

**CONTINGENT CONSIDERATION
AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES
IN ACQUISITIONS**

**OUTLINE
REFERENCES**

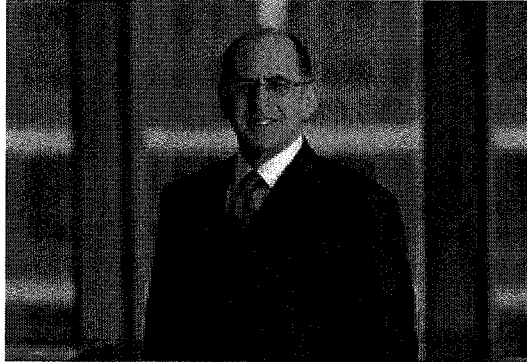
JUNE 2013

**PRACTISING LAW INSTITUTE
TAX STRATEGIES FOR CORPORATE ACQUISITIONS,
DISPOSITIONS,
SPIN-OFFS, JOINT VENTURES, FINANCINGS,
REORGANIZATIONS
& RESTRUCTURINGS**

**OCTOBER 16-18, 2013
NEW YORK, NEW YORK**

**ROBERT H. WELLEN
IVINS, PHILLIPS & BARKER
WASHINGTON, D.C.**

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NOMENCLATURE

- AFR** = Applicable Federal Rate as determined under section 1274(d)
- Acquiror** = Purchaser of assets from Seller; or purchaser of Target stock (with or without an election under section 338(h)(10) or 336(e)) from Seller; or corporation acquiring Target stock or assets in a tax-free reorganization.
- Closing** = Effective date of a transaction for tax purposes.
- Parent** = Parent corporation of Acquiror.
- Seller** = Seller of assets of Target's business or seller of Target stock (with or without an election under section 338(h)(10) or section 336(e)).

- Target** = Corporation whose stock is sold to Acquiror (with or without an election under section 338(h)(10) or section 336(e)); or corporation whose stock or assets are acquired by Acquiror in a tax-free reorganization.
- Old T** = Deemed seller of assets to New T in a stock sale subject to an election under section 338(h)(10) or section 336(e).
- New T** = Deemed purchaser of Target assets from Old T in a stock sale subject to an election under section 338(h)(10) or section 336(e).

INTRODUCTION

All business acquisitions have loose ends. There may be a contingent purchase price like an earn-out or escrow. More often, at the time of Closing it is not possible to identify and quantify all the costs incurred in the business and all the claims that may be asserted against the business. Open items might include costs for environmental remediation, deferred compensation and other employee benefits (vested or non-vested), tax deficiencies, product liabilities, warranty claims, contract claims or tort claims. Acquiror may assume the obligation to pay these costs and claims, or Seller may be financially responsible, directly or through indemnities. This outline discusses the tax consequences of these loose ends.

The law in this area contains a number of surprises and uncertainties. As examples –

- If Acquiror agrees to pay contingent consideration for the business, the tax treatment of Seller and Acquiror are not consistent. Unless Seller elects the installment method or is eligible for the “open transaction” method, Seller must use the “closed transaction” method and include the estimated present value of future contingent purchase price payments in its amount realized at the Closing. Regardless of how Seller reports the sale, however, Acquiror may not deduct these payments, or even include them in the basis of the purchased assets, until the amounts become fixed and determinable and are paid. Even then, Acquiror may have to capitalize these payments and allocate them to goodwill with 15-year

amortization (beginning at Closing), rather than deduct them currently.

- Under prior regulations, in effect until January 5, 2000, a consolidated group that sold a business generally was better off selling the stock of a subsidiary and making a section 338(h)(10) election, as opposed to having the subsidiary actually sell its assets. In an asset sale, Seller generally had to report a closed transaction, but in a stock sale with a section 338(h)(10) election Seller and Target could use the open transaction method and delay reporting the contingent purchase price until received. On the other hand, Seller in a section 338(h)(10) stock sale was not eligible for the installment method.
- Under the current section 338 regulations, the difference in treatment between an actual asset sale and a stock sale subject to a section 338(h)(10) election has been eliminated. In a section 338(h)(10) stock sale, Target is treated as though it had actually sold assets. As in an actual asset sale, the closed transaction method is the general rule, but the installment method is available.
- In May 2013, new regulations were adopted under the authority of section 336(e). These regulations make deemed asset sale treatment, as under section 338(h)(10), available in several new categories of stock dispositions.
- In either an actual asset sale or a stock sale subject to an election under section 338(h)(10) or section 336(e), the open transaction method is available only in “rare and extraordinary” cases. This method allows gain to be deferred until contingent payments are received, while (apart from imputed interest) allowing all the basis of the assets sold, or deemed sold, to be recovered against the first proceeds received.
- Under the open transaction method, losses are deferred until all contingent consideration is received. Thus, the presence of loss and gain assets in the same transaction can cause distortion where this method is used.

- Under the closed transaction method, if Seller is entitled to contingent consideration, it must report the estimated present value of these payments as amount realized at Closing. If Seller receives with more or less than this estimated amount, it is not clear whether the difference (apart from imputed interest) is ordinary income or loss or capital gain or loss, but ordinary income or loss treatment is likely.
- Under the closed transaction method, if Acquiror assumes contingent liabilities, Seller may have to add to its amount realized at Closing the present value of the assumed liabilities. The open transaction method may be available for assumed contingent liabilities where the requirements for the open transaction method are met.
- The installment method often results in less tax deferral to Seller than one might suppose, due to asset basis being recovered against payments received in the future. The deferral charge is another disadvantage of the installment method.
- It is unlikely but possible that *Acquiror* will recognize taxable income at Closing to account for contingent liabilities assumed *by it*, with offsetting increase in asset basis and perhaps a deduction when the liabilities become fixed and are paid.
- Under proposed regulations published in 1999 and not revisited since that time, in a taxable acquisition if part of a purchase price is placed into escrow, Acquiror would be taxed on income earned on the escrowed funds until it is determined which party will receive the funds. Acquiror would be taxed on this income even if the income is actually paid to Seller out of the escrow. If a dispute develops, and the funds come under court jurisdiction, then, under final regulations, the escrow fund would be taxed as a separate entity.
- On the other hand, escrowed Acquiror stock in a tax-free reorganization is considered to belong to the former Target shareholders, and any dividends paid on the escrowed stock are taxed to those shareholders.
- In a tax-free reorganization with contingent stock (as opposed to escrowed stock), imputed interest is taxed to the former Target shareholders and is deductible to Acquiror. Dividends

on the contingent stock, however, are not taxed to the former Target shareholders if not actually paid to them.

