the date the amendment becomes effective or the date the amendment is adopted, with such present value determined using reasonable actuarial assumptions. For this purpose, the actuarial assumptions are not reasonable if they include an interest rate that increases, either directly or indirectly, because of a participant's attainment of any age. The actuarial assumptions do not fail to be reasonable merely because pre-retirement mortality is not taken into account.

(2) *Bifurcation for purposes of determining rate of benefit accrual.* If a plan satisfies the requirements of paragraph (b)(2)(iii)(E)(1), only the portion of the participant's hypothetical account balance in excess of the actuarial present value of the participant's accrued benefit payable in the normal form of benefit is treated as an addition to the participant's hypothetical account balance for the plan year for purposes of determining the participant's rate of benefit accrual under paragraph (b)(2)(iii)(A) of this section.

(3) *Treatment of employees past normal retirement age.* In addition, a plan does not satisfy this paragraph (b)(2)(iii)(E) if the opening balance for a participant who has attained normal retirement age is less than the balance that would apply if the participant were at his or her normal retirement age.

(iv) *Determination of rate of benefit accrual—(A) In general.* A participant's rate

of benefit accrual for a plan year can be determined as a dollar amount. Alternatively, if a plan's formula bases a participant's accruals on current compensation, then a participant's rate of benefit accrual can be determined as a percentage of the participant's current compensation. For example, for an accumulation plan (as defined in § 1.401(a)(4)–12), the participant's rate of benefit accrual under paragraph (b)(2)(i) of this section can be determined as the excess of the accrued portion of the participant's normal retirement benefit at the end of the plan year over the accrued portion of the participant's normal retirement benefit at the end of the preceding plan year, divided by compensation taken into account under the plan for the plan year. Likewise, if a plan's formula bases a participant's accruals on average compensation, then a participant's rate of benefit accrual can be determined as a percentage of that measure of the participant's average compensation. For a plan that determines benefits as a percentage of average annual compensation (as defined in § 1.401(a)(4)–3(e)(2)), the rate of benefit accrual under paragraph (b)(2)(i) of this section is determined as the excess of the accrued portion of the participant's normal retirement benefit at the end of the plan year divided by average annual compensation taken into account under the plan at the end of the preceding plan year, over the accrued portion of the participant's normal retirement benefit at the end of the preceding plan year divided by average annual compensation taken into account under the plan at the end of such preceding plan year. A plan is permitted to determine the participant's rate of benefit accrual as a percentage of the participant's current or average compensation only if compensation under the plan is determined without regard to attainment of any age.

(B) *Benefits included in rate of benefit accrual.* For purposes of determining a participant's rate of benefit accrual, only benefits that are included in a participant's accrued benefit are taken into account. Thus, for example, a participant's rate of benefit accrual does not take into account benefits such as the benefits described in paragraph (d)(3) of this section (relating to qualified disability benefits, social security supplements, and early retirement benefits).

(v) *Examples.* The following examples illustrate the application of this paragraph (b)(2). In each of the examples, normal retirement age is 65. The examples are as follows:

Example 1. Plan L is a defined benefit plan under which the normal form of benefit is a monthly straight life annuity commencing at normal retirement age (or the date of actual retirement, if later) equal to \$30 times the participant's years of service. For purposes of this section, a participant's rate of benefit accrual for any plan year is \$30.

Example 2. (i) Plan M is a defined benefit plan under which the normal form of benefit is an annual straight life annuity commencing at normal retirement age (or the date of actual retirement, if later) equal to 1% of the average of a participant's highest 3 consecutive years of compensation times the participant's years of service.

(ii) For purposes of this section, a participant's rate of benefit accrual for any plan year can be expressed as a dollar amount. Alternatively, a participant's rate of benefit accrual for a plan year can be expressed as 1% of the participant's highest 3 consecutive years of compensation (determined using the same rules applicable to determining compensation under the plan for purposes of computing the normal form of benefit), provided that the definition of compensation used for this purpose is determined without regard to the attainment of any age. A participant's rate of benefit accrual cannot be determined as a percentage of any other measure of compensation or average compensation.

(iii) If Plan M were to provide that compensation earned after the attainment of age 65 is not taken into account in determining average compensation or were otherwise to determine compensation in a manner that depends on a participant's age, then, for purposes of this section, a participant's rate of benefit accrual would have to be expressed as a dollar amount, and could not be expressed as a percentage of any measure of compensation or average compensation.

Example 3. (i) Plan N is a defined benefit plan under which the normal form of benefit is an immediate payment of the balance in a participant's hypothetical account. A compensation credit equal to 6% of each participant's wages for the year is added to the hypothetical account of a participant who is an employee. At the end of each plan year, the hypothetical account is credited with interest based on the applicable interest rate under section 417(e), as provided under the plan. All participants accrue the right to receive interest credits on their hypothetical account in the future regardless of performance of services in the future, including after normal retirement age.

(ii) Under paragraph (b)(2)(iii)(B) of this section, Plan N satisfies the requirements to be an eligible cash balance plan. Participant A's compensation for a plan year is \$40,000. The compensation credit for Participant A allocated to A's hypothetical account for that plan year is \$2,400. Because Plan N is an eligible cash balance plan, the rate of benefit accrual for Participant A is permitted to be determined as the addition to Participant A's hypothetical account for the plan year, disregarding interest credits. Therefore, Participant A's rate of benefit accrual is equal to \$2,400, or 6% of wages.

Example 4. (i) The facts are the same as in *Example 3*, except that the cash balance formula under Plan N is the result of a plan amendment. Under the plan, as amended, the benefits equal the sum of —

(1) 1% of the average of the participant's highest 3 consecutive years of base salary times years of service, but disregarding service and salary after the effective date of the amendment, in a normal form of benefit that is a straight life annuity commencing at normal retirement age (or the date of actual retirement, if later); and

(2) the participant's hypothetical account under the same cash balance formula in *Example 3* that applies after the effective date of the amendment, in a normal form of benefit expressed as an immediate payment of the balance of the participant's hypothetical account.

(ii) Under paragraph (b)(2)(iii)(B)(3) of this section, the plan is an eligible cash balance plan if the plan satisfies the requirements of paragraph (b)(2)(iii)(D) or (E) of this section. The plan's formula is described in paragraph (b)(2)(iii)(D) of this section. Accordingly, the portion of the plan formula that provides for compensation credits on a participant's hypothetical account is an eligible cash balance formula under paragraph (b)(2)(iii)(B) of this section. Therefore, a participant's rate of benefit accrual under the eligible cash balance formula is permitted to be determined as the addition to the participant's hypothetical account for the plan year, disregarding interest credits. Participant B's base salary for the year is \$50,000. The compensation credit for Participant B credited to B's hypothetical account for the year is \$3,000. The rate of benefit accrual under the eligible cash balance formula for Participant B is equal to \$3,000, or 6% of base salary.

Example 5. (i) The facts are the same as in *Example 3*, except that Plan N is a defined benefit plan that is converted to a cash balance plan by the adoption of a plan amendment, effective at the beginning of the next plan year, establishing an opening hypothetical account for each participant with an accrued benefit under the plan prior to conversion. Prior to conversion, Plan N provided a benefit equal to 1% of the average of a participant's highest 3 consecutive years of compensation times years of service. Effective as of the date of the conversion, hypothetical accounts are established equal to the present value of a participant's accrued benefit using section 417(e) interest and reasonable mortality assumptions (except no pre-retirement mortality is used). Under the cash balance portion of the formula, compensation and interest credits are made as described in *Example 3*.

(ii) Under paragraph (b)(2)(iii)(B)(3) of this section, the plan is an eligible cash balance plan only if the plan satisfies the requirements of paragraph (b)(2)(iii)(D) or (E) of this section. The plan's formula is described in paragraph (b)(2)(iii)(E) of this section. Accordingly, the portion of the plan formula that provides for compensation credits on a participant's hypothetical account is an eligible cash balance formula. The rate of benefit accrual for a participant is therefore permitted to be determined as the addition to the participant's hypothetical account for the plan year, disregarding interest credits. In addition, under paragraph (b)(2)(iii)(E) of this section, because the opening hypothetical account balance is equal to the actuarial present value of the participant's accrued benefit, that balance is not treated as an addi-

tion for the plan year. The result would not be different if the opening accounts were established using another interest rate or another mortality assumption if the actuarial assumptions were reasonable. Participant C's wages for the year are \$60,000. The compensation credit allocated to C's hypothetical account for the year is \$3,600. The rate of accrual under the eligible cash balance formula for C is equal to \$3,600, or 6% of compensation.

Example 6. (i) The facts are the same as in *Example 5*, except that Plan N provides for only new participants and participants who are less than age 55 at the time of the conversion to be eligible for benefits under the cash balance formula. Accordingly, participants who are age 55 or older at the time of the conversion are only eligible for the benefit payable under the plan formula in effect before the conversion (1% of the participant's highest 3 consecutive years of compensation times years of service) taking into account compensation and service after the conversion.

