

INTERNAL REVENUE BULLETIN



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.

EMPLOYEE PLANS

REG-116475-19, page 553.

This document sets forth proposed regulations relating to amendments made to section 402(c) of the Internal Revenue Code (Code) by section 13613 of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, Public Law 115-97 (131 Stat. 2054) (TCJA). Section 13613 of TCJA provides an extended rollover period for a qualified plan loan offset, which is a type of plan loan offset.

ESTATE TAX

Rev. Rul. 2020-17, page 552.

Special Use Value: Farms: Interest Rates. The 2020 interest rates to be used in computing the special use value

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of farm real property for which an election is made under section 2032A of the Code are listed for estate of decedents.

INCOME TAX

Rev. Rul. 2020-16, page 550.

Federal rates; adjusted federal rates; adjusted federal long-term rate, the long-term exempt rate, and the blended annual rate. For purposes of sections 382, 1274, 1288, 7872 and other sections of the Code, tables set forth the rates for September 2020.

The IRS Mission

Provide America's taxpayers top-quality service by helping them understand and meet their tax responsibilities and enforce the 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.

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 last 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 last Bulletin of each semiannual period.

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Part I

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

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

Rev. Rul. 2020-16

This revenue ruling provides various prescribed rates for federal income tax

purposes for September 2020 (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 appropri-

ate percentages for determining the low-income housing credit described in section 42(b)(1) for buildings placed in service during the current month. However, under section 42(b)(2), the applicable percentage for non-federally subsidized new buildings placed in service after July 30, 2008, shall not be less than 9%. Finally, Table 5 contains the federal rate for determining the present value of an annuity, an interest for life or for a term of years, or a remainder or a reversionary interest for purposes of section 7520.

REV. RUL. 2020-16 TABLE 1
Applicable Federal Rates (AFR) for September 2020
Period for Compounding

	<i>Annual</i>	<i>Semiannual</i>	<i>Quarterly</i>	<i>Monthly</i>
<i>Short-term</i>				
AFR	0.14%	0.14%	0.14%	0.14%
110% AFR	0.15%	0.15%	0.15%	0.15%
120% AFR	0.17%	0.17%	0.17%	0.17%
130% AFR	0.18%	0.18%	0.18%	0.18%
<i>Mid-term</i>				
AFR	0.35%	0.35%	0.35%	0.35%
110% AFR	0.39%	0.39%	0.39%	0.39%
120% AFR	0.42%	0.42%	0.42%	0.42%
130% AFR	0.46%	0.46%	0.46%	0.46%
150% AFR	0.53%	0.53%	0.53%	0.53%
175% AFR	0.61%	0.61%	0.61%	0.61%
<i>Long-term</i>				
AFR	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%
110% AFR	1.10%	1.10%	1.10%	1.10%
120% AFR	1.20%	1.20%	1.20%	1.20%
130% AFR	1.30%	1.30%	1.30%	1.30%

REV. RUL. 2020-16 TABLE 2
Adjusted AFR for September 2020
Period for Compounding

	<i>Annual</i>	<i>Semiannual</i>	<i>Quarterly</i>	<i>Monthly</i>
Short-term adjusted AFR	0.11%	0.11%	0.11%	0.11%
Mid-term adjusted AFR	0.27%	0.27%	0.27%	0.27%
Long-term adjusted AFR	0.76%	0.76%	0.76%	0.76%

REV. RUL. 2020-16 TABLE 3
Rates Under Section 382 for September 2020

Adjusted federal long-term rate for the current month	.76%
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.)	.89%

REV. RUL. 2020-16 TABLE 4
Appropriate Percentages Under Section 42(b)(1) for September 2020

Note: Under section 42(b)(2), the applicable percentage for non-federally subsidized new buildings placed in service after July 30, 2008, shall not be less than 9%.

Appropriate percentage for the 70% present value low-income housing credit	7.15%
Appropriate percentage for the 30% present value low-income housing credit	3.07%

REV. RUL. 2020-16 TABLE 5
Rate Under Section 7520 for September 2020

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%
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Section 42.—Low-Income Housing Credit

The applicable federal short-term, mid-term, and long-term rates are set forth for the month of September 2020. See Rev. Rul. 2020-16, page 550.

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

The applicable federal short-term, mid-term, and long-term rates are set forth for the month of September 2020. See Rev. Rul. 2020-16, page 550.

Section 483.—Interest on Certain Deferred Payments

The applicable federal short-term, mid-term, and long-term rates are set forth for the month of September 2020. See Rev. Rul. 2020-16, page 550.

Section 280G.—Golden Parachute Payments

The applicable federal short-term, mid-term, and long-term rates are set forth for the month of September 2020. See Rev. Rul. 2020-16, page 550.

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

The applicable federal short-term rates are set forth for the month of September 2020. See Rev. Rul. 2020-16, page 550.

Section 1288.—Treatment of Original Issue Discount on Tax-Exempt Obligations

The adjusted applicable federal short-term, mid-term, and long-term rates are set forth for the month of September 2020. See Rev. Rul. 2020-16, page 550.

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 September 2020. See Rev. Rul. 2020-16, page 550.

Section 482.—Allocation of Income and Deductions Among Taxpayers

The applicable federal short-term, mid-term, and long-term rates are set forth for the month of September 2020. See Rev. Rul. 2020-16, page 550.