- There are often deductions for Seller to offset the gain on the assumption of contingent liabilities by Acquiror. These deductions may or may not be available, however, at the same time as the gain recognition. The lack of definitive guidance on this point makes planning difficult.
- Payment of assumed liabilities by Acquiror or Target may result in additional taxable gain from the sale and additional deductions to Seller. Thus, Seller may have to continue to follow the fortunes of the sold business, even if it is not liable for contingent liabilities.
- • Acquiror must capitalize rather than deduct many post-Closing expenditures relating to a business it has acquired, including some that seem routine or that result from surprises after Closing. If Acquiror's obligation to make these expenditures is contingent at Closing, Acquiror is not allowed depreciation deductions for these capitalized amounts until the all-events test and the economic performance tests are met (usually when payment occurs).
- In a taxable stock sale without an election under section 338(h)(10) or section 336E, if Target has contingent liabilities that Seller retains (*e.g.*, through indemnities), two deductions may result – a capital loss to Seller and an ordinary deduction to Target – with no offsetting income or gain to Acquiror, Seller or Target.
- If a loss (even a real economic loss) is recognized on a sale of stock of a Target that is a subsidiary in a consolidated group, Target's tax attributes (loss carryovers, asset basis, etc.) may be reduced after the sale to prevent duplication of tax benefits. Acquiror will bear this burden. If the loss is due to a contingent liability paid after the stock sale, the tax attributes are reduced when the liability is taken into account, or the payment of the liability itself may become non-deductible.
- Contingent liabilities may affect whether an acquisition can qualify as a tax-free reorganization. If Target's contingent liabilities are large enough so that, together with fixed

liabilities, the amount of liabilities is greater than the fair market value of its assets, then, under proposed regulations, no tax-free reorganization would be possible. The proposed regulations do not, however, explain how to compute Target's contingent liabilities for this purpose. The same rules would apply to asset transfers to corporations under sections 351 and corporate dissolutions under section 332.

TAXABLE ASSET AND STOCK ACQUISITIONS

I. Contingent Purchase Price in Acquisition of Assets and Acquisition of Target Stock Without Election Under Section 338(h)(10) or Section 336(e)

A. Treatment of Seller – Choice Between Installment Method and Election Out

The Seller of assets or Target stock in a taxable acquisition with contingent purchase price reports gain (but not loss) on the installment method unless Seller elects out. For a summary of the advantages and disadvantages of the installment method, *see* part I.B.6., below.

B. Treatment of Seller – Installment Method

1. Installment Method – Application

Installment method reporting applies to gain on a sale with a contingent purchase price if at least one payment is to be received after the taxable year of the Closing. But the installment method does not apply to losses, which must be taken in the year of sale under the closed transaction method or later if the open transaction method is used. *See* part I.C.3., above. Sales of certain property, such as publicly traded securities and depreciable property to the extent of recapture, are also ineligible for the installment method. I.R.C. §§ 453(f)(2), (f)(7). Thus, installment method reporting requires an asset-by-asset determination on applicability. It is possible that an assumption by Acquiror of contingent liabilities, without more, makes a sale eligible for the installment method. *See* parts I.B.3.e.(5) and IV.D., below.

2. Installment Method – Election Out

If a sale is eligible, installment method reporting is automatic unless Seller elects out. Election out of the installment method is

irrevocable except with IRS consent. Similarly, Seller may not elect out after filing its original return except for good cause with IRS consent, to be granted only in “rare circumstances.” Reg. §15a.453-1(d)(3)(ii). But in *Mamula v. Commissioner*, 346 F.2d 1016 (9th Cir. 1965), the taxpayer reported a sale under the open transaction method, on his accountant’s advice. IRS disallowed the open transaction method, and the taxpayer elected the installment method after the fact, but IRS refused to consent. The court held that IRS could not refuse to allow taxpayer to elect installment method, because the method he had chosen was not permissible (distinguishing *Pacific National Co. v. Welch*, 304 U.S. 191 (1938), in which original method was permissible).

3. Installment Method – Method of Calculating Gain Recognized

a. General

If the installment method is used, gain is recognized as each payment is received. Generally, the amount of gain allocable to each payment is determined under section 453(c) by allocating basis in proportion to the amounts of the principal payments to be received. The treatment of a contingent payment under the installment sale rules depends on whether the contingent payment is limited as to amount, as to timing, or neither. Most commonly, there is a cap on the amount of the contingent payments. In this case, basis recovered against each payment is computed as though the maximum amount were to be received at the possible earliest date. If payments of contingent liabilities by Purchaser are considered part of the purchase price, the installment sale method would apply and force delay in Seller’s recovery of a portion of its basis until the payments are received. The open transaction method generally is more favorable than the installment method, because the open transaction method avoids valuation problems and permits delaying taxable gain until all basis has been recovered. Under the prior section 338 regulations, the open transaction method was readily available in the context of a stock sale with a section 338(h)(10) election, but the current section 338 regulations eliminate this advantage. See parts II.B.2.a., II.B.2.b. and II*.A.2., below.

b. Amount Realized at Closing

Unless Seller elects out, receipt of Acquiror's installment obligation does not constitute a taxable event or a "payment" of an installment, irrespective of Seller's overall method of accounting. *See* part II.B.1., below, for discussion of the installment sale method in stock sales subject to elections under section 338(h)(10) or section 336(e).

c. Amount Realized Upon Receipt of Payment

To the extent payments are received at Closing or later, Seller reports as gain the amount by which the payment (excluding interest) exceeds the allocable portion of asset basis. The amount of gain recognized at the time of each payment is the proportion of the payment that the "gross profit" (over the entire life of the contract) bears to the "total contract price." I.R.C. § 453(c). If no interest is stated, payments received are considered to include interest at the AFR. Reg. §§ 1.1274-1(b), 1.1274-4. Thus, Seller reports gain on the principal portion of contingent payments discounted to the date of sale using the AFR (or higher interest rate in the purchase agreement). The rest of the payment is taxable as interest income.

d. Allocation of Amounts Realized Among Assets Sold

The total selling price, including the contingent payment obligation, is allocated among all assets, tangible and intangible, under the residual method described in Reg. § 1.1060-1. But different forms of consideration may be specially allocated. *See* part I.B.4., below.