(ii) Because Plan N provides benefits based on a mixed formula under paragraph (b)(2)(iii)(C) of this section, Plan N is permitted under paragraph (b)(2)(iii)(C)(1) of this section to be treated as two separate plans for purposes of section 411(b)(1)(H), one of which is an eligible cash balance plan and the other of which is not, but only if each plan would satisfy section 410(a)(2). No portion of Plan N can be treated as an eligible cash balance plan because the portion of Plan N that would otherwise be an eligible cash balance plan would fail to satisfy section 410(a)(2) as a result of having a maximum age of 55 for individuals who are participants at the time of the conversion.

Example 7. (i) The facts are the same as in *Example 5*, except that Plan N provides for participants to receive the greater of the benefit payable under the cash balance formula or the benefit payable under the plan formula in effect before the conversion (1% of the participant's highest 3 consecutive years of compensation times years of service) taking into account compensation and service after the conversion.

(ii) Because Plan N provides benefits based on the greater of the amount payable under two different formulas, under paragraph (b)(2)(iii)(C)(4) of this section, Plan N is tested for satisfaction of the requirements of section 411(b)(1)(H) and this paragraph (b) by separately testing the eligible cash balance formula using a rate of benefit accrual equal to compensation credits of 6% of compensation and the traditional defined benefit formulas using a rate of benefit accrual equal to 1% of highest 3 consecutive years of compensation.

(3) *Reduction that is directly or indirectly because of a participant's attainment of any age—*(i) *Reduction in rate of benefit accrual that is directly because of a participant's attainment of any age.* A plan provides for a reduction in the rate of benefit accrual that is directly because of a participant's attainment of any age for any plan year if, under the terms of the plan, any participant's rate of benefit accrual for the plan year would be higher if the participant were younger. Thus, a plan fails to satisfy section 411(b)(1)(H) and this para-

graph (b) if, under the terms of the plan, the rate of benefit accrual for any individual who is or could be a participant under the plan would be lower solely as a result of the individual being older.

(ii) *Reduction in rate of benefit accrual that is indirectly because of a participant's attainment of any age—*(A) *In general.* A plan provides for a reduction in the rate of benefit accrual that is indirectly because of a participant's attainment of any age for any plan year if any participant's rate of benefit accrual for the plan year would be higher if the participant were to have a different characteristic which is a proxy for being younger, based on the all of relevant facts and circumstances. Thus, a plan fails to satisfy section 411(b)(1)(H) and this paragraph (b) if the rate of benefit accrual for any individual who is or could be a participant under the plan would be lower solely as a result of such individual having a different characteristic which is a proxy for being older, based on all of the relevant facts and circumstances.

(B) *Permissible limitations.* A reduction in a participant's rate of benefit accrual is not indirectly because of the attainment of any age in violation of section 411(b)(1)(H) solely because of a positive correlation between attainment of any age and a reduction in the rate of benefit accrual. In addition, a defined benefit plan does not fail to satisfy section 411(b)(1)(H) and this paragraph (b) solely because, on a uniform and consistent basis without regard to a participant's age, the plan limits the amount of benefits a participant may accrue under the plan, limits the number of years of service or years of participation taken into account for purposes of determining the accrual of benefits under the plan (credited service), or provides for a reduced rate of accrual for credited service in excess of a fixed number of years. For this purpose, a limitation that is expressed as a percentage of compensation (whether averaged over a participant's total years of credited service for the employer or over a shorter period) is treated as a permissible limitation on the amount of benefits a participant may accrue under the plan.

(iii) *Examples.* The provisions of this paragraph (b)(3) may be illustrated by the following examples. In each of the examples, except as specifically indicated, normal retirement age is 65, the plan contains no limitations on the maximum amount of

benefits the plan will pay to any participant (other than the limitations imposed by section 415), on the maximum number of years of credited service taken into account under the plan, or on the compensation used for purposes of determining the amount of any participant's accrued benefit (other than the limitation imposed by section 401(a)(17)), and the plan uses the following actuarial assumptions in determining actuarial equivalence: a 7.5% rate of interest and the 83 GAM (male) mortality table. The examples are as follows:

Example 1. (i) Plan M provides an accrued benefit of 1% of a participant's average annual compensation, multiplied by the participant's years of credited service under the plan payable in the normal form of a straight life annuity commencing at normal retirement age or the date of actual retirement if later. Plan M suspends payment of benefits for participants who work past normal retirement age, in accordance with section 411(a)(3)(B) and 29 CFR 2530.203-3 of the regulations of the Department of Labor, and does not provide for an actuarial increase in computing the accrued benefit for participants who commence benefits after normal retirement age.

(ii) The rate of benefit accrual for all participants in Plan M is 1% of average annual compensation. Thus, there could be no participant who would have a rate of benefit accrual that is greater than 1% if the individual were younger. Accordingly, there is no reduction in the rate of benefit accrual because of the individual's attainment of any age under this paragraph (b)(3) and Plan M satisfies the requirements of section 411(b)(1)(H) and this paragraph (b).

Example 2. (i) Assume the same facts as in *Example 1*, except that Plan M provides that not more than 35 years of credited service are taken into account in determining a participant's accrued benefit under the plan. Participant A became a participant in the plan at age 25 and worked continuously in covered service under Plan M until A retires at age 70.

(ii) The rate of benefit accrual under Plan M is 1% of average annual compensation for participants who have up to 35 years of credited service and zero for participants who have more than 35 years of credited service. Because a reduction from a rate of benefit accrual from 1% of average annual compensation to zero is based on service, and would not be affected if any participant were younger (with the same number of years of service), Plan M does not provide for a reduction in the rate of benefit accrual that is directly because of an individual's attainment of any age as provided in paragraph (b)(3)(i) of this section. Under paragraph (b)(3)(ii) of this section, a uniform limit on the number of years of service taken into account for purposes of determining the accrual of benefits under the plan is not considered to be a reduction in the rate of benefit accrual that is indirectly because of a participant's attainment of any age.

(iii) Upon A's retirement at age 70, A will have an accrued benefit under the plan's benefit formula of 35% of A's average annual compensation at age 70 (1% per year of credited service x 35 years of credited service). Plan M will not fail to satisfy the requirements of section 411(b)(1)(H) and this paragraph (b) merely because the plan provides that the final 10 years of A's service under the plan are not taken into

account in determining A's accrued benefit. The result would be the same if Plan M provided that no participant could accrue a benefit in excess of 35% of the participant's average annual compensation.

Example 3. Assume the same facts as in *Example 1*, except that Plan M provides that a participant's years of service after attainment of social security retirement age are disregarded for purposes of determining a participant's accrued benefit under the plan. Because a participant who is covered under the plan after social security retirement age would have a higher rate of benefit accrual if he or she were younger (and had not attained social security retirement age), that participant's rate of benefit accrual is reduced directly because of the participant's attainment of any age under paragraph (b)(3)(i) of this section. Consequently, Plan M fails to satisfy the requirements of section 411(b)(1)(H) and this paragraph (b).

Example 4. (i) Assume the same facts as in *Example 1*, except that Plan M provides that a participant's compensation after the attainment of age 62 is not taken into account in determining the participant's accrued benefit under the plan.

(ii) Accordingly, the plan's measure of average compensation cannot be used in determining a participant's rate of benefit accrual because it does not apply to participants in a uniform manner that is independent of age. Because a participant who is or could be covered under Plan M after the attainment of age 62 whose compensation increases after age 62 would have a higher rate of benefit accrual if the participant were younger than age 62, that participant's rate of benefit accrual is reduced directly because of the participant's attainment of any age under paragraph (b)(3)(i) of this section. This reduction occurs whether or not there is any actual participant in Plan M who has attained age 62 or whose average annual compensation has increased after age 62. Consequently, the plan fails to satisfy the requirements of section 411(b)(1)(H) and this paragraph (b).

Example 5. (i) Assume the same facts as in *Example 1*, except that Plan M is amended to cease all benefit accruals for all participants and is subsequently terminated.

(ii) After all benefit accruals have ceased, the rate of benefit accrual of all participants is zero. Thus, there could not be any participant who would have a rate of benefit accrual that is greater than zero if the participant were younger, so that there is no reduction in the rate of benefit accrual that is because of the individual's attainment of any age under paragraph (b)(3) of this section. Accordingly, Plan M satisfies the requirements of section 411(b)(1)(H) and this paragraph (b).

Example 6. (i) Employer Y maintains Plan O, a defined benefit plan that provides an accrued benefit of 1% of a participant's highest 5 consecutive years of compensation, multiplied by the sum of the participant's age and years of service, payable in the normal form of a straight life annuity commencing at normal retirement age or the date of actual retirement if later. Plan O provides that a participant's years of service after the sum of a participant's age and years of service reach a total of 55 are disregarded for purposes of determining the normal retirement benefit. Participant C is 45 years old and has 10 years of credited service as of the beginning of a plan year. Thus, for that plan year, C's rate of benefit accrual is 1% of C's highest 5 consecutive years of compensation.