Section 7520.—Valuation Tables

The applicable federal mid-term rates are set forth for the month of September 2020. See Rev. Rul. 2020-16, page 550.

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

The applicable federal short-term, mid-term, and long-term rates are set forth for the month of September 2020. See Rev. Rul. 2020-16, page 550.

Section 2032A.—Valuation of Certain Farm, Etc., Real Property

26 CFR 20.2032A-4: Method of valuing farm real property.

Rev. Rul. 2020-17

This revenue ruling contains a list of the average annual effective interest rates on new loans under the Farm Credit System. This revenue ruling also contains a list of the states within each Farm Credit System Bank Territory.

Under § 2032A(e)(7)(A)(ii) of the Internal Revenue Code, rates on new Farm

Credit System Bank loans are used in computing the special use value of real property used as a farm for which an election is made under § 2032A. The rates in Table 1 of this revenue ruling may be used by estates that value farmland under § 2032A as of a date in 2020.

Average annual effective interest rates, calculated in accordance with § 2032A(e)(7)(A) and § 20.2032A-4(e) of the Estate Tax Regulations, to be used under § 2032A(e)(7)(A)(ii), are set forth in the accompanying Table of Interest Rates (Table 1). The states within each Farm Credit System Bank Territory are set forth in the accompanying Table of Farm Credit System Bank Territories (Table 2).

Rev. Rul. 81-170, 1981-1 C.B. 454, contains an illustrative computation of an average annual effective interest rate. The rates applicable for valuation in 2019 are in Rev. Rul. 2019-18, 2019-35 I.R.B. 668. For rate information for years prior to 2019, see Rev. Rul. 2018-22, 2018-34 I.R.B. 308, and other revenue rulings that are referenced therein.

DRAFTING INFORMATION

The principal author of this revenue ruling is Lane Damazo of the Office of the Associate Chief Counsel (Passthroughs and Special Industries). For further information regarding this revenue ruling, contact Lane Damazo at (202) 317-4628 (not a toll-free number).

REV. RUL. 2020-17 TABLE 1
TABLE OF INTEREST RATES
(Year of Valuation 2020)

Farm Credit System Bank Servicing State in Which Property is Located	Rate
AgFirst, FCB	5.37
AgriBank, FCB	4.74
CoBank, ACB	4.53
Texas, FCB	5.12

REV. RUL. 2020-17 TABLE 2
TABLE OF FARM CREDIT SYSTEM BANK TERRITORIES

Farm Credit System Bank	Location of Property
AgFirst, FCB.....	Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia.
AgriBank, FCB.....	Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Tennessee, Wisconsin, Wyoming.
CoBank, ACB.....	Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Hawaii, Idaho, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Nevada, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, Utah, Vermont, Washington.
Texas, FCB.....	Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas.

Part IV

Notice of Proposed Rulemaking

Rollover Rules for Qualified Plan Loan Offset Amounts

REG-116475-19

AGENCY: Internal Revenue Service (IRS), Treasury

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking.

SUMMARY: This document sets forth proposed regulations relating to amendments made to section 402(c) of the Internal Revenue Code (Code) by section 13613 of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, Public Law 115-97 (131 Stat. 2054) (TCJA). Section 13613 of TCJA provides an extended rollover period for a qualified plan loan offset, which is a type of plan loan offset. These regulations affect participants, beneficiaries, sponsors, and administrators of qualified employer plans.

DATES: Written or electronic comments and requests for a public hearing must be received by October 5, 2020.

ADDRESSES: Commenters are strongly encouraged to submit public comments electronically. Submit electronic submissions via the Federal eRulemaking Portal at www.regulations.gov (indicate IRS and REG-116475-19) by following the online instructions for submitting comments. Once submitted to the Federal eRulemaking Portal, comments cannot be edited or withdrawn. The IRS expects to have limited personnel available to process public comments that are submitted on paper through mail. Until further notice, any comments submitted on paper will be considered to the extent practicable. The Department of the Treasury (Treasury Department) and the IRS will publish for public availability any comment received

to its public docket, whether submitted electronically or in hard copy. Send hard copy submissions to CC:PA:LPD:PR (REG-116475-19), Room 5203, Internal Revenue Service, P.O. Box 7604, Ben Franklin Station, Washington D.C. 20044.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Concerning the proposed amendments to the regulations, Naomi Lehr at (202) 317-4102, Vernon Carter at (202) 317-6799, or Pamela Kinard at (202) 317-6000; concerning submissions of comments and requests for a hearing, Regina Johnson at (202) 317-5177 (not toll-free numbers).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

This document sets forth proposed amendments to 26 CFR part 1, by adding §1.402(c)-3 to the Income Tax Regulations solely to reflect changes to section 402(c) of the Code, as amended by section 13613 of TCJA. On December 20, 2019, the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2020, Public Law 116-94 (133 Stat. 2534) (the Act), was enacted. Section 114 of Division O of the Act, titled “Setting Every Community Up for Retirement Enhancement Act of 2019” (SECURE Act), amended section 401(a) (9) of the Code by changing the required beginning date applicable to section 401(a) plans and other eligible retirement plans described in section 402(c)(8). The Treasury Department and IRS anticipate providing separate guidance on section 114 of the SECURE Act, including amending §1.402(c)-2 to reflect changes made by the SECURE Act and to add new level designations for each paragraph in the questions and answers to satisfy **Federal Register** requirements. It is anticipated that the proposed §1.402(c)-3 will be combined with §1.402(c)-2 in connection with that project (including replacing Q&A-9 of §1.402(c)-2 with paragraph (a) of proposed §1.402(c)-3).