(1) Increases in Purchase Price

Under section 1060, increases in Seller's consideration received (its amount realized) are allocated among the assets sold under the residual method. Reg. §§ 1.338-6(b) and 1.338-7, cross referenced in Reg. § 1.1060-1(c)(2). The same treatment applies to payments by Acquiror of assumed contingent liabilities that are treated as purchase price adjustments. This treatment seems to mean that every acquisition of a business with contingent liabilities is an installment sale. *See* parts I.B.3.e.(5) and IV.D., below.

(2) Decreases in Purchase Price

Decreases in consideration received by Seller are allocated in reverse section 1060 order: first to goodwill (Class VII), then to other intangibles (Class VI), etc. Reg. §§ 1.338-6(b) and 1.338-7, cross referenced in Reg. § 1.1060-1(c)(2). However, no refund of section 453A deferral charge is allowed. *See* part I.B.5.c., below. An example of a decrease in purchase price is an indemnity payment made by Seller to Acquiror for a breach of a covenant, warranty or representation. *See* parts V.D. and V.E., below.

e. Recovery of Asset Basis

In most cases, contingent purchase price arrangements are limited by total amount, by time, or both. Basis recovery depends on which, if either, of these limitations applies.

(1) Maximum Selling Price

If the total amount of the contingent payment is subject to a cap, then, for purposes of allocating basis among payments, the total capped selling price is assumed to be the selling price. Reg. § 15a.453-1(c)(2)(i). That is, it is assumed that all contingencies will be resolved to maximize the selling price and accelerate payments to their earliest possible date. Because this method defers basis recovery and accelerates gain, it may not be in Seller's interest, from a pure tax viewpoint, to negotiate a cap much above the amount of payments it is likely to receive. If later events reduce the maximum price, it can be recomputed. Reg. § 15a.453-1(c)(2)(i)(A). If this re-computation results in a loss, Seller reports the loss on the sale at the time the loss becomes final. Reg. §§ 15a.453-1(c)(2)(iii) *Example (5)*, 15a.453-1(c)(3)(i).

(2) Time Limitation

If no maximum selling price can be determined, but the contingent payment is limited to a specific time period, basis is generally recovered in "equal annual increments" during the time contingent payments can be received. Reg. § 15a.453-1(c)(3). If a payment received in any one year is less than the basis allocated for that year, there is no loss allowed, and instead the amount of unrecovered basis is carried forward to the following year. Reg. § 15a.453-1(c)(3). *Cf. Schmidt v. Commissioner*, 55 T.C. 335

(1970) (no loss to shareholder on corporate liquidation until complete).

In *ACM Partnership v. Commissioner*, T.C. Memo 1997-115, *aff'd* 157 F.3d 231 (3d Cir. 1998), *Saba Partnership v. Commissioner*, T.C. Memo 1999-359 (1999), *ASA Investering Partnership v. Commissioner*, T.C. Memo 1998-305, *aff'd*, 201 F.3d 505 (D.C. Cir. 2000), *Boca Investering Partnership v. United States*, 314 F.2d 625 (D.C. Cir. 2003), and *Andantec, L.L.C. v. Commissioner*, 331 F.3d 972 (D.C. Cir. 2003), the taxpayers tried to take advantage of the ratable basis recovery under these regulations with respect to debt instruments purchased and sold in multiple party financing arrangements through partnerships. The sales produced losses for certain partners in the later years of the fixed recovery period. In *ACM*, the Tax Court and the Third Circuit both found the transaction to be a sham in substance and denied the loss. The Tax Court followed the same reasoning in *Saba*. In *ASA*, the emphasis was on the lack of a true partnership, but the loss was still disallowed. In *Boca*, the district court distinguished the other cases and held that the contingent installment sale was not a sham, but the court of appeals held that the installment sale should be disregarded as a sham as a matter of law.

(3) No Maximum Selling Price or Time Limitation

If contingent payments are not limited, either by a fixed period or by a maximum selling price, the transaction is analyzed to determine whether, in substance, a sale occurred, and the payment is a debt from Acquiror to Seller, rather than an equity stake in Acquiror or Target. *See* part I.G., below. If so, basis generally is recovered ratably over 15 years. Reg. § 15a.453-1(c)(4).

No loss is recognized until the transaction ultimately closes. Basis in excess of the amount of a payment in any given year is carried forward to future years until it is applied against proceeds, or the future payment obligation is determined to be worthless. Reg. § 15a.453-1(c)(4).

(4) Alternative Methods of Basis Recovery

Seller may request a ruling that the general basis recovery rules would inappropriately defer recovery of its basis. The test is whether the straight-line allocation “would substantially or

inappropriately defer or accelerate” recovery. Reg. § 15a.453-1(c)(7)(ii).

Similarly, IRS may defer basis recovery if it determines that the general rules inappropriately accelerate recovery. Reg. § 15a.453-1(c)(7)(iii).

(5) Impact of Loss Assets, Etc.

Losses are not deferred under the installment method. Nor are gains on sales of inventory, depreciation recapture, etc.

(6) Impact of Assumed Contingent Liabilities

If Acquiror assumes contingent liabilities in an asset purchase, the assumption is probably contingent purchase price that would invoke the basis recovery rules of the installment sale method. *See* parts II.B.1.b. and IV.D., below. For example, if Acquiror assumes Seller’s contingent liabilities with no cap or time limit, it appears that Seller must recover its asset basis over 15 years, unless it either receives IRS permission to do otherwise, or it elects out of the installment method?

f. Character of Amounts Realized – Actual and Imputed Interest

Payments received are subject to the imputed interest rules under section 483 or section 1274, unless the parties specify that the payments include interest at a rate at least equal to the AFR. Reg. § 15a.453-1(c)(2)(ii). Actual or imputed interest is separately includible to the Seller when received and deductible to Acquiror when paid. There is no original issue discount income or deduction.