(ii) If C were younger, for example age 39 (with the same years of service), C would have a rate of benefit accrual of 2% of C's highest 5 consecutive years of compensation. Accordingly, C's rate of benefit accrual is reduced directly because of C's attainment of any age as provided in this paragraph (b)(3)(i). Consequently, Plan O fails to satisfy the requirements of section 411(b)(1)(H) and this paragraph (b).

Example 7. (i) Plan P is a defined benefit plan that provides for a normal retirement benefit of 40% of a participant's average compensation for the participant's highest 3 consecutive years of compensation, payable in the normal form of a straight life annuity commencing at normal retirement age or the date of actual retirement if later. If a participant separates from service prior to normal retirement age, Plan P provides a benefit equal to an amount that bears the same ratio to 40% of such average compensation as the participant's actual number of years of service bears to the number of years of service the participant would have if the participant's service continued to normal retirement age. As of the end of a plan year, participant D is 45 years old and has completed 20 years of service, and participant E is 41 years old and has completed 1 year of credited service. Thus, D's rate of benefit accrual for the plan year may be determined as 1% of compensation for D's highest 3 consecutive years, and E's rate of benefit accrual for the plan year may be determined as 1.6% of compensation for E's highest 3 consecutive years.

(ii) If D were younger than age 45 (with 20 years of service and the same compensation history), D's rate of benefit accrual for the plan year would not be greater than 1% of compensation for D's highest 3 consecutive years. Thus, there is no reduction in the rate of benefit accrual for D that is directly because of the individual's attainment of any age as provided in paragraph (b)(3)(i) of this section. In addition, there are no facts and circumstances indicating that D's rate of benefit accrual is reduced indirectly because of D's attainment of any age as provided in paragraph (b)(3)(ii) of this section. Likewise, if E were younger than age 41 (with 1 year of service and the same compensation history), E's rate of benefit accrual for the plan year would not be greater than 1.6% of compensation for E's highest 3 consecutive years. Thus, there is no reduction in the rate of benefit accrual for E that is directly because of the individual's attainment of any age as provided in paragraph (b)(3)(i) of this section. In addition, there are no facts and circumstances indicating that E's rate of benefit accrual is reduced indirectly because of E's attainment of any age under paragraph (b)(3)(ii) of this section. These same results would apply for any possible participant in Plan P. Accordingly, Plan P satisfies the requirements of section 411(b)(1)(H) and this paragraph (b).

Example 8. (i) Plan A is a defined benefit plan that provides for an accrued benefit of 2% of a participant's average compensation for the participant's highest 3 consecutive years of compensation for the first 20 years of service, plus 1% of such average compensation for years in excess of 20, payable in the normal form of a straight life annuity commencing at normal retirement age or the date of actual retirement if later. However, if a participant separates from service prior to normal retirement age, Plan P provides a benefit equal to an amount that bears the same ratio to the total percentage of such average compensation that the participant would have if service con-

tinued to normal retirement age as the participant's actual number of years of service bears to the number of years of service the participant would have if the participant's service continued to normal retirement age. For participants who work past normal retirement age, Plan A provides a benefit equal to 2% per year for years of service not in excess of 20, plus the following rate for years of service in excess of 20: the sum of 40% plus the product of 1% times service in excess of 20 years, with that sum divided by total service to the end of the current plan year. As of the beginning of the plan year beginning January 1, 2008, participant N is 64 years old and has completed 20 years of service, and participant O is 70 years old and has completed 20 years of credited service. Thus, N's rate of benefit accrual for that plan year may be determined as 1.95% of compensation for N's highest 3 consecutive years (2% for 20 years, plus 1% for 1 year, with that sum divided by 21 equals 1.95%), and O's rate of benefit accrual for that plan year also may be determined 1.95% of compensation for O's highest 3 consecutive years (40% for the first 20 years, plus 1% for service to the end of 2008, with that sum divided by 21 equals 1.95%).

(ii) If O were younger than age 70 (with 20 years of service and the same compensation history), O's rate of benefit accrual for the plan year would not be greater than 1.95% of compensation for O's highest 3 consecutive years. The same conclusion applies for any other possible participant. Thus, Plan A satisfies paragraph (b)(3)(ii) of this section.

(iii) However, if Plan A were instead to provide a rate of benefit accrual for service after normal retirement age equal to 2% for years of service not in excess of 20, plus 1% for service in excess of 20, Plan A would fail to satisfy paragraph (b)(3)(ii) of this section. For example, O's rate of benefit accrual would be 1% for 2008, whereas N's rate of benefit accrual would be 1.95% for 2008, even though the only difference between O and N is that N is younger.

Example 9. (i) The facts are similar to *Example 8*, except that the formula is 1% of a participant's average compensation for the participant's highest 3 consecutive years of compensation for the first 20 years, plus 2% of such average compensation for years in excess of 20, payable in the normal form of a straight life annuity commencing at normal retirement age or the date of actual retirement if later. As in *Example 8*, if a participant separates from service prior to normal retirement age, Plan P provides a benefit equal to an amount that bears the same ratio to the total percentage of such average compensation that the participant would have if service continued to normal retirement age as the participant's actual number of years of service bears to the number of years of service the participant would have if the participant's service continued to normal retirement age. Further, similar to the facts in *Example 8*(iii) of this paragraph (b)(3)(iii), for participants who work past normal retirement age, Plan A provides a benefit equal to 1% per year for years of service not in excess of 20, plus 2% per year for years of service in excess of 20. As of the beginning of the plan year beginning January 1, 2008, participant K is 45 years old and has completed 10 years of service, and partici-

pant M is 55 years old and has completed 10 years of credited service. Thus, K's rate of benefit accrual for the plan year may be determined as 1.33% of compensation for K's highest 3 consecutive years (1% for 20 years, plus 2% for 10 more years, with the sum divided by 30 equals 1.33%), and M's rate of benefit accrual for the plan year may be determined as 1% of compensation for O's highest 3 consecutive years (1% for 20 years, with that amount divided by 20 equals 1%).

(ii) If M were younger than age 55 (with 10 years of service and the same compensation history), M's rate of benefit accrual for the plan year would be greater than 1% of compensation for M's highest 3 consecutive years. (Plan A also provides for an impermissible reduction in the rate of benefit accrual for a participant whose service continues after normal retirement age in a manner that is comparable to *Example 8*(iii) of this paragraph (b)(3)(iii).) Thus, Plan A fails to satisfy paragraph (b)(3)(ii) of this section.

Example 10. (i) Employer Z maintains Plan Q, a defined benefit plan that provides an accrued benefit of \$40 per month multiplied by a participant's years of credited service. Participant F attains normal retirement age of 65 and continues in the full time service of Z. At age 65, F has 30 years of credited service under the plan and could receive a normal retirement benefit of \$1,200 per month ($\40×30 years) if F retires. The plan suspends benefits for participants who work past normal retirement age, in accordance with section 411(a)(3)(B) and 29 CFR 2530.203-3 of the regulations of the Department of Labor, and does not provide for any actuarial increase for employment past normal retirement age. Accordingly, the plan does not pay F's accrued benefit while F remains in the full time service of Z and does not provide for an actuarial adjustment of F's accrued benefit because of delayed payment. For example, if F retires at age 67, after completing 2 additional years of credited service for Z, F will receive a benefit of \$1,280 per month ($\40×32 years) commencing at age 67.

(ii) Under Plan Q, the rate of accrual for all participants is \$40 per month. Thus, there could not be any participant who would have a rate of benefit accrual that is greater than \$40 per month if the participant were younger, so that there is no reduction in the rate of benefit accrual that is because of the individual's attainment of any age under paragraph (b)(3)(i) of this section. Accordingly, Plan Q satisfies the requirements of section 411(b)(1)(H) and this paragraph (b).

Example 11. (i) Assume the same facts as in *Example 10*, except that the plan provides that the amount of F's benefit at normal retirement age will be actuarially increased for delayed retirement (even though the plan suspends benefits for participants who work past normal retirement age), and this actuarially increased benefit will be paid if it exceeds the plan formula, but no actuarial increase is provided for any amount that is accrued after normal retirement age. The plan takes this actuarial increase into account as part of the rate of benefit accrual in plan years ending after F's attainment of normal retirement age, as provided under paragraph (b)(2)(ii) of this section.

(ii) Under section 411(b)(1)(H) and this paragraph (b), F's employment past normal retirement age cannot cause F's rate of benefit accrual for any year to be less than \$40 for the year. Plan Q satisfies this requirement for the first year after normal retirement age because, under the plan, F is entitled to receive, upon retirement at the end of the year when F is age 66, an actuarially increased benefit of \$1,344.68 per month, so that the rate of benefit accrual for the year is \$144.68 (which is \$1,344.68 minus \$1,200).