1. Plan Loans, Eligible Rollover Distributions, and Plan Loan Offset Amounts

Section 72(p)(1) provides that if, during any taxable year, a participant or beneficiary receives (directly or indirectly) any amount as a loan from a qualified employer plan (as defined in section 72(p)(4)(A)),¹ such amount shall be treated as having been received by the individual as a distribution from the plan. For certain plan loans, section 72(p)(2) provides an exception to the general treatment of loans as distributions under section 72(p)(1).

For the exception under section 72(p)(2) to apply so that a plan loan is not treated as a distribution under section 72(p)(1) for the taxable year in which the loan is received, the loan generally must satisfy three requirements:

- (1) The loan, by its terms, must satisfy the limits on loan amounts, as described in section 72(p)(2)(A);
- (2) The loan, by its terms, generally must be repayable within 5 years, as described in section 72(p)(2)(B); and
- (3) The loan must require substantially level amortization over the term of the loan, as described in section 72(p)(2)(C).

Section 401(a)(31) requires that a plan qualified under section 401(a) provide for the direct transfer of eligible rollover distributions. A similar rule applies to section 403(a) annuity plans, section 403(b) tax-sheltered annuities, and section 457 eligible governmental plans. See generally sections 403(a)(1), 403(b)(10), and 457(d)(1)(C).

Sections 402(c)(3) and 408(d)(3) provide that any amount distributed from a qualified plan or individual retirement account or annuity (IRA) will be excluded from income if it is transferred to an eligible retirement plan no later than the 60th day following the day the distribution is received. A similar rule applies to section 403(a) annuity plans, section 403(b) tax-sheltered annuities, and section 457 eligible governmental plans. See gener-

¹ Under section 72(p)(4), a qualified employer plan means a qualified plan, a section 403(a) annuity plan, a section 403(b) plan, and any governmental plan.

ally sections 403(a)(4)(B), 403(b)(8)(B), and 457(e)(16)(B).

Sections 402(c)(3)(B) and 408(d)(3)(I) provide that the Secretary may waive the 60-day rollover requirement “where the failure to waive such requirement would be against equity or good conscience, including casualty, disaster, or other events beyond the reasonable control of the individual subject to such requirement.” See generally Rev. Proc. 2016-47, 2016-37 I.R.B. 346, which sets forth a self-certification procedure that taxpayers may use in certain circumstances to claim a waiver of the 60-day deadline for completing a rollover under section 402(c)(3)(B) or 408(d)(3)(I), and Rev. Proc. 2020-4, 2020-1 I.R.B. 148, which sets forth procedures that taxpayers may use to request a waiver of the 60-day rollover deadline by submitting a request for a private letter ruling.²

Section 1.402(c)-2, Q&A-3(a), provides that, unless specifically excluded, an eligible rollover distribution means any distribution to an employee (or to a spousal distributee described in §1.402(c)-2, Q&A-12(a)) of all or any portion of the balance to the credit of the employee in a qualified plan. Section 1.402(c)-2, Q&A-3(b), provides that certain distributions (for example, required minimum distributions under section 401(a)(9)) are not eligible rollover distributions.

Section 1.402(c)-2, Q&A-9(a), provides that a distribution of a plan loan offset amount (as defined in §1.402(c)-2, Q&A-9(b)) is an eligible rollover distribution if it satisfies §1.402(c)-2, Q&A-3. Thus, an amount not exceeding the plan loan offset amount may be rolled over by the employee (or spousal distributee) to an eligible retirement plan within the 60-day period described in section 402(c)(3), unless the plan loan offset amount fails to be an eligible rollover distribution for another reason.

Section 1.402(c)-2, Q&A-9(b), provides that a distribution of a plan loan

offset amount is a distribution that occurs when, under the plan terms governing the loan, the employee’s accrued benefit is reduced (offset) in order to repay the loan. This may occur when, for example, the terms governing a plan loan require that, in the event of an employee’s termination of employment or request for a distribution, the loan is to be repaid immediately or treated as in default. A plan loan offset may also occur when, under the terms of the plan loan, the loan is canceled, accelerated, or treated as if it is in default (for example, if the plan treats a loan as in default upon an employee’s termination of employment or within a specified period thereafter). See also §1.72(p)-1, Q&A-13(a)(2). Because a plan loan offset is an actual distribution for purposes of the Code, not a deemed distribution under section 72(p), a plan loan offset cannot occur prior to a distributable event. See generally §1.72(p)-1, Q&A-13(b).

2. Qualified Plan Loan Offset Amounts

Section 13613 of TCJA amended section 402(c)(3) of the Code to provide an extended rollover deadline for qualified plan loan offset (QPLO) amounts (as defined in section 402(c)(3)(C)(ii)).³ Any portion of a QPLO amount (up to the entire QPLO amount) may be rolled over into an eligible retirement plan by the individual’s tax filing due date (including extensions) for the taxable year in which the offset occurs.