4. Allocating Installment Obligation to Certain Assets

Seller may be able to allocate contingent consideration to assets on which the installment method would provide the most benefit – *e.g.*, allocate contingent consideration to goodwill and going concern value (which may have a zero basis) and the cash portion of the purchase price to tangible assets, or contingent consideration to gain assets and cash to loss assets. *Monaghan v. Commissioner*, 40 T.C. 680 (1963), *acq.* 1964-2 C.B. 6; Rev. Rul. 68-13, 1968-1 C.B. 195. This ability to recover more basis against cash received at Closing would make the installment method more attractive. *See*

part I.C.3.c.(2), below, for discussion of possible benefit of allocating contingent consideration to inventory, which cannot be sold under the installment method.

In PLR 200004040 (Oct. 24, 1999), however, IRS suggested that, in an asset purchase under section 1060, different forms of consideration may not be allocated to different assets in an acquisition. The ruling states that consideration should be treated as paid for the assets as a whole and allocated solely by reference to the scheme described in the regulations for sections 338 and 1060, *i.e.*, class by class. In LAFB 20080101F (Dec. 3, 2007), IRS cited this outline in support of the conclusion that *Monaghan* and Rev. Rul. 68-13 do not authorize fragmenting a sale of a business into separate installment sales with differing gross profit ratios. The author generally agrees with this conclusion in abusive situations, but this conclusion does not foreclose the application of *Monaghan* and Rev. Rul. 68-13 to allocate an installment note to some assets and other consideration to other assets. Finally, it is important to note that, even if such allocation is allowed in an actual asset sale under section 1060, it is not clear how different forms of consideration would be allocated among different assets in a stock sale subject to an election under section 338(h)(10) or section 336(e)..

5. Installment Method – Deferral Charge

a. General

If Seller has more than \$5 million deferred gain from installment sales, and the sale price reported under the installment method is greater than \$150,000, Seller is subject to an interest-type deferral charge at the underpayment rate (Federal short-term rate plus three percentage points). I.R.C. § 453A. Thus, in a large transaction Seller usually obtains little or no advantage from the time value of tax deferral under the installment method.

b. Mechanics

(1) Computations

The deferral charge is calculated by first determining the “applicable percentage,” which is (i) the portion of the aggregate face amount of all installment obligations arising in any taxable year in excess of \$5,000,000, divided by (ii) the aggregate face

amount of such obligations outstanding as of the close of the taxable year. For individuals, the deferred tax liability is the amount of deferred gain multiplied by 28%—the maximum rate under section 1(h)—even though this rate does not apply to most long-term capital gains. Finally, the deferred tax is multiplied by the underpayment rate in effect at the end of the taxable year. That is the deferral charge for each year. The deferral charge is not deductible to individual taxpayers.

(2) Application to Contingent Purchase Price

For taxpayers who dispose of property in an installment sale with a contingent sales price and use the installment method, section 453A(c)(6), enacted in 1980, provides:

The Secretary shall prescribe such regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this subsection including regulations providing for application of this subsection in the case of contingent payments . . .

Treasury has provided no published guidance on calculating the deferral charge on contingent sale price installment obligations. In CCA 201121020 (May 27, 2011), the Service stated:

In the absence of regulations under § 453A(c)(6), the Service allows taxpayers to use a reasonable method of calculating the deferred tax and interest on the deferred tax liability with respect to contingent payment installment obligations.

One approach would be to substitute the fair market value of the contingent payments as of the Closing for the face amount of the installment obligations in the formula. If the fair market value of the contingent payment obligations held by the taxpayer is \$5 million or less, no deferral charge would be payable. As contingent deferred payments are received in future years and gain is recognized, Seller would calculate the deferral charge by reducing previous fair market value by the amount of deferred payments (less imputed interest) that had been recognized through the tax year for which the deferral charge is being calculated. This method would place a Seller who reports on the installment method in an economic position similar to the position of one who elects out of the installment method and uses the closed transaction

method. For this reason, it seems to be a reasonable method of applying the deferral charge. In TAM 9853002 (Jan. 4, 1999) (discussed in part I.B.5.c., below), the Service identified parity with the closed transaction method as Congress's primary objective in enacting the deferral charge.

Another possible method is identified in LAFB 20080101F (Dec. 3, 2007) as the "look back" method. Here, Seller would wait until deferred payments are received and compute the deferral charge as though the amount ultimately received (net of imputed interest) was the face amount of the installment obligation. Because this method defers the deferral charge until payments are received, the taxpayer presumably would pay interest on the deferral charge itself.

c. TAM 9853002 and its Implications

(1) TAM 9853002 Described

In an installment sale involving contingent purchase price, Seller may have to pay a deferral charge on gain from purchase price that is never received. In TAM 9853002 (undated), Seller sold a business for a contingent note based on cash flow from the business. In reporting its deferred gain under section 453A, Seller estimated that it would receive the maximum earn-out and paid section 453A deferral charges based on this amount. Market conditions deteriorated, however, and Seller received less than the maximum earn-out. Seller amended its return for the year of the sale to claim a refund of the deferral charge. IRS denied the refund, concluding that Seller may not adjust its deferral charge retroactively. Reg. § 15a.453-1(c)(7), which allows alternative basis recovery, did not apply, because this regulation allows adjustments to timing, not amounts, of income. In addition, Seller did not request an advance ruling before filing its original return for the year of the sale, as the regulations require.

(2) Rationale

The result in TAM 9853002 seems harsh, but, as the TAM points out, no more than if Seller elects out of the installment method and, in a closed transaction, includes the contingent payment right in its amount realized at Closing. There, Seller would pay its tax based on the fair market value of the contingent payment right at

Closing and recognize a loss later but would not be entitled to interest on the excess tax paid at Closing. *See* part I.C.2., below.

(3) Maximum Selling Price or Fair Market Value?

Suppose Seller concludes that the fair market value of the contingent payment right is less than the discounted present value of the maximum amount (*i.e.*, Seller expects to receive less than the maximum amount). In a non-installment sale, Seller's amount realized is determined by the fair market value of the contingent payment right, not its maximum amount. In an installment sale, however, it is not clear whether the calculation of gain contemplates fair market value or maximum amount.

TAM 9853002 is inconclusive because in that case Seller had concluded that fair market value was equal to maximum amount. FSA 199941001 (Feb. 2, 1999) states that a Seller who used the fair market value of the contingent payment right had calculated gain correctly but also argues in the alternative that the maximum amount might have been appropriate. The policy that favors similar treatment of taxpayers in equivalent situations argues for fair market value. If the deferral charge is based on the fair market value of the contingent payment right, there is parity between installment and non-installment situations. But if the deferral charge were based on the maximum amount of the contingent payment right, installment treatment would be harsher than non-installment treatment. *See also* LAFA 20080101F (Dec. 3, 2007).