(iii) Further, for the second year past normal retirement age ending when F is age 67, F must be entitled to a rate of benefit accrual of at least \$149.50 per month, which is the highest rate of benefit accrual under Plan Q for any younger participant with 32 years of service at the end of the year. (In these facts, all participants have a rate of accrual of \$40 until normal retirement age and a participant who is age 66 with 32 years of service at the end of the year would have a rate of benefit accrual of \$149.50 due to an actuarial increase on an age 65 benefit of \$1,240 per month.) Under the plan, F is entitled to receive, upon retirement at age 67, an actuarially increased benefit of \$1,511.39 per month. Plan Q satisfies the requirement that F be entitled to the highest rate of benefit accrual provided to any younger participant because the rate of benefit accrual in that year ($\$1,511.39$ minus $\$1,344.68$ equals $\$166.71$) is not less than what the rate would be for F if F were younger. These same results would apply for any possible participant in Plan Q. Accordingly, Plan Q satisfies the requirements of section 411(b)(1)(H) and this paragraph (b).

Example 12. (i) Employer Z maintains Plan R, a defined benefit plan that provides an accrued benefit of 2% of the average of a participant's high 3 consecutive years of compensation multiplied by the participant's years of credited service under the plan. Participant G, who has attained normal retirement age (age 65) under the plan, continues in the full time service of Z. At normal retirement age, G has average compensation of \$40,000 for G's high 3 consecutive years and has 10 years of credited service under the plan. Thus, at normal retirement age, G is entitled to receive an annual normal retirement benefit of \$8,000 ($\$40,000 \times .02 \times 10$ years). Payment of G's retirement benefit is not suspended, and the plan provides that retirement benefits that commence after a participant's normal retirement age are actuarially increased for late retirement. Under the plan provision relating to actuarial increase, the actuarial increase for the plan year is made to the benefit that would have been paid had the participant retired as of the end of the preceding plan year. The plan then provides the greater of this actuarially increased benefit and benefits under the plan formula based on continued service, thereby including the actuarial increase in the rate of benefit accrual in plan years ending after G's attainment of normal retirement age, as provided in paragraph (b)(2)(ii) of this section. The foregoing is illustrated in the following table with respect to certain years of credited service performed by G after attaining normal retirement age 65. (Certain numbers may not total due to rounding.)

Age at start of plan year	Years of service at start of plan year	Average pay for high 3 consecutive years at start of plan year	Plan formula at start of plan year (.02 times column 2 times column 3)	Additional accruals for the plan year under plan formula (column 4 minus column 4 for prior year)	Annual benefit, as actuarially increased (column 8 from prior year actuarially increased)	Actuarial increase on the benefit at prior age (column 6 minus column 8 for prior year)	Annual benefit to which C is entitled at start of year (greater of column 4 or column 6)	Annual benefit as percent of average pay column 8 ÷ column 3)	Rate of benefit accrual (column 9 less column 9 for prior year)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
65	10	\$40,000	\$ 8,000	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$ 8,000	20%	2%
66	11	\$42,000	\$ 9,240	\$1,240	\$ 8,964	\$ 964	\$ 9,240	22%	2%
67	12	\$58,000	\$13,920	\$4,680	\$10,386	\$1,142	\$13,920	24%	2%
68	13	\$60,000	\$15,600	\$1,680	\$15,697	\$1,777	\$15,697	26.16%	2.16%
69	14	\$66,000	\$18,480	\$2,880	\$17,762	\$2,065	\$18,480	28%	1.84%
70	15	\$68,000	\$20,400	\$1,920	\$20,989	\$2,509	\$20,989	30.87%	2.87%

(ii) In the year G is 69 at the beginning of the year, G's rate of benefit accrual (1.84% of the average high 3 consecutive years of compensation) is lower than the rate of benefit accrual that would apply to a younger participant because a participant who is younger than age 65 with the same number of years of credited service and compensation history would have a rate equal to 2% of average high 3 consecutive years of compensation. Accordingly, Plan R fails to satisfy the requirements of section 411(b)(1)(H) and this paragraph (b).

Example 13. (i) The facts are the same as in *Example 10*, except that, under the plan provisions relating to retirement after normal retirement age, a participant's benefit is equal to the sum of the benefit that would have been paid had the participant retired as of the end of the preceding plan year and the greater of the actuarial increase for the plan year on that amount or the otherwise applicable accrual for the plan year under the plan formula. The foregoing is illustrated in the following table with respect to certain years of credited service performed by G after attaining normal retirement age 65.

Age at start of plan year	Years of service at start of plan year	Average pay for high 3 consecutive years at start of plan year	Plan formula at start of plan year (.02 times column 2 times column 3)	Additional accruals for the plan year under plan formula (column 4 minus column 4 for prior year)	Annual benefit, as actuarially increased (column 8 from prior year actuarially increased)	Actuarial increase on the benefit at prior age (column 6 minus column 8 for prior year)	Annual benefit to which C is entitled at start of year (column 8 at prior age plus the greater of column 5 and column 7)	Annual benefit as percent of average pay column 8 ÷ column 3)	Rate of benefit accrual (column 9 less column 9 for prior year)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
65	10	\$40,000	\$ 8,000	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$ 8,000	20%	2%
66	11	\$42,000	\$ 9,240	\$1,240	\$ 8,964	\$ 964	\$ 9,240	22%	2%
67	12	\$58,000	\$13,920	\$4,680	\$10,386	\$1,142	\$13,920	24%	2%
68	13	\$60,000	\$15,600	\$1,680	\$15,697	\$1,777	\$15,697	26.16%	2.16%
69	14	\$66,000	\$18,480	\$2,880	\$17,762	\$2,065	\$18,577	28.1%	2%
70	15	\$68,000	\$20,400	\$1,920	\$21,098	\$2,521	\$21,098	31.03%	2.93%

(ii) In the year G is 69 at the beginning of the year, G's rate of benefit accrual (2% of the average high 3 consecutive years of compensation) is not lower than the rate that would apply to G if G were younger. For example, if G were age 68 with the same 14 years of credited service and compensation history that G has at age 69, G would have a rate of benefit accrual equal to 2% of average high 3 consecutive years of compensation (in contrast to *Example 12* in which the rate

is 1.84% for an employee who is age 69 with 14 years of service, but would be 2% for younger employees with the same service and compensation history). Similar results would apply for any other potential younger participant in Plan R. Accordingly, Plan R satisfies the requirements of section 411(b)(1)(H) and this paragraph (b).

(iii) The decrease in G's rate of benefit accrual from 2.16% to 2% from age 68 to age 69 is not an

impermissible reduction because of age. Under paragraph (b)(3) of this section, the determination of whether an impermissible reduction occurs because of age is made by comparing any potential participant's rate of benefit accrual to what the rate would be if the participant were younger (but with the same years of service, compensation history, and any other relevant factors taken into account under the plan), not by comparing a participant's rate in one year to that

participant's rate in an earlier year. As indicated in paragraph (ii) of this *Example 13*, the rate of benefit accrual for a participant who is age 69 with 14 years of service at the beginning of the year is compared with the rate for all younger participants with the same service and compensation history. Similarly, the 2.16% rate for a participant who is age 68 with 13 years of service at the beginning of the year is compared with the rate for all younger participants with the same service and compensation history. Thus, for example, if G were age 67 with the same 13 years credited service and high 3 years of compensation equal to \$60,000 that G has at age 68, G would have a rate of benefit accrual equal to 2.08% of average high 3 consecutive years of compensation.

(4) *Certain adjustments for benefit distributions*—(i) *In general*. Under section 411(b)(1)(H)(iii)(I), a defined benefit plan may provide that the requirement for continued benefit accrual under section 411(b)(1)(H)(i) and this paragraph (b) for a plan year is treated as satisfied to the extent of the actuarial equivalent of benefits distributed, as provided in this paragraph (b)(4). Distributions made before the participant attains normal retirement age or during a period that is not “section 203(a)(3)(B) service,” as defined in 29 CFR 2530.203-3(c) of the regulations of the Department of Labor, may not be taken into account under this paragraph (b)(4).

(ii) *Amount of the adjustment for benefits distributed*. A defined benefit plan does not violate paragraph (b) of this section for a plan year merely because the rate of benefit accrual is reduced (but not below zero) to the extent of the actuarial equivalent of plan benefit distributions made to the participant during the plan year. For this purpose, distributions made during the plan year generally are disregarded for that year to the extent the actuarial value of the distributions exceeds the actuarial value of distributions that would have been made during the plan year had distribution of the participant's accrued benefit commenced at the beginning of the plan year (or, if later, at the participant's normal retirement age) in the normal form of benefit. (But see paragraph (b)(4)(iii) of this section for rules taking this excess into account at the end of the current year and in future years.) In addition, in any case in which the participant's benefits are being distributed in an optional form of benefit under which the amount payable annually is less than the amount payable under the plan's normal form of benefit (for example, a QJSA under which the annual benefit is less than the amount payable annually under a straight

life annuity normal form), the plan may treat the participant as receiving payments under an actuarially equivalent normal form of benefit for the plan year and all future plan years.