A QPLO amount is defined in section 402(c)(3)(C)(ii) as a plan loan offset amount that is treated as distributed from a qualified employer plan to an employee or beneficiary solely by reason of:

- (1) The termination of the qualified employer plan, or
- (2) The failure to meet the repayment terms of the loan from such plan because of the severance from employment of the employee.

In addition, section 402(c)(3)(C)(iv) provides that the extended rollover period will not apply “to any plan loan offset amount unless such plan loan offset amount relates to a loan to which section 72(p)(1) does not apply by reason of section 72(p)(2).”

Section 301.9100-2(b) of the regulations provides rules for automatic six-month extensions to make regulatory or statutory elections. Under this rule, a taxpayer will receive an automatic extension of 6 months from the due date of a return, excluding extensions, to make elections that otherwise must be made by the due date of the return plus extensions, provided that:

- (1) The taxpayer’s return was timely filed for the year the election should have been made; and
- (2) The taxpayer takes appropriate corrective action within the six-month period.

Section 301.9100-2(b) further provides that paragraph (b) does not apply to regulatory or statutory elections that must be made by the due date of the return excluding extensions.

Explanation of Provisions

1. In General

These proposed regulations add §1.402(c)-3 to take into account changes to the rollover rules made by section 13613 of TCJA with respect to QPLO amounts. As an initial matter, the proposed regulations confirm that a QPLO is a type of plan loan offset; accordingly, most of the general rules relating to plan loan offset amounts apply to QPLO amounts. For example, the rule that a plan loan offset amount is an eligible rollover distribution applies to a QPLO amount. In addition, the rules in §1.401(a)(31)-1, Q&A-16 (guidance concerning the offering of a direct rollover of a plan loan offset amount),

²Note that the 60-day rollover deadline can also be extended to provide temporary relief during a disaster or an emergency response. For example, in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, Notice 2020-23, 2020-18 I.R.B. 742, extended the 60-day rollover deadline to July 15, 2020, for distributions made between April 1, 2020, and July 14, 2020.

³In addition to TCJA, other statutory provisions may extend the period to roll over a plan loan offset. For example, section 2202(a) of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act, Public Law 116-136, 134 Stat. 281 (2020) (CARES Act), permits an individual to receive from an eligible retirement plan up to \$100,000 for a coronavirus-related distribution (which may include a plan loan offset that otherwise meets the requirements to be a coronavirus-related distribution). A qualified individual with a coronavirus-related distribution (which may be included in gross income ratably over the 3-year period beginning with the taxable year of the distribution) may recontribute up to the amount of the distribution to an applicable eligible retirement plan in which the individual is a beneficiary and to which a rollover can be made. For further information relating to the interaction of section 2202 of the CARES Act and plan loan offsets, see Notice 2020-50, 2020-28 I.R.B. 35.

and §31.3405(c)-1, Q&A-11 (guidance concerning special withholding rules with respect to plan loan offset amounts), applicable to plan loan offset amounts in general, apply to QPLO amounts. The proposed regulations provide examples to illustrate the interaction of the special rules for QPLOs with the general rules for plan loan offsets.

2. Rollover Period for Plan Loan Offset Amounts, Including QPLO Amounts

Consistent with §1.402(c)-2, Q&A-9, the proposed regulations provide that a distribution of a plan loan offset amount that is an eligible rollover distribution and not a QPLO amount may be rolled over by the employee (or spousal distributee) to an eligible retirement plan (as defined in section 402(c)(8)(B)) within the 60-day period set forth in section 402(c)(3)(A). While a plan loan offset generally is subject to this 60-day rollover period, there are special rules for the waiver of the 60-day rollover deadline. For further discussion of the special rules, see the *Background* section of this preamble.

Consistent with the amended provisions of section 402(c)(3)(C), the proposed regulations provide that a distribution of a plan loan offset amount that is an eligible rollover distribution and a QPLO amount may be rolled over by the employee (or spousal distributee) to an eligible retirement plan through the period ending on the individual's tax filing due date (including extensions) for the taxable year in which the offset is treated as distributed from a qualified employer plan. Thus, a taxpayer with an eligible rollover distribution that is a QPLO amount may roll over any portion of the distribution to an eligible retirement plan, including another qualified retirement plan (if that plan permits) or an IRA, by the taxpayer's deadline for filing income taxes for the year of the distribution, including extensions.

If a taxpayer to whom a QPLO amount is distributed satisfies the conditions in §301.9100-2(b), the taxpayer will have an extended period past his or her tax filing due date in which to complete a rollover of the QPLO amount, even if the taxpayer does not request an extension to file his or her income tax return but instead files the return by the unextended

tax filing due date. For example, if, on June 1, 2020, Taxpayer A has an eligible rollover distribution of \$10,000 that is a QPLO amount, she may be able to roll over the \$10,000 amount as late as October 15, 2021. Pursuant to §301.9100-2(b), this automatic six-month extension applies if Taxpayer A timely files her tax return by April 15, 2021 (the due date of her return), rolls over the QPLO amount within the six-month period ending on October 15, 2021, and amends her return by October 15, 2021, as necessary to reflect the rollover. See the further discussion of §301.9100-2(b) in the *Background* section of this preamble.