6. Advantages and Disadvantages of Installment Sale Method to Seller

a. Advantages

Installment method reporting may benefit Seller, especially in a small transaction (\$5 million or below), by permitting deferral of gain. If Seller anticipates receiving only small amounts in the early years of a fixed period, the benefits can be significant, because the basis recovery rules are unlikely to accelerate gain. In larger transactions, Seller is unlikely to get much advantage from the installment method, mainly because of the deferral charge discussed in part I.B.5., above.

Another advantage of the installment method is the guaranteed capital gain rates on the gain. This guarantee contrasts with the

closed transaction method, in which, if Seller underestimates the value of the right to contingent purchase price, the excess is likely to be taxed as ordinary income. See part I.B.2., above.

b. Disadvantages

The biggest detriment in the installment method is the section 453A deferral charge for obligations greater than \$5 million. The deferral charge can be especially onerous for individuals, due to use of a 28% assumed tax rate and the floating underpayment interest rate. Even worse, if interest rates increase after Closing, there is not even a mechanism to terminate accretion of deferral charges by paying the tax.

Even in a transaction that generates a less-than-\$5 million obligation, Seller may find the installment method disadvantageous. This would occur, for example, if the maximum selling price considerably exceeds the amount actually paid after resolution of the contingencies, causing basis recovery to be delayed (*but see* part I.B.3., above). There may not be much advantage to installment reporting over closed transaction treatment, and open transaction treatment is often much more advantageous.

C. Treatment of Seller – Consequences of Electing Out of Installment Method

1. Timing and Character of Amount Realized

a. General Rule: Closed Transaction Method

If Seller elects out of the installment method, then, as a general rule, Seller must use the “closed transaction” method and include the fair market value of the right to contingent purchase price in its amount realized at Closing. Reg. § 1.1001-1(g)(2). In TAM 9853002 (undated), IRS compared this result to the results under the installment method, taking the deferral charge of section 453A into account. IRS concluded that the results under the installment sale method and the closed transaction method should be economically comparable. *See* part I.B.5.c., below.

In determining the fair market value of the right to contingent purchase price, restrictions on transferability of the right to receive the payments are disregarded, and the value of the right to receive the payments cannot be less than the fair market value of the

property sold less other consideration received. Reg. § 15a.453-1(d)(2)(i) and (ii). *Compare* section 7701(g) (in determining gain or loss on sale of property, the fair market value of the property may not be less than the amount of nonrecourse debt to which the property is subject).

b. Exception: Open Transaction Method

The regulations permit Seller to use the open transaction method – and to wait and see before recognizing gain – only “in rare and extraordinary cases” in which the fair market value of the contingent payments is not “reasonably ascertainable.” Reg. § 1.1001-1(g)(2)(ii). Open transaction treatment means no amount is realized until either (i) payment is received (cash method taxpayers), or (ii) all events occur which fix the right to receive the payment, and the amount can be determined with reasonable accuracy (accrual method taxpayers). Apart from imputed interest, amounts received are applied first against asset basis, deferring gain recognition until all basis is recovered. Loss is not recognized, however, if the transaction remains open. *Burnet v. Logan*, 283 U.S. 404 (1931).

2. Closed Transaction Method

a. Closed Transaction Method – Principal Amounts

The theory of Reg. § 1.1001-1(g)(2) is that, at Closing, as the amount realized for its assets, Seller receives the fixed purchase price plus a separate item of property – the right to contingent payments in the future. Seller is to report at Closing the fair market value of its right to future contingent purchase price payments and take basis in the contingent payment right equal to this amount. As contingent payments are received, they are allocated between principal and interest under section 1274 or section 483, whichever applies. *See* parts I.C.2.b. and c., below. The amounts allocated to principal are tax-free return of capital up to the basis of the contingent payment right. Any excess of contingent principal payments over basis is gain. If the payments are less than the basis when the right expires, the excess basis is a loss.

b. Closed Transaction Method – Principal and Interest – Section 1274

No original issue discount accrues or is imputed before payments are made or accrued. Instead, when payments are made, Seller discounts the payments under section 1274 to present value at the date of sale to determine the principal and interest portions of the payment. Reg. § 1.1275-4(c)(4)(ii). The parties may state an interest rate, so long as that rate is equal to or greater than the AFR. Otherwise, AFR is used to compute imputed interest.

c. Closed Transaction Method – Principal and Interest – Section 483

Similar rules for allocating payments between principal and interest apply if the obligation is subject to section 483. Here again, interest is imputed but is taxed only when received. Section 483 generally applies to small transactions and other specifically-designated situations. More relevant here, section 483, not section 1274, applies to contingent debt before it becomes fixed, so that during this time interest accretes but is not taxable to Seller or deductible to Acquiror until the contingency becomes fixed. Reg. §§ 1.483-4, 1.275-4(a)(2)(i). Section 483 also applies to contingent stock received in tax-free acquisitions. *See* part VIII.D., below.

d. Closed Transaction Method – Principal Amounts – Character of Gain or Loss – Stakes

Is the gain or loss on the contingent purchase price payment right ordinary income or capital gain? The answer can be important, especially if there is gain at Closing but loss when the contingent payment right expires (because the contingent payments received amount to less than the value of the right to receive the payments at the Closing date). If the loss on the contingent payment right is capital loss, and if this loss is recognized more than three years after the Closing (five years, for losses recognized in 2001 and 2002), it cannot be carried back to shelter capital gain on the asset sale. This loss could become unusable unless Seller has other capital gains.

e. Closed Transaction Method – Principal Amounts – Character of Gain or Loss – Possible Analyses

(1) Adjustment to Purchase Price

One might assume that gain or loss from contingent purchase price payments being higher or lower than expected has the same character as the gain or loss on the underlying sale of the business (usually capital gain or loss). Such a result would be based on the idea that this gain or loss is an adjustment to the price in the underlying sale. *Commissioner v. Arrowsmith*, 193 F.2d 734 (2d Cir. 1952). This adjustment-to-purchase-price approach is not, however, consistent with the closed transaction concept of Reg. § 1.1001-1(g)(2)(ii). In the original section 338 regulations (Old Reg. § 1.338(b)-3T(c), discussed in part II*.A.2., below), all contingent payments (not just the gain or loss on the right to contingent payments) were treated as purchase price adjustments in a true open transaction method. The current section 338 regulations reject this approach, however, and simply treat section 338 stock sales the same as asset sales. *See* part II.B.2.b., below.