(iii) *Treatment of accelerated benefit payments*—(A) *Accelerated benefit payments*. This paragraph (b)(4)(iii) applies if the actuarial value of the distributions made to the participant during a plan year exceeds the actuarial value of the distributions that would have been made during the plan year had distributions commenced at the beginning of the plan year (or, if later, at the participant's normal retirement age) in the normal form of benefit. In such a case, the excess payments (referred to as accelerated benefit payments) are converted to an actuarially equivalent stream of annual benefit payments under the plan's normal form of benefit, commencing at the beginning of the next plan year. This conversion must be based on the same actuarial assumptions used under the plan to determine the distributions made to the participant during the plan year. For purposes of this paragraph (b)(4)(iii), the actuarially equivalent stream of annual benefit payments is referred to as the annuity equivalent of accelerated benefit payments.

(B) *Credit for annuity equivalent of accelerated benefit payments*. For purposes of applying paragraphs (b)(4)(ii) and (iii)(C) of this section, the annuity equivalent of accelerated benefit payments is deemed to be paid to the participant in each plan year that begins after the plan year during which any accelerated benefit payment under paragraph (b)(4)(iii)(A) of this section is made.

(C) *Effect of accelerated benefit payments on rate of benefit accrual*. If any accelerated benefit payments under paragraph (b)(4)(iii)(A) of this section have been made to a participant, then, in lieu of determining the participant's rate of benefit accrual under paragraph (b)(2)(ii) of this section, the participant's rate of benefit accrual for a plan year is determined as the excess (if any) of—

(1) The sum of the annual benefit to which the participant is entitled at the end of the current plan year, assuming payment commences in the normal form at the end of the current plan year, plus the amount deemed paid in the next plan year under the annuity equivalent of accelerated benefit payments; over

(2) The sum of the annual benefit to which the participant was entitled at the end of the preceding plan year, assuming that payment commences in the normal form at the later of normal retirement age and the end of the preceding plan year, plus the amount deemed paid during the current plan year under the annuity equivalent of accelerated benefit payments.

(iv) *Examples*. The provisions of this paragraph (b)(4) may be illustrated by the following examples. In each of the examples, except as otherwise indicated, normal retirement age is 65 and the birthday of each participant is assumed to be January 1. In addition, except as otherwise indicated, the plan contains no limitations on the maximum amount of benefits the plan will pay to any participant (other than the limitations imposed by section 415), on the maximum number of years of credited service taken into account under the plan, or on the compensation used for purposes of determining the amount of any participant's normal retirement benefit (other than the limitation imposed by section 401(a)(17)) and the plan uses the following actuarial assumptions for purposes of determining the amount of any participant's accrued benefit (other than the limitation imposed by section 401(a)(17)), and the plan uses the following actuarial assumptions in determining actuarial equivalence: a 7.5% rate of interest and the 83 GAM (male) mortality table. The examples are as follows:

Example 1. (i) *Facts relating to the year in which participant attains age 65*. Employer Z maintains Plan Q, a defined benefit plan that provides an accrued benefit of \$40 per month multiplied by the participant's years of credited service. Participant F attains normal retirement age of 65 on January 1 and continues in the full time service of Z. At the end of the year in which F attains age 65, F has 30 years of credited service under the plan and could receive an accrued benefit of \$1,200 per month (\$40 x 30 years) if F retires. Plan Q does not suspend payment of benefits for participants who work past normal retirement age and F commences benefit payments at normal retirement age. (These are the same facts as in *Example 10* of paragraph (b)(3)(iii) of this section, except that the Plan Q does not provide for the suspension of normal retirement benefit payments.) The plan offsets the value of the benefit distributions against benefit accruals in plan years ending after the participant's attainment of normal retirement age, as permitted by paragraph (b)(4)(ii) of this section. Participant F (who remains in the full time service of Y) receives 12 monthly benefit payments after attainment of age 65 and prior to attainment of age 66. The total monthly benefit payments of \$14,400 (\$1,200 x 12 payments) have an actuarial value at the end of the year in which F turns 65 of \$15,118 (reflecting in-

terest and mortality) which would produce a monthly life annuity benefit of \$145 commencing at age 66. The rate of benefit accrual otherwise applicable under the plan formula for the year of credited service F completes after attaining normal retirement age is \$40 per month.

(ii) *Conclusions relating to the year in which F attains age 65.* Because the actuarial value (determined as a monthly benefit of \$145) of the benefit payments made during the first year after F's attainment of normal retirement age exceeds the benefit accrual otherwise applicable for the first year after F's attainment of normal retirement age, the plan is not required to accrue benefits on behalf of F for the one year of credited service after F's attainment of normal retirement age and the plan is not required to increase F's monthly benefit payment of \$1,200 during the year in which F attains age 65.

(iii) *Facts relating to the year in which F attains age 66.* Assume F receives 12 additional monthly benefit payments the next year prior to F's retirement at the end of the next year when F attains age 66. The total monthly benefit payments of \$14,400 (\$1,200 x 12 payments) have an actuarial value at the end of that year of \$15,135 (reflecting interest and mortality) which would produce a monthly benefit payment of \$149 commencing at age 67. The rate of benefit accrual otherwise applicable under the plan formula for the additional year of credited service F completed that year is \$40 per month.

(iv) *Conclusions relating to the year in which F attains age 66.* Because the actuarial value (deter-

mined as a monthly benefit of \$149) of the benefit payments made during that year exceeds the benefit accrual otherwise applicable for the additional year of credited service, the plan is not required to accrue benefits on behalf of F for the second year of credited service F completed after attaining normal retirement age and the plan is not required to increase F's monthly benefit payment of \$1,200.

Example 2. (i) Facts. Employer Z maintains Plan R, a defined benefit plan that provides an accrued benefit of 2% of the average of a participant's high 3 consecutive years of compensation multiplied by the participant's years of credited service under the plan. Payment of a participant's retirement benefit is not suspended, and the plan provides that retirement benefits that commence after a participant's normal retirement age are actuarially increased for late retirement. Under the plan provision relating to actuarial increase, the actuarial increase for the plan year is made to the benefit that would have been paid had the participant retired as of the end of the preceding plan year. The plan then provides the greater of this actuarially increased benefit and benefits under the plan formula based on continued service, thereby including the actuarial increase in the rate of benefit accrual in plan years ending after attainment of normal retirement age, as provided in paragraph (b)(2)(ii) of this section. Participant G, who has attained normal retirement age (age 65) under the plan, continues in the full time service of Z. At normal retirement age, G has average compensation of \$40,000 for G's high 3 consecutive years and has 10 years of credited ser-

vice under the plan. Thus, at normal retirement age, G is entitled to receive an annual normal retirement benefit of \$8,000 (\$40,000 x .02 x 10 years). G continues working after normal retirement age, with G's average compensation increasing to \$68,000 at age 70. (The facts in this *Example 2* are the same as *Example 13* of paragraph (b)(3)(ii) of this section, except that the employee does not retire at age 70, but continues in the full time service of Z.) Upon G's attainment of age 70, the plan commences benefit payments to G. The annual benefit paid to G in the first plan year is \$21,098. In determining the annual benefit payable to G in each subsequent plan year, the plan offsets the value of benefit distributions made to the participant by the close of the prior plan year against benefit accruals otherwise applicable in plan years during which such distributions were made, as permitted by paragraph (b)(4)(ii)(B) of this section.

(ii) *Conclusion.* Accordingly, for each subsequent plan year, G is entitled under the plan to receive benefit payments based on G's benefit at the close of the prior plan year, plus the excess (if any) of the benefit for the plan year determined under the plan formula otherwise applicable over the value of total benefit distributions made to G during the plan year. The foregoing is illustrated in the following table with respect to certain years of credited service performed by G while benefits were being distributed to G.