3. Definitions of Plan Loan Offset Amount, QPLO Amount, and Qualified Employer Plan

Consistent with §1.402(c)-2, Q&A-9(b), the proposed regulations provide that a plan loan offset amount is the amount by which, under plan terms governing a plan loan, an employee's accrued benefit is reduced (offset) in order to repay the loan (including the enforcement of the plan's security interest in the employee's accrued benefit). A distribution of a plan loan offset amount is an actual distribution, not a deemed distribution under section 72(p).

Section 1.402(c)-3(a)(2)(iii)(B) of the proposed regulations defines a QPLO amount as a plan loan offset amount that satisfies two requirements. First, the plan loan offset amount must be treated as distributed from a qualified employer plan to an employee or beneficiary solely by reason of the termination of the qualified employer plan, or the failure to meet the repayment terms of the loan from such plan because of the severance from employment of the employee. Second, the plan loan offset amount must relate to a plan loan that met the requirements of section 72(p)(2) immediately prior to the termination of the qualified employer plan or the severance from employment of the employee, as applicable.

The proposed regulations define a qualified employer plan, for purposes of the QPLO amount definition, as a qualified employer plan as defined in section 72(p)(4). For a discussion of the definition of a qualified employer plan, see the *Background* section of this preamble.

4. Special Rules for QPLO Determinations

The proposed regulations provide several special rules for purposes of determining whether a plan loan offset amount is a QPLO amount. First, the proposed regulations provide that whether an employee has a severance from employment with the employer that maintains the qualified employer plan is determined in the same manner as under §1.401(k)-1(d)(2). Thus, an employee has a severance from employment when the employee ceases to be an employee of the employer maintaining the plan.

Second, the proposed regulations provide that a plan loan offset amount is treated as distributed from a qualified employer plan to an employee or beneficiary solely by reason of the failure to meet the plan loan repayment terms because of severance from employment if the plan loan offset:

- (1) Relates to a failure to meet the repayment terms of the plan loan, and
- (2) Occurs within the period beginning on the date of the employee's severance from employment and ending on the first anniversary of that date.

Whether a plan loan offset amount is a QPLO amount is relevant to plan administrators because those administrators are responsible for reporting whether a distribution is a plan loan offset amount or a QPLO amount on Form 1099-R, *Distributions From Pensions, Annuities, Retirement or Profit-Sharing Plans, IRAs, Insurance Contracts, etc.*, and furnishing that form to the taxpayer. The Instructions to the 2020 Form 1099-R provide that if an employee's accrued benefit is offset to repay a loan (a plan loan offset amount), the administrator should report the distribution as an actual distribution and not use Code L (for deemed distributions) in box 7. For a QPLO amount, the instructions to the 2020 Form 1099-R provide that the administrator should enter Code M (for QPLO amounts) in box 7. The Treasury Department and the IRS anticipate that the proposed 12-month rule will assist plan administrators in identifying QPLO amounts by providing a bright-line rule for determining whether a plan loan offset amount following a severance from employment is a QPLO amount.

Proposed Applicability Date

These regulations are proposed to apply to plan loan offset amounts, including qualified plan loan offset amounts, treated as distributed on or after the date of publication of a Treasury decision adopting these rules as final regulations in the **Federal Register**. Taxpayers, however, may rely on these proposed regulations with respect to plan loan offset amounts, including qualified plan loan offset amounts, treated as distributed on or after August 20, 2020 and before the date these regulations are published as final regulations in the **Federal Register**.

Statement of Availability for IRS Documents

For copies of recently issued Revenue Procedures, Revenue Rulings, Notices, and other guidance published in the Internal Revenue Bulletin, please visit the IRS website at <https://www.irs.gov>.

Special Analyses

These proposed regulations are not subject to review under section 6(b) of Executive Order 12866 pursuant to the Memorandum of Agreement (April 11, 2018) between the Treasury Department and the Office of Management and Budget regarding review of tax regulations.

In addition, it is hereby certified that these proposed regulations will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities pursuant to the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. chapter 6). This certification is based on the fact that the proposed regulations would reflect the statutory changes to section 402(c) made by section 13613 of TCJA. The proposed regulations would reflect the extended rollover period for QPLO amounts, as amended by TCJA. Specifically, the proposed regulations would reflect the statute in a manner that (i) is consistent with the statutory language, (ii) provides certain clarifications, and (iii) eases and facilitates plan administration. Although the proposed regulations might affect a substantial number of individuals, the economic impact of the proposed regulations is not expected to be significant.

The regulations do not impose any new compliance burdens on taxpayers and are not expected to result in any economically meaningful changes in behavior.

Notwithstanding this certification that the proposed regulations would not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities, the Treasury Department and the IRS invite comments on the impacts these proposed regulations may have on small entities. Pursuant to section 7805(f), these proposed regulations will be submitted to the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration for comment on their impact on small business.

Comments and Requests for Public Hearing

Before these proposed amendments to the regulations are adopted as final regulations, consideration will be given to comments that are submitted timely to the IRS as prescribed in this preamble under the “ADDRESSES” section. The Treasury Department and the IRS request comments on all aspects of the proposed rules. Any electronic comments submitted, and to the extent practicable any paper comments submitted, will be available at www.regulations.gov or upon request.