(2) Closed Transaction

Under the closed transaction rules of Reg. § 1.1001-1(g)(2)(ii), the value of Seller's right to contingent purchase price payments is included in the amount realized on the sale at Closing and so is the basis of that right in Seller's hands. If Seller receives contingent purchase price payments greater or less than this amount (excluding imputed interest), the difference is gain or loss to Seller. To determine the character of the gain or loss, there are two ways to look at this right: a "debt instrument" under section 1271(a) or a contract right subject to extensive and conflicting case law and IRS rulings.

f. Closed Transaction Method – Principal Amounts – Character of Gain or Loss – Contingent Purchase Price Payment Right as Debt Instrument

(1) Gain

Section 1271(a) was enacted in 1984 to treat a borrower's repayment of its own "debt instrument" as a "sale or exchange" by

the holder. The purpose was to eliminate the distinction in the case law between sales and repayments and the opportunity to convert a holder's capital loss into an ordinary loss or to convert ordinary income into capital gain. *Fairbanks v. United States*, 306 U.S. 436 (1939). Thus, under section 1271(a), if Seller's right to contingent purchase price payments is a "debt instrument," gain resulting from contingent payments received above the fair market value of the right at Closing (*i.e.*, the amount actually realized less the basis of the right) would be capital gain. Section 1271(a) is part of the gradual deterioration of the "extinguishment doctrine," discussed in part I.C.2.g.(3), below.

(2) Loss

Section 1271(a) applies equally to gains and losses. Thus, a loss resulting from contingent payments being less than the fair market value of the contingent payment right at Closing would be capital loss. The fact that the loss results from the terms of the contingent payment instrument itself, and not from a credit risk, suggests that section 166 is not available to convert this capital loss to an ordinary bad debt deduction. Also, under Reg. § 1.166-1(c), a bad debt deduction is available only for a "bona fide debt," defined as an "obligation to pay a fixed and determinable amount." This rule seems to prevent contingent payment rights from being eligible for an ordinary deduction under section 166, even if the loss results from a default by Acquiror (much less if it results from the terms of the right itself). See *Mann Const. Co. v. Commissioner*, T.C. Memo. 1999-183, and cases cited therein.

(3) Is the Right to Contingent Purchase Price Payments a "Debt Instrument" (or Equity)?

(a) "Debt Instrument" Defined

The broad definition of "debt instrument" in section 1275(a)(1) ("bond, debenture, note, or certificate or other evidence of indebtedness") and Reg. § 1.1275-1(d) ("instrument or contractual arrangement that constitutes indebtedness under general principles of Federal income tax law") could include a right to contingent purchase price payments. The regulations state that contingent payment rights may be debt instruments. Reg. §§ 1.001-1(g)(2) and 1.1275-4.

(b) Debt vs. Equity

A right to contingent purchase price payments normally should qualify as “indebtedness [of Acquiror] under general principles of Federal income tax law” under Reg. § 1.1275-1(d), as opposed to equity, as long as Acquiror is financially able to pay the obligation. *Compare* TAM 9840001 (Oct. 2, 1998) (contingent payment right not debt where obligation to make payments entirely dependent on ability to collect payments from third parties with very poor credit ratings, and payments due only on amount remaining after collection costs and servicing fees) with *Commissioner v. Hansen*, 360 U.S. 46 (1959) (debt found with virtual guarantee of payment but otherwise similar facts). Even if the right is equity, the “redemption” of this equity by Acquiror normally would result in capital gain or loss to Seller (subject to section 302 or section 165(g)(3)). In such a case, however, no interest would be imputed. *See also* part III.D., below, on escrows of stock of Acquiror in taxable acquisitions.

g. Closed Transaction Method – Treatment of Principal Amounts – Character of Gain or Loss – Contingent Purchase Price Payment Right as Contractual Right Other Than Debt Instrument (or Equity)

A right to contingent purchase price payments could be characterized, not as a debt instrument or an equity interest issued by Acquiror, but instead as a contractual right against Acquiror. If so, determining whether the gain or loss is ordinary or capital entails a complex case law inquiry, also taking section 1234A into account. The 1997 revision of section 1234A seems to dictate “sale or exchange” treatment when the contingent payment right is satisfied (thus suggesting capital gain or loss), but the scope of this provision is uncertain.

For a review of the case law on the character of income from payments to extinguish or transfer contract rights, *see* N. Schmelzer, “Taxation of Transfers of Contract Rights,” 98 Tax Notes 228 (Jan. 13, 2003). For discussion arguing that gain on a contingent payment right is ordinary income and citing extensive case law, *see* J. Kwall, “Out With The Open Transaction Doctrine: A New Theory for Taxing Contingent Payment Sales,” 81 N.C.L.Rev. 977 (2003), discussed in part I.C.2.g., above.

(1) Issues

Under section 1221, capital gain or loss is recognized on a sale or exchange of property that is a capital asset in the seller's hands. In confronting the question whether a payment received for the transfer or termination of a contract right is taxed as capital gain or loss or as ordinary income or loss, courts have examined two issues: (a) Was the disposition a sale or exchange? and (b) was the transferred or terminated right a capital asset?

(2) The Courts' Approach

When a person has a contractual right to receive a guaranteed stream of ordinary income and surrenders this right for a lump sum, courts generally hold that the lump sum (less any basis in the contractual right) is ordinary income. Some courts justify the conclusion on the ground that the right is not a capital asset; others hold that there is no sale or exchange. Sometimes it is difficult to determine which is the reason for the decision. Thus, the best way to approach this issue is to inquire into (a) the identity of the parties to the transaction (which, under the "extinguishment doctrine," influences and may determine the outcome of the "sale or exchange" issue) and (b) the character of the rights involved.

(3) Sale or Exchange – Who are the Parties?

(a) Historical Approach – the Extinguishment Doctrine

During the 1940s and 1950s, courts struggled with the question whether a payment made by one party to a contract to extinguish another party's right under the contract was a "sale or exchange" of the right.