Age at start of plan year	Years of service at start of plan year	Average pay for high 3 consecutive years at start of plan year	Plan formula at start of plan year (.02 times column 2 times column 3)	Additional accruals for the plan year under plan formula (column 4 minus column 4 for prior year)	Benefit distributions made during the prior year	Annual benefit that is actuarial equivalent of column 6	Annual benefit to which G is entitled at end of the year (column 8 for prior year, plus the excess, if any of column 5 for the current year, over column 7 for current year)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
70	15	\$ 68,000	\$20,400	\$1,920	none	none	\$21,098
71	16	\$ 70,000	\$22,400	\$2,000	\$21,098	\$2,799	\$21,098
72	17	\$ 90,000	\$30,600	\$8,200	\$21,098	\$2,891	\$26,407
73	18	\$100,000	\$36,000	\$5,400	\$26,407	\$3,743	\$28,065

Example 3. (i) Facts relating to the year in which a participant attains age 65. Plan X provides an accrued benefit equal to 1% of the average of a participant's highest 3 consecutive years of compensation times the participant's years of service, payable in the normal form of a straight life annuity commencing at normal retirement age or at the date of actual retirement if later. Plan X permits a participant who is an employee to commence distributions after attainment of normal retirement age (age 65) and provides for benefits otherwise accrued after normal retirement age to be offset by the actuarial equivalent of any benefit distributions made to the partici-

pant. Plan X provides for a participant who does not commence distributions to receive an actuarial increase for the year from the amount payable at the end of the preceding year (if greater than the amount otherwise accrued for H during the year under X's formula). Participant H attains age 65 on the first day of a plan year when Participant H's average highest 3 consecutive years of compensation is \$60,000 and H has 20 years of service. Accordingly, Participant H's accrued benefit at the beginning of the year is equal to a straight life annuity of \$1,000 per month (20% times \$60,000 divided by 12) commencing at the beginning of the year. Participant H elects to receive a

single-sum distribution of \$130,389 at the beginning of the year, which is equal to the present value of H's accrued benefit under section 417(e) at that time. Participant H continues to work through the end of the plan year and at the end of the year has average compensation of \$60,000 for the year. Plan X uses the actuarial assumptions specified in section 417(e) for purposes of determining actuarial equivalence. For purposes of this *Example 3*, the applicable interest rate under section 417(e) is assumed to be 6%, and the applicable mortality table under section 417(e) is the mortality table in effect on January 1, 2003.

(ii) *Conclusion relating to effect of distributions made in the year H attains age 65.* Under this paragraph (b)(4), H would otherwise accrue an additional monthly benefit of \$50 for the additional year of service under the plan's formula (21% times \$60,000 minus 20% times \$60,000, divided by 12). The plan is permitted under section 411(b)(1)(H)(iii)(I) to offset additional accruals otherwise applicable after normal retirement age by the actuarial value of distributions made during the year. However, under paragraph (b)(4)(ii) of this section, distributions made during a plan year are disregarded to the extent that the actuarial value of the distributions exceeds the actuarial value of distributions that would have been made during the plan year had distribution of the participant's accrued benefit commenced at the beginning of the plan year under the plan's normal form.

(iii) *Conclusion relating to calculations for distribution made in the year H attains age 65.* At the end of the year, the actuarial value of the distribution made to H (\$130,389 plus interest and mortality for the year equals \$139,812) is greater than the year end actuarial value of distributions that would have been made during the plan year had distribution of the participant's accrued benefit at the beginning of the plan year commenced in the normal form at the beginning of the plan year (which is \$12,470, based on the plan's actuarial assumptions). Accordingly, the \$127,342 excess (referred to as an accelerated benefit payment) is disregarded in the current year. (However, as described below, the annuity equivalent of the \$127,342 is deemed to be paid to H commencing at the beginning of the first plan year after the plan year during which the accelerated benefit payment is made.)

(iv) *Conclusion relating to rate of benefit accrual for the year H attains age 65.* To determine the rate of benefit accrual for the year in which H attains age 65, the annuity equivalent of accelerated benefit payments is calculated and, under paragraph (b)(4)(iii)(C) of this section, this amount is treated as part of the benefit payable at the end of the year in calculating the rate of benefit accrual for the year. In this *Example 3*, the annuity equivalent of the \$127,342 accelerated benefit payment equals a straight life annuity of \$1,000 per month commencing at the beginning of the next plan year. Thus, for purposes of applying paragraph (b)(4)(iii) of this section to determine the rate of benefit accrual for the plan year in which H attains age 65, paragraph (b)(4)(iii)(C)(I) of this section is an annual straight life annuity commencing at end of the year equal to \$1,000 (the sum of the annual benefit to which the H is entitled at the end of the plan year, which is zero in this case, plus the amount deemed paid in the next plan year under the annuity equivalent of accelerated benefit payments, which is \$1,000 in this case) and the amount in paragraph (b)(4)(iii)(C)(2) of this section is an annual straight life annuity commencing at end of the preceding plan year equal to \$1,000. Thus, H's rate of benefit accrual for the year is zero.

(v) *Conclusion relating to whether rate of benefit accrual for year H attains age 65 satisfies section 411(b)(1)(H).* Under paragraph (b)(4)(ii) of this section, a plan may reduce the rate of benefit accrual otherwise applicable to the extent of distributions made during the year. The actuarial equivalent of \$12,470 (the actuarial value of the 12 \$1,000 monthly payments deemed paid to H during the plan year under paragraph (b)(4)(ii) of this section) is a

straight life annuity commencing at the end of the plan year equal to \$98 per month. Thus, the otherwise applicable accrual for the year may be reduced (but not below zero) by \$98 per month. The highest rate of benefit accrual for any participant with H's service and compensation history who is younger is an annual straight life annuity of \$50 per month. Because the permissible reduction of \$98 per month is not less than the otherwise applicable accrual of \$50 per month, Plan X is not required by this paragraph (b) for the year and section 411(b)(1)(H) to provide H with any additional accruals for the year.

(vi) *Conclusion relating to rate of benefit accrual for year H attains age 65 if no distribution were made.* If Participant H had not elected to receive any distribution during the plan year, then H's accrued benefit at the end of the year would be a straight life annuity of \$1,098 per month commencing at the end of the year (which is actuarially equivalent to a straight life annuity of \$1,000 per month commencing at the beginning of the year). Thus, H's rate of benefit accrual for that year would be \$98 (but no adjustments for any distribution would apply).

(vii) *Facts relating to next year in which H attains age 66.* Participant H works another year and H's average compensation becomes \$70,000. Under this paragraph (b)(4), H would otherwise accrue an additional monthly benefit of \$233 for the additional year of service under the plan's formula (22% times \$70,000, minus 21% times \$60,000, divided by 12). However, the plan is permitted under section 411(b)(1)(H)(iii)(I) to offset additional accruals after normal retirement age by the actuarial value of distributions made during the year. Under paragraph (b)(4)(iii)(B) of this section, the \$1,000 annuity equivalent of accelerated benefit payments is deemed to be paid to H during this second year when H attains age 66. These deemed payments are actuarially equivalent to an accrual of \$100 per month payable at the end of that year. Accordingly, the plan reduces the otherwise applicable accrual of \$233 to the extent of the accrual of \$100 per month payable at the end of the year in which H attains age 66. Thus, the \$233 accrual during the year in which H becomes 66 is reduced by \$100 to \$133. Under the plan X, H's accrued benefit at the end of the year is \$133 per month.

(viii) *Conclusion relating to rate of benefit accrual for year H attains age 66.* To determine the rate of benefit accrual for the second year when H attains age 66, the annuity equivalent of accelerated benefit payments is calculated and, under paragraph (b)(4)(iii)(C) of this section, this amount is treated as part of the benefit payable at the end of the year in calculating the rate of benefit accrual for the second year. In this *Example 3*, the annuity equivalent of the \$127,342 accelerated benefit payment that was made in the year in which H attained age 65 equals a straight life annuity of \$1,000 per month commencing at the beginning of the next plan year. Thus, for purposes of applying paragraph (b)(4)(iii) of this section to determine the rate of benefit accrual for the second plan year, the amount in paragraph (b)(4)(iii)(C)(I) of this section is an annual straight life annuity commencing at end of the year equal to \$1,133 (the sum of the annual benefit to which the H is entitled at the end of the plan year, which is \$133 in this case, plus the amount deemed paid in the next plan year under the annuity equivalent of accelerated benefit payments, which is \$1,000 in this case) and the amount in paragraph (b)(4)(iii)(C)(2) of this section is an annual

straight life annuity commencing at end of the preceding plan year equal to \$1,000. Thus, H's rate of benefit accrual for the year in which H becomes age 66 is \$133.

(ix) *Conclusion relating to whether rate of benefit accrual for year H becomes 66 satisfies section 411(b)(1)(H).* Under paragraph (b)(4)(ii) of this section, a plan may reduce the rate of benefit accrual to the extent of distributions made during the year. The actuarial equivalent of \$12,480 (the actuarial value of the 12 \$1,000 monthly payments deemed made to H during the plan year) is a straight life annuity commencing at the end of the plan year equal to \$100 per month. Thus, the otherwise applicable accrual for the year may be reduced (but not below zero) by \$100 per month. The highest rate of benefit accrual for any participant with H's service and compensation history who is younger is an annual straight life annuity of \$233 per month. Thus, because the sum of \$133 and \$100 is not less than the otherwise applicable accrual of \$233 per month, Plan X satisfies this paragraph (b) and section 411(b)(1)(H) for the year.