A public hearing will be scheduled if requested in writing by any person who timely submits electronic or written comments. Requests for a public hearing are also encouraged to be made electronically. If a public hearing is scheduled, notice of the date, time, and place for the public hearing will be published in the **Federal Register**. Announcement 2020-4, 2020-17 I.R.B. 1, provides that, until further notice, public hearings conducted by the IRS will be held telephonically. Any telephonic hearing will be made accessible to people with disabilities.

Drafting Information

The principal authors of these regulations are Naomi Lehr and Pamela R Kinard of the Office of Associate Chief Counsel (Employee Benefits, Exempt Organizations, and Employment Taxes), although other persons in the IRS and the

Treasury Department participated in their development.

List of Subjects in 26 CFR Part 1

Income taxes, Reporting and record-keeping requirements.

Proposed Amendments to the Regulations

Accordingly, 26 CFR part 1 is proposed to be amended as follows:

PART 1—INCOME TAXES

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

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

Par. 2. Section 1.402(c)-3 is added to read as follows:

§1.402(c)-3 Eligible rollover distributions; Qualified plan loan offsets

(a)(1) *Q-1* What special rollover rules apply to a plan loan offset amount (including a qualified plan loan offset amount)?

(2) *A-1*—(i) *In general*—(A) *Eligible rollover distribution*. A distribution of a plan loan offset amount, as defined in paragraph (a)(2)(ii)(A) of this section (including a qualified plan loan offset amount, a type of plan loan offset amount defined in paragraph (a)(2)(ii)(B) of this section), is an eligible rollover distribution if it satisfies §1.402(c)-2, Q&A-3 and 4.

(B) *Other rules relating to plan loan offset amounts*. See §1.401(a)(31)-1, Q&A-16, for guidance concerning the offering of a direct rollover of a plan loan offset amount. See also §31.3405(c)-1, Q&A-11, of this chapter for guidance concerning special withholding rules with respect to plan loan offset amounts.

(ii) *Rollover period for a plan loan offset amount*—(A) *Plan loan offset amount that is not a qualified plan loan offset amount*. A distribution of a plan loan offset amount that is an eligible rollover distribution and not a qualified plan loan offset amount may be rolled over by the employee (or spousal distributee) to an eligible retirement plan (as defined in §1.402(c)-2, Q&A-2) within the 60-day period set forth in section 402(c)(3)(A).

(B) *Plan loan offset amount that is a qualified plan loan offset amount.* A distribution of a plan loan offset amount that is an eligible rollover distribution and that is a qualified plan loan offset amount may be rolled over by the employee (or spousal distributee) to an eligible retirement plan within the period set forth in section 402(c)(3)(C), which is the individual's tax filing due date (including extensions) for the taxable year in which the offset is treated as distributed from a qualified employer plan.

(iii) *Definitions—(A) Plan loan offset amount.* For purposes of section 402(c), a plan loan offset amount is the amount by which, under the plan terms governing a plan loan, an employee's accrued benefit is reduced (offset) in order to repay the loan (including the enforcement of the plan's security interest in an employee's accrued benefit). A distribution of a plan loan offset amount can occur in a variety of circumstances, for example, when the terms governing a plan loan require that, in the event of the employee's termination of employment or request for a distribution, the loan be repaid immediately or treated as in default. A distribution of a plan loan offset amount also occurs when, under the terms governing the plan loan, the loan is cancelled, accelerated, or treated as if it were in default (for example, when the plan treats a loan as in default upon an employee's termination of employment or within a specified period thereafter). A distribution of a plan loan offset amount is an actual distribution, not a deemed distribution under section 72(p).

(B) *Qualified plan loan offset amount.* For purposes of section 402(c), a qualified plan loan offset amount is a plan loan offset amount that satisfies the following requirements:

(1) The plan loan offset amount is treated as distributed from a qualified employer plan to an employee or beneficiary solely by reason of the termination of the qualified employer plan, or the failure to meet the repayment terms of the loan because of the severance from employment of the employee; and

(2) The plan loan offset amount relates to a plan loan that met the requirements of section 72(p)(2) immediately prior to the termination of the qualified employer plan

or the severance from employment of the employee, as applicable.

(C) *Qualified employer plan.* For purposes of section 402(c) and this section, a qualified employer plan is a qualified employer plan as defined in section 72(p)(4).

(iv) *Special rules for qualified plan loan offset amounts—(A) Definition of severance from employment.* For purposes of paragraph (a)(2)(iii)(B)(I) of this section, whether an employee has a severance from employment with the employer that maintains the qualified employer plan is determined in the same manner as under §1.401(k)-1(d)(2). Thus, an employee has a severance from employment when the employee ceases to be an employee of the employer maintaining the plan.

(B) *Offset because of severance from employment.* A plan loan offset amount is treated as distributed from a qualified employer plan to an employee or beneficiary solely by reason of the failure to meet the repayment terms of a plan loan because of severance from employment of the employee if the plan loan offset:

(1) Relates to a failure to meet the repayment terms of the plan loan, and

(2) Occurs within the period beginning on the date of the employee's severance from employment and ending on the first anniversary of that date.

(v) *Examples.* The following examples illustrate the rules with respect to plan loan offset amounts, including qualified plan loan offset amounts, in this paragraph (a) and in §§1.401(a)(31)-1, Q&A-16, and 31.3405(c)-1, Q&A-11, of this chapter. For purposes of these examples, each reference to a plan refers to a qualified employer plan as described in section 72(p)(4).