The "extinguishment doctrine" held that the transaction was not a sale or exchange, because when cancelled the right disappears or is extinguished, rather than being "sold" by the holder to the obligee. *Osenbach v. Commissioner*, 198 F.2d 235 (4th Cir. 1952) (corporate liquidation in which shareholder received loans, mortgages, etc., was closed transaction; later gain from collections was ordinary income); *Commissioner v. Starr Bros.*, 204 F.2d 673 (2d Cir. 1953) (payment received by retail distributor from manufacturer for waiver of contract provision prohibiting manufacturer from selling to taxpayer's competitors *held* ordinary

income); *General Artists Corp. v. Commissioner*, 205 F.2d 360 (2d Cir. 1953) (payments received by booking agent for canceling exclusive arrangement with Frank Sinatra held ordinary income); *Commissioner v. Pittston Co.*, 252 F.2d 344 (2d Cir. 1958) (taxpayer loaned \$250,000 to developer of coal properties; developer agreed to sell taxpayer all coal produced at properties for 10 years at a discount; two years later, after the loan was repaid, developer paid taxpayer \$500,000 to cancel the discount right; following *Starr* and *General Artists*, cancellation of right held not a sale or exchange).

Some transactions that looked like extinguishments, however, were accorded capital gain or loss treatment, e.g., surrenders of leases by lessees to their lessors for cash. *Commissioner v. McCue Bros. & Drummond, Inc.*, 210 F.2d 752 (2d Cir. 1954); *Commissioner v. Golonsky*, 200 F.2d 72 (3d Cir. 1952); *Hort v. Commissioner*, 313 U.S. 28 (1941). The courts' theory was that relinquishing a leasehold is analogous to a life tenant's transfer of his interest to a remainderman, which was held to generate capital gain in *Bell's Estate v. Commissioner*, 137 F.2d 14 (8th Cir. 1943), and in *Allen v. First National Bank and Trust Co.*, 157 F.2d 592 (5th Cir. 1946) (treating life estate as capital asset). (This result is codified in section 1241.) On the other hand, a payment by a lessee to a lessor to cancel the lessee's obligation was held to be ordinary income (Reg. § 1.61-8(b)), as was even a sale of a lessor's rights under a lease (*Oliver v. Commissioner*, 364 F.2d 57 (8th Cir. 1966)).

(b) *Commissioner v. Ferrer*

The extinguishment doctrine was dealt a heavy blow in *Commissioner v. Ferrer*, 304 F.2d 125 (2d Cir. 1962). There, Jose Ferrer, a show business personality, secured rights from the author of a novel and a play based on the novel. These rights included (1) the exclusive right to produce the play, (2) the power to restrain the author from conveying film rights to the play for a specified period, and (3) if Ferrer produced the play as promised, the right to a percentage of proceeds from any subsequent sale of motion picture rights. Ferrer surrendered these rights for a percentage of the profits of a film based on the novel, which Ferrer produced and in which he starred. The court examined each of the surrendered rights individually to determine whether the amount received for

each of the rights was capital gain or ordinary income. The court held that the amount traceable to the right to produce the play was capital gain, because this right was akin to a leasehold interest, as in *McCue* and *Golonsky*, and because the amount received was not equivalent to the amount Ferrer would have received if he had retained the production rights that he surrendered. The amount received for the right to restrain the author's conveyance of film rights was also given capital gain treatment, because the contract had given Ferrer equitable remedies with regard to the property. The amount traceable to the motion picture proceeds, however, was considered ordinary income, because the right could not be considered an estate in any property.

(c) Importance of *Ferrer*

The *Ferrer* court focused on the character of the rights transferred (as discussed in part I.C.2.g.(4), below), rather than the recipient of the rights. The court dubbed "formalistic" the *Starr* and *General Artists* distinction between a sale to a third person and a release and also found the extinguishment doctrine to be at odds with the substance over form doctrine.

(d) Courts and IRS Distinguish *Ferrer*

Even after *Ferrer*, the courts and IRS continued to apply the extinguishment doctrine in some instances. As examples, in *Billy Rose's Diamond Horseshoe, Inc. v. Commissioner*, 448 F.2d 549 (2d Cir. 1971), a lessee paid its lessor to release the lessee from an obligation to restore the leased premises. The court denied the lessor use of installment sale method under section 453, because there was no sale of property, citing *Pittston* for the proposition that a release of a contract right is not a sale. The court distinguished *Ferrer* on the ground that the rights to the play there were transferable (even though not actually transferred) to a third party. (Can *Billy Rose* be explained by the character of the released right not being an interest in underlying property and so not a capital asset?)

In *Dorsey v. Commissioner*, 49 T.C. 606 (1968), an open-vs.-closed transaction case, the court put the issue clearly and simply at the very beginning of its opinion:

The principal issue in these cases is whether certain amounts received by the petitioners during

the years in controversy are taxable as capital gains or as ordinary income. The answer depends upon whether assets distributed in kind to petitioners, as stockholders of the Automatic Pinsetter Co., had an ascertainable fair market value when the corporation liquidated on September 16, 1954.

IRS also seems to have adopted extinguishment in Rev. Rul. 75-527, 1975-2 C.B. 30 (no sale, and so no capital gain, upon release of right to heat a building, because right was extinguished rather than being “passed” to another party).

(e) Section 1234A Codifies *Ferrer*

Section 1234A treats a cancellation, lapse, expiration or other termination of a right or obligation with respect to certain property which is (or would be upon acquisition) a capital asset in the hands of the taxpayer as a “sale or exchange.” H.R. Conf. Rep. No. 105-220 at 454 (1997). As originally enacted in 1981, section 1234A applied only to actively traded personal property and futures contracts. P.L. 97-34, § 507; P.L. 97-448, § 105. Section 1234A was expanded in 1984 and again in 1997, and it now applies to all types of property – so long as the underlying property is a capital asset. This extension was necessary due to Congress’s perception that similar transactions were receiving inconsistent treatment. S. Rep. No. 33, 105th Cong., 1st Sess. 132, 133 (1997). The legislative history further states that the amendment to section 1234A –

... extends to all types of property the rule which treats gain or loss from the cancellation, lapse, expiration, or other termination of a right or obligation with respect to property which is (or on acquisition would be) a capital asset in the hands of the taxpayer.