(c) *Defined contribution plans—(1) In general.* A defined contribution plan (including a target benefit plan described in § 1.410(a)-4(a)(1)) does not satisfy the requirements of section 411(b)(2) if the rate of allocation made to the account of a participant is reduced, either directly or indirectly, because of the participant's attainment of any age. A reduction in the rate of allocation includes any discontinuance in the allocation of employer contributions or forfeitures to the account of the participant or cessation of participation in the plan.

(2) *Rate of allocation—(i) Aggregate allocations.* For purposes of this paragraph (c), a participant's rate of allocation for any plan year is the aggregate allocations taken into account for the plan year under § 1.401(a)(4)-2(c)(2).

(ii) *Determination of rate of allocation.* A participant's rate of allocation for a plan year can be determined as a dollar amount. Alternatively, if a plan's formula bases a participant's allocations solely on compensation for the plan year and compensation is determined without regard to attainment of any age, then a participant's rate of allocation can be determined as a percentage of the participant's compensation for the plan year.

(3) *Reduction that is directly or indirectly because of a participant's attainment of any age—(i) Reduction in rate of allocation that is directly because of a participant's attainment of any age.* A plan provides for a reduction in the rate of allocation that is directly because of a participant's attainment of any age for any plan year if, under the terms of the plan, any partici-

participant's rate of allocation for the plan year would be higher if the participant were younger. Thus, a plan fails to satisfy section 411(b)(2) and this paragraph (c) if, under the terms of the plan, the rate of allocation for any individual who is or could be a participant under the plan would be lower solely as a result of such individual being older.

(ii) *Reduction in rate of allocation that is indirectly because of a participant's attainment of any age*—(A) *In general.* A plan provides for a reduction in the rate of allocation that is indirectly because of a participant's attainment of any age for any plan year if any participant's rate of allocation for the plan year would be higher if the participant were to have a characteristic that is a proxy for being younger, based on all of the relevant facts and circumstances. Thus, a plan fails to satisfy section 411(b)(2) and this paragraph (c) if the rate of allocation for any individual who is or could be a participant under the plan would be lower solely as a result of such individual having a different characteristic which is a proxy for being older, based on applicable facts and circumstances.

(B) *Treatment of limitations.* A reduction in a participant's rate of allocation is not indirectly because of the attainment of any age in violation of section 411(b)(2) solely because of a positive correlation between attainment of any age and a reduction in the rate of allocation. Thus, a defined contribution plan (including a target benefit plan described in § 1.410(a)-4(a)(1)) does not fail to satisfy the minimum vesting standards of section 411(a) solely because the plan limits the total amount of employer contributions and forfeitures that may be allocated to a participant's account (for a particular plan year or for the participant's total years of credited service under the plan), solely because the plan limits the total number of years of credited service for which a participant's account may receive allocations of employer contributions and forfeitures, or solely because the plan limits the number of years of credited service that may be taken into account for purposes of determining the amount of, or the rate at which, employer contributions and forfeitures are allocated to a participant's account for a particular plan year.

(iii) *Special rule for target benefit plans.* A defined contribution plan that is a tar-

get benefit plan, as defined in § 1.410(a)-4(a)(1), satisfies section 411(b)(2) only if the defined benefit formula used to determine allocations would satisfy section 411(b)(1)(H) without regard to section 411(b)(1)(H)(iii). Such a target benefit plan does not fail to satisfy this paragraph (c) with respect to allocations after normal retirement age merely because the allocation for a plan year is reduced to reflect shorter longevity using a reasonable actuarial assumption regarding mortality.

(iv) *Additional rules.* The Commissioner may prescribe additional guidance, published in the Internal Revenue Bulletin (see § 601.601(d)(2)(ii)(b) of this chapter), with respect to the application of section 411(b)(2) and this section to target benefit plans.

(d) *Benefits and forms of benefits subject to requirements*—(1) *General rule.* Except as provided in paragraph (d)(2) or (3) of this section, sections 411(b)(1)(H) and 411(b)(2) and paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section apply to all benefits (and forms of benefits) provided under the plan, including accrued benefits, benefits described in section 411(d)(6), ancillary benefits, and other rights and features provided under the plan. Accordingly, except as provided in paragraph (d)(2) or (3) of this section, a participant's rate of benefit accrual under a defined benefit plan and a participant's allocations under a defined contribution plan are considered to be reduced because of the participant's attainment of any age if optional forms of benefits, ancillary benefits, or other rights or features under the plan provided with respect to benefits or allocations attributable to credited service prior to the attainment of the participant's age are not provided on at least as favorable a basis with respect to benefits or allocations attributable to credited service after attainment of the participant's age. Thus, for example, a plan may not provide a single-sum payment only with respect to benefits attributable to years of credited service before the attainment of a specified age. Similarly, except as provided in paragraph (d)(2) or (3) of this section, if an optional form of benefit is available under the plan at a specified age, the availability of that form of benefit, or the method for determining the manner in which that form of benefit is paid, may not, directly or indirectly, be denied or provided on terms less favorable to participants because of the at-

tainment of any age. Similarly, if the method for determining the amount or the rate of the subsidized portion of a joint and survivor annuity or the subsidized portion of a preretirement survivor annuity is less favorable with respect to participants who have attained a specified age than with respect to participants who have not attained such age, benefit accruals or account allocations under the plan will be considered to be reduced because of the attainment of such age.

(2) *Special rule for actuarial assumptions regarding mortality.* A plan does not fail to satisfy section 411(b)(1)(H) or this paragraph (d) merely because the plan makes actuarial adjustments using a reasonable assumption regarding mortality to calculate optional forms of benefit or to calculate the cost of providing a qualified preretirement survivor annuity, as defined in section 417(c).

(3) *Special rule for certain benefits.* A plan does not fail to satisfy section 411(b)(1)(H) or this paragraph (d) merely because the following benefits, or the manner in which such benefits are provided under the plan, vary because of the attainment of any higher age—

(i) The subsidized portion of an early retirement benefit (whether provided on a temporary or permanent basis);

(ii) A qualified disability benefit (as defined in § 1.411(a)-7(c)(3)); or

(iii) A social security supplement (as defined in § 1.411(a)-7(c)(4)(ii)).

(e) *Coordination with certain provisions.* Notwithstanding section 411(b)(1)(H), section 411(b)(2), and paragraphs (a) through (d) of this section, the following rules apply—

(1) *Section 415 limitations.* No benefit accrual with respect to a participant in a defined benefit plan is required for a plan year by section 411(b)(1)(H)(i) and no allocation to the account of a participant in a defined contribution plan (including a target benefit plan described in § 1.410(a)-4(a)(1)) is required for a plan year by section 411(b)(2) to the extent that the allocation or accrual would cause the plan to exceed the limitations of section 415.

(2) *Prohibited discrimination*—(i) No benefit accrual on behalf of a highly compensated employee in a defined benefit plan is required for a plan year by section

411(b)(1)(H)(i) to the extent such benefit accrual would cause the plan to discriminate in favor of highly compensated employees within the meaning of section 401(a)(4).

(ii) No allocation to the account of a highly compensated employee in a defined contribution plan (including a target benefit plan) is required for a plan year by section 411(b)(2) to the extent the allocation would cause the plan to discriminate in favor of highly compensated employees within the meaning of section 401(a)(4).

(iii) The Commissioner may provide additional guidance, published in the Internal Revenue Bulletin (see § 601.601(d)(2)(ii)(b) of this chapter), relating to prohibited discrimination in favor of highly compensated employees.

(3) *Permitted disparity.* A defined benefit plan does not fail to satisfy section 411(b)(1)(H) for a plan year and a defined contribution plan does not fail to satisfy 411(b)(2) for a plan year merely because accruals or allocations under the plan are reduced to satisfy the uniformity requirements of § 1.401(l)-2(c) or 1.401(l)-3(c) for the plan year.

(4) *Distribution rights under section 411.* A defined benefit plan does not fail to satisfy section 411(b)(1)(H) for a plan year and a defined contribution plan does not fail to satisfy 411(b)(2) for a plan year merely because of the right to defer distributions provided under section 411(a)(11) or a plan provision consistent with section 411(a)(11).

(f) *Effective dates—(1) Effective date of sections 411(b)(1)(H) and 411(b)(2) for non-collectively bargained plans—(i) In general.* Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (f)(2) of this section, sections 411(b)(1)(H) and 411(b)(2) are applicable for plan years beginning on or after January 1, 1988, with respect to a participant who is credited with at least 1 hour of service in a plan year beginning on or after January 1, 1988. Neither section 411(b)(1)(H) nor section 411(b)(2) is applicable with respect to a participant who is not credited with at least 1 hour of service in a plan year beginning on or after January 1, 1988.