(A) *Example 1—(1)* In 2020, Employee A has an account balance of \$10,000 in Plan Y, of which \$3,000 is invested in a plan loan to Employee A that is secured by Employee A's account balance in Plan Y. Employee A has made no after-tax employee contributions to Plan Y. The plan loan meets the requirements of section 72(p)(2). Plan Y does not provide any direct rollover option with respect to plan loans. Employee A severs from employment on June 15, 2020. After severance from employment, Plan Y accelerates the plan loan and provides Employee A 90 days to repay the remaining balance of the plan loan. Employee A, who is under the age set forth in section 401(a)(9)(C)(i)(II), does not repay the loan within the 90 days and instead elects a direct rollover of Employee A's entire account balance in Plan Y. On September 18, 2020 (within the 12-month period beginning on the date that Employee A severed from

employment), Employee A's outstanding loan is offset against the account balance.

(2) In order to satisfy section 401(a)(31), Plan Y must make a direct rollover by paying \$7,000 directly to the eligible retirement plan chosen by Employee A. When Employee A's account balance was offset by the amount of the \$3,000 unpaid loan balance, Employee A received a plan loan offset amount (equivalent to \$3,000) that is an eligible rollover distribution. However, under §1.401(a)(31)-1, Q&A-16, Plan Y satisfies section 401(a)(31), even though a direct rollover option was not provided with respect to the \$3,000 plan loan offset amount.

(3) No withholding is required under section 3405(c) on account of the distribution of the \$3,000 plan loan offset amount because no cash or other property (other than the plan loan offset amount) is received by Employee A from which to satisfy the withholding.

(4) The \$3,000 plan loan offset amount is a qualified plan loan offset amount within the meaning of paragraph (a)(2)(iii)(B) of this section. Accordingly, Employee A may roll over up to the \$3,000 qualified plan loan offset amount to an eligible retirement plan within the period that ends on the employee's tax filing due date (including extensions) for the taxable year in which the offset occurs.

(B) *Example 2—(1)* The facts are the same as in paragraph (a)(2)(v)(A) of this section (*Example 1*), except that, rather than accelerating the plan loan, Plan Y permits Employee A to continue making loan installment payments after severance from employment. Employee A continues making loan installment payments until January 1, 2021, at which time Employee A does not make the loan installment payment due on January 1, 2021. In accordance with §1.72(p)-1, Q&A-10, Plan Y allows a cure period that continues until the last day of the calendar quarter following the quarter in which the required installment payment was due. Employee A does not make a plan loan installment payment during the cure period. Plan Y offsets the unpaid \$3,000 loan balance against Employee A's account balance on July 1, 2021 (which is after the 12-month period beginning on the date that Employee A severed from employment).

(2) The conclusion is the same as in paragraph (a)(2)(v)(A) of this section (*Example 1*), except that the \$3,000 plan loan offset amount is not a qualified plan loan offset amount (because the offset did not occur within the 12-month period beginning on the date that Employee A severed from employment). Accordingly, Employee A may roll over up to the \$3,000 plan loan offset amount to an eligible retirement plan within the 60-day period provided in section 402(c)(3)(A) (rather than within the period that ends on Employee A's tax filing due date (including extensions) for the taxable year in which the offset occurs).

(C) *Example 3—(1)* The facts are the same as in paragraph (a)(2)(v)(A) of this section (*Example 1*), except that the terms governing the plan loan to Employee A provide that, upon severance from employment, Employee A's account balance is automatically offset by the amount of any unpaid loan balance to repay the loan. Employee A severs from employment but does not request a distribution from Plan Y. Nevertheless, pursuant to the terms governing the plan

loan, Employee A's account balance is automatically offset on June 15, 2020, by the amount of the \$3,000 unpaid loan balance.

(2) The \$3,000 plan loan offset amount is a qualified plan loan offset amount within the meaning of paragraph (a)(2)(iii)(B) of this section. Accordingly, Employee A may roll over up to the \$3,000 qualified plan loan offset amount to an eligible retirement plan within the period that ends on Employee A's tax filing due date (including extensions) for the taxable year in which the offset occurs.

(D) *Example 4—(I)* The facts are the same as in paragraph (a)(2)(v)(A) of this section (*Example 1*), except that Employee A elects to receive a cash distribution of the account balance that remains after the \$3,000 plan loan offset amount, instead of electing a direct rollover of the remaining account balance.

(2) The amount of the distribution received by Employee A is \$10,000 (not \$3,000). Because the amount of the \$3,000 plan loan offset amount attributable to the loan is included in determining the amount of the eligible rollover distribution to which withholding applies, withholding in the amount of \$2,000 (20 percent of \$10,000) is required under section 3405(c). The \$2,000 is required to be withheld from the \$7,000 to be distributed to Employee A in cash, so that Employee A actually receives a cash amount of \$5,000.

(3) The \$3,000 plan loan offset amount is a qualified plan loan offset amount within the meaning of paragraph (a)(2)(iii)(B) of this section. Accordingly, Employee A may roll over up to the \$3,000 qualified plan loan offset to an eligible retirement plan within the period that ends on the Employee A's tax filing due date (including extensions) for the taxable year in which the offset occurs. In addition, Employee A may roll over up to \$7,000 (the portion of the distribution that is not related to the offset) within the 60-day period provided in section 402(c)(3).