(ii) *Defined benefit plans.* In the case of a participant who is credited with at least 1 hour of service in a plan year beginning on or after January 1, 1988, section 411(b)(1)(H) is applicable with respect to

all years of service completed by the participant other than plan years beginning before January 1, 1988.

(iii) *Defined contribution plans.* Section 411(b)(2) does not apply with respect to allocations of employer contributions or forfeitures to the accounts of participants under a defined contribution plan for a plan year beginning before January 1, 1988.

(iv) *Hour of service.* For purposes of this paragraph (f)(1), 1 hour of service means 1 hour of service recognized under the plan or required to be recognized under the plan by section 410 (relating to minimum participation standards) or section 411 (relating to minimum vesting standards). In the case of a plan that does not determine service on the basis of hours of service, 1 hour of service means any service recognized under the plan or required to be recognized under the plan by section 410 (relating to minimum participation standards) or section 411 (relating to minimum vesting standards).

(2) *Effective date of sections 411(b)(1)(H) and 411(b)(2) for collectively bargained plans—(i)* In the case of a plan maintained pursuant to 1 or more collective bargaining agreements between employee representatives and 1 or more employers, ratified before March 1, 1986, sections 411(b)(1)(H) and 411(b)(2) are applicable for benefits provided under, and employees covered by, any such agreement with respect to plan years beginning on or after the later of—

(A) January 1, 1988; or

(B) The earlier of January 1, 1990, or the date on which the last of such collective bargaining agreements terminates (determined without regard to any extension of any such agreement occurring on or after March 1, 1986).

(ii) The applicability date provisions of paragraph (f)(1) of this section shall apply in the same manner to plans described in paragraph (f)(2)(i) of this section, except that the applicable date determined under paragraph (f)(2)(i) of this section shall be substituted for the effective date determined under paragraph (f)(1) of this section.

(iii) In accordance with the provisions of paragraph (f)(2)(i) of this section, a plan described therein may be subject to different applicability dates under sections 411(b)(1)(H) and 411(b)(2) for employees who are covered by a collective bar-

gaining agreement and employees who are not covered by a collective bargaining agreement.

(iv) For purposes of paragraph (f)(2)(i) of this section, the service crediting rules of paragraph (f)(1) of this section shall apply to a plan described in paragraph (f)(2)(i) of this section, except that in applying such rules the applicability date determined under paragraph (f)(2)(i) of this section shall be substituted for the applicability date determined under paragraph (f)(1) of this section. See paragraph (f)(1)(iv) of this section for rules relating to the recognition of an hour of service.

(3) *Regulatory effective date.* Paragraphs (a) through (e) of this section are applicable with respect to plan years beginning on or after the date of publication of final regulations in the **Federal Register**.

David A. Mader,
Assistant Deputy Commissioner
of Internal Revenue.

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Cash Balance Conversion Plans Awaiting Technical Advice

Announcement 2003-1

A notice of proposed rulemaking and notice of public hearing (REG-209500-86, 2003-2 I.R.B. 251) relating to age discrimination requirements applicable to certain retirement plans under §§ 411(b)(1)(H) and 411(b)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 were published in the December 11, 2002, issue of the Federal Register. The proposed regulation provides rules regarding the age discrimination requirements applicable to certain retirement plans under which accruals and allocations cannot be ceased or reduced because of the attainment of any age. When finalized, these regulations would affect retirement plan sponsors and administrators, and participants in and beneficiaries of retirement plans.

Beginning September 15, 1999, cases in which an application for a determination letter or a plan under examination involved an amendment to change a traditional defined benefit plan to become a cash balance plan (cash balance conversions) were

required to be submitted to the Washington, D.C. office of the Internal Revenue Service for technical advice on the conversion's effect on the plan's qualified status. Many such cases were submitted and are still pending. These cases have not been processed because certain age discrimination issues under § 411(b)(1)(H) have continued to be the subject of discussions between Treasury and other agencies. While the regulations issued on December 11, 2002, address the age discrimination issues of § 411(b)(1)(H), they are subject to public comments and possible revision before finalization. The technical advice cases on cash balance conversions will not be processed until the regulation addressing the age discrimination issues is finalized. The finalization of the regulation is a high priority for the Service.

Definition of Terms

Revenue rulings and revenue procedures (hereinafter referred to as "rulings") that have an effect on previous rulings use the following defined terms to describe the effect:

Amplified describes a situation where no change is being made in a prior published position, but the prior position is being extended to apply to a variation of the fact situation set forth therein. Thus, if an earlier ruling held that a principle applied to A, and the new ruling holds that the same principle also applies to B, the earlier ruling is amplified. (Compare with *modified*, below).

Clarified is used in those instances where the language in a prior ruling is being made clear because the language has caused, or may cause, some confusion. It is not used where a position in a prior ruling is being changed.

Distinguished describes a situation where a ruling mentions a previously published ruling and points out an essential difference between them.

Modified is used where the substance of a previously published position is being changed. Thus, if a prior ruling held that a principle applied to A but not to B, and the new ruling holds that it

applies to both A and B, the prior ruling is modified because it corrects a published position. (Compare with *amplified* and *clarified*, above).

Obsoleted describes a previously published ruling that is not considered determinative with respect to future transactions. This term is most commonly used in a ruling that lists previously published rulings that are obsoleted because of changes in law or regulations. A ruling may also be obsoleted because the substance has been included in regulations subsequently adopted.

Revoked describes situations where the position in the previously published ruling is not correct and the correct position is being stated in the new ruling.

Superseded describes a situation where the new ruling does nothing more than restate the substance and situation of a previously published ruling (or rulings). Thus, the term is used to republish under the 1986 Code and regulations the same position published under the 1939 Code and regulations. The term is also used when it is desired to republish in a single ruling a series of situations, names, etc., that were previously published over a period of time in separate rulings. If the

new ruling does more than restate the substance of a prior ruling, a combination of terms is used. For example, *modified* and *superseded* describes a situation where the substance of a previously published ruling is being changed in part and is continued without change in part and it is desired to restate the valid portion of the previously published ruling in a new ruling that is self contained. In this case, the previously published ruling is first modified and then, as modified, is superseded.

Supplemented is used in situations in which a list, such as a list of the names of countries, is published in a ruling and that list is expanded by adding further names in subsequent rulings. After the original ruling has been supplemented several times, a new ruling may be published that includes the list in the original ruling and the additions, and supersedes all prior rulings in the series.

Suspended is used in rare situations to show that the previous published rulings will not be applied pending some future action such as the issuance of new or amended regulations, the outcome of cases in litigation, or the outcome of a Service study.

Abbreviations

The following abbreviations in current use and formerly used will appear in material published in the Bulletin.

A—Individual.
Acq.—Acquiescence.
B—Individual.
BE—Beneficiary.
BK—Bank.
B.T.A.—Board of Tax Appeals.
C—Individual.
C.B.—Cumulative Bulletin.
CFR—Code of Federal Regulations.
CI—City.
COOP—Cooperative.
Ct.D.—Court Decision.
CY—County.
D—Decedent.
DC—Dummy Corporation.
DE—Donee.
Del. Order—Delegation Order.
DISC—Domestic International Sales Corporation.
DR—Donor.
E—Estate.
EE—Employee.

E.O.—Executive Order.
ER—Employer.
ERISA—Employee Retirement Income Security Act.
EX—Executor.
F—Fiduciary.
FC—Foreign Country.
FICA—Federal Insurance Contributions Act.
FISC—Foreign International Sales Company.
FPH—Foreign Personal Holding Company.
F.R.—Federal Register.
FUTA—Federal Unemployment Tax Act.
FX—Foreign Corporation.
G.C.M.—Chief Counsel's Memorandum.
GE—Grantee.
GP—General Partner.
GR—Grantor.
IC—Insurance Company.
I.R.B.—Internal Revenue Bulletin.
LE—Lessee.
LP—Limited Partner.
LR—Lessor.
M—Minor.
Nonacq.—Nonacquiescence.
O—Organization.
P—Parent Corporation.
PHC—Personal Holding Company.

PO—Possession of the U.S.
PR—Partner.
PRS—Partnership.
PTE—Prohibited Transaction Exemption.
Pub. L.—Public Law.
REIT—Real Estate Investment Trust.
Rev. Proc.—Revenue Procedure.
Rev. Rul.—Revenue Ruling.
S—Subsidiary.
S.P.R.—Statements of Procedural Rules.
Stat.—Statutes at Large.
T—Target Corporation.
T.C.—Tax Court.
T.D.—Treasury Decision.
TFE—Transferee.
TFR—Transferor.
T.I.R.—Technical Information Release.
TP—Taxpayer.
TR—Trust.
TT—Trustee.
U.S.C.—United States Code.
X—Corporation.
Y—Corporation.
Z—Corporation.

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² A cumulative list of current actions on previously published items in Internal Revenue Bulletins 2002-26 through 2002-52 is in Internal Revenue Bulletin 2003-1, dated January 6, 2003.