(E) *Example 5—(I)* The facts are the same as in paragraph (a)(2)(v)(D) of this section (*Example 4*), except that the \$7,000 distribution to Employee A after the offset consists solely of employer securities within the meaning of section 402(e)(4)(E).

(2) No withholding is required under section 3405(c) because the distribution consists solely of the \$3,000 plan loan offset amount and the \$7,000 distribution of employer securities. This is the result

because the total amount required to be withheld does not exceed the sum of the cash and the fair market value of other property distributed, excluding plan loan offset amounts and employer securities.

(3) Employee A may roll over up to the \$7,000 of employer securities to an eligible retirement plan within the 60-day period provided in section 402(c)(3). The \$3,000 plan loan offset amount is a qualified plan loan offset amount within the meaning of paragraph (a)(2)(iii)(B) of this section. Accordingly, Employee A may roll over up to the \$3,000 qualified plan loan offset amount to an eligible retirement plan within the period that ends on Employee A's tax filing due date (including extensions) for the taxable year in which the offset occurs.

(F) *Example 6—(I)* Employee B, who is age 40, has an account balance in Plan Z. Plan Z provides for no after-tax employee contributions. In 2022, Employee B receives a loan from Plan Z, the terms of which satisfy section 72(p)(2), and which is secured by elective contributions subject to the distribution restrictions in section 401(k)(2)(B).

(2) Employee B fails to make an installment payment due on April 1, 2023, or any other monthly payments thereafter. In accordance with §1.72(p)-1, Q&A-10, Plan Z allows a cure period that continues until the last day of the calendar quarter following the quarter in which the required installment payment was due (September 30, 2023). Employee B does not make a plan loan installment payment during the cure period. On September 30, 2023, pursuant to section 72(p)(1), Employee B is taxed on a deemed distribution equal to the amount of the unpaid loan balance. Pursuant to §1.402(c)-2, Q&A4(d), the deemed distribution is not an eligible rollover distribution.

(3) Because Employee B has not severed from employment or experienced any other event that permits the distribution under section 401(k)(2)(B) of the elective contributions that secure the loan, Plan Z is prohibited from executing on the loan. Accordingly, Employee B's account balance is not offset by the amount of the unpaid loan balance at the time of the deemed distribution. Thus, there is no distribution of an offset amount that is an eligible rollover distribution on September 30, 2023.

(G) *Example 7—(I)* The facts are the same as in paragraph (a)(2)(v)(F) of this section (*Example 6*),

except that Employee B has a severance from employment on November 1, 2023. On that date, Employee B's unpaid loan balance is offset against the account balance on distribution.

(2) The plan loan offset amount is not a qualified plan loan offset amount. Although the offset occurred within 12 months after Employee B severed from employment, the plan loan does not meet the requirement in paragraph (a)(2)(iii)(B) of this section (that the plan loan meet the requirements of section 72(p)(2) immediately prior to Employee B's severance from employment). Instead, the loan was taxable on September 30, 2023 (prior to Employee B's severance from employment on November 1, 2023), because of the failure to meet the level amortization requirement in section 72(p)(2)(C). Accordingly, Employee B may roll over the plan loan offset amount to an eligible retirement plan within the 60-day period provided in section 402(c)(3)(A) (rather than within the period that ends on Employee B's tax filing due date (including extensions) for the taxable year in which the offset occurs).

(b)(1) *Q-2* When are the rules in this §1.402(c)-3 applicable to plan loan offset amounts, including qualified plan loan offset amounts?

(2) *A-2 Applicability date.* The rules provided in paragraph (a) of this section are applicable to plan loan offset amounts, including qualified plan loan offset amounts, treated as distributed on or after the adoption of these rules as final regulations in the **Federal Register**.

* * *
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Sunita Lough,
*Deputy Commissioner for Services
and Enforcement.*

(Filed by the Office of the Federal Register on August 17, 2020, 4:15 p.m., and published in the issue of the Federal Register for August 20, 2020, 85 F.R. 51369)

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 laws 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 a 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.
FR.—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.—Statement 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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¹ A cumulative list of all revenue rulings, revenue procedures, Treasury decisions, etc., published in Internal Revenue Bulletins 2019–27 through 2019–52 is in Internal Revenue Bulletin 2019–52, dated December 27, 2019.

Finding List of Current Actions on Previously Published Items¹

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¹ A cumulative list of all revenue rulings, revenue procedures, Treasury decisions, etc., published in Internal Revenue Bulletins 2019–27 through 2019–52 is in Internal Revenue Bulletin 2019–52, dated December 27, 2019.

Internal Revenue Service

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INTERNAL REVENUE BULLETIN

The Introduction at the beginning of this issue describes the purpose and content of this publication. The weekly Internal Revenue Bulletins are available at www.irs.gov/irb/.

We Welcome Comments About the Internal Revenue Bulletin

If you have comments concerning the format or production of the Internal Revenue Bulletin or suggestions for improving it, we would be pleased to hear from you. You can email us your suggestions or comments through the IRS Internet Home Page (www.irs.gov) or write to the Internal Revenue Service, Publishing Division, IRB Publishing Program Desk, 1111 Constitution Ave. NW, IR-6230 Washington, DC 20224.