H.R. Conf. Rep. No. 105-220 at 454 (1997). Congress was concerned about the case law’s lack of uniformity in the treatment of transactions that terminate contractual rights and the resulting treatment of similar transactions in different ways. Thus Congress intended that, when section 1234A applies, the gain or loss resulting from the liquidation of a contingent payment right will be

capital gain or loss. *See also* discussion of section 1271(a) in part I.C.2.f.(1), above. Both on its face and viewed in light of its legislative history, then, section 1234A seems to foreclose the extinguishment doctrine. So long as the contract right is a capital asset, its “cancellation, lapse, expiration, or other termination” is treated as a sale, and capital gain or loss results.

Is a payment received under the terms of a contract a payment in “cancellation, lapse, expiration or other termination” of contract under section 1234A? This basic question has never been answered. It would appear at least, though, that the case for capital gain or loss under section 1234A is weakened where the contract calls for a stream of payments, not a single payment (unless right to each payment is treated as a separate contract), and where the payments are made in accordance with the terms of the contract.

**(f) IRS Still Relies on Extinguishment
Doctrine – Treatment to Recipient of
Payment to Release Contract**

In TAM 200049009 (Aug. 9, 2000) and TAM 200427025 (Dec. 9, 2003), IRS continued to focus on the extinguishment doctrine. At issue in both TAMs was whether the owner of a “qualified facility” under the Public Utility Regulatory Policy Act of 1978 (“PURPA”) could treat as capital gain an amount received from a public utility for releasing the owner’s right to sell its power output to the utility. *See* further discussion in part I.C.2.g.(3)(g), below. IRS concluded that the contract right was “property” within the meaning of section 1221 but treated the receipt as ordinary income on the ground that the release of the contract right was an extinguishment, not a sale or exchange. In both TAMs IRS stated:

[T]he extinguishment doctrine has faced considerable criticism over its half-century history, yet it remains a feature of the tax law; Congress has reduced the scope of the doctrine but has not, as yet, eliminated it altogether.

In support of this conclusion, IRS relied principally on *Wolff v. Commissioner*, 148 F.3d 186 (2d Cir. 1998), and *Nahey v. Commissioner*, 111 T.C. 256 (1998), *aff’d*, 196 F.3d 866 (7th Cir. 1999). In *Wolff*, the court held that a fee paid to cancel one leg of a commodity forward contract was an ordinary loss to the payor, due

to lack of a sale or exchange. However, as IRS noted, the transaction in *Wolff* occurred before enactment of even the original section 1234A. Further, a burdensome contract is more like a liability than “property,” and so a payment to cancel such a contract may generate an ordinary deduction to the payor, regardless of its treatment to the recipient. *See* part I.C.2.g.(3)(g), below. *Nahey* supports the extinguishment doctrine, but, like *Wolff*, *Nahey* arose under a prior version of section 1234A that did not encompass the transaction. The *Nahey* opinion employs the extinguishment doctrine but does not discuss section 1234A. If the *Nahey* transaction occurred today, it would seem to fall within section 1234A, which would require reconciling the extinguishment doctrine with that section, a task that seems impossible. Because neither of the *Nahey* courts had any reason to attempt this reconciliation, *Nahey*’s support for the extinguishment doctrine is dubious, and IRS’s reliance on it for that purpose seems misplaced. In *Nahey*, the taxpayer bought the assets of a business, including a claim in a pending lawsuit involving lost income, and later settled the lawsuit at a gain. (None of the purchase price was allocated to the claim.) The Tax Court concluded that the proceeds were ordinary income, because the settlement extinguished the claim and so no sale or exchange occurred. The Tax Court distinguished *Ferrer* on the basis that, whereas the claim in the lawsuit “vanished in both form and substance upon the receipt of the settlement proceeds,” *Ferrer*’s “interest (or lease) to produce the play and prevent the author’s transfer of film rights did not disappear but instead reverted to the author after [Ferrer] surrendered the lease . . .” This distinction is not easy to discern. The Seventh Circuit took an entirely different approach to the same result:

[W]e cannot find any practical reason for why the tax treatment of the proceeds of a suit should change merely because of an intervening change in ownership. Recall the taxpayers’ concession that if [seller] had obtained the settlement the proceeds would have been taxable to [seller] as ordinary income, not as capital gain.

This analysis too is questionable. As the concurring judge pointed out (and as discussed further in part IV., below), if, instead of buying a claim under a lawsuit and receiving a payment in

settlement, Nahey had assumed an *obligation* under a lawsuit and *paid* a settlement, the payment would have been (1) added to Nahey's basis in the purchased assets and (2) added to the seller's amount realized on the sale, with the seller being allowed an offsetting deduction. In other words, the "intervening change in ownership" would not have affected the seller's treatment of its obligation, but the buyer's treatment would have determined by nature of the transaction that caused the "change in ownership." The inconsistency between the treatment on the payment side and the Seventh Circuit's treatment of the receipt side constitutes a real problem with the analysis in *Nahey*.

**(g) IRS Still Uses Extinguishment Doctrine –
Treatment of the Payor of Payment to
Release Contract**

Several PLRs allow ordinary deductions to public utilities that buy out PURPA contract rights held by owners of qualified facilities. PLR 20051035 (Sept. 26, 2000); PLR 200051033 (Sept. 25, 2000); PLR 19913032 (April 5, 1999); PLR 9842006 (Oct. 16, 1998). In each of these rulings, after such a contract was entered into, the market price of energy dropped sharply, and the utility paid the owner of the qualified facility to release the owner's right to sell output to the utility at the contract price. IRS allowed the utilities to deduct the amounts paid under section 162. Neither section 1234A nor the extinguishment doctrine was mentioned. Instead, IRS reasoned that courts have allowed taxpayers to deduct amounts paid to terminate burdensome and uneconomic contracts (*Capitol Indemnity Ins. Co. v. Commissioner*, 237 F.2d 901, 903 (7th Cir. 1956)) and amounts paid solely to reduce or eliminate future costs (*T.J. Enterprises, Inc. v. Commissioner*, 101 T.C. 581, 589 (1993)). This general rule, with specific exceptions, appears in the regulations dealing with the requirement to capitalize amounts paid to acquire or create intangibles. Reg. §§ 1.263(a)-4(b)(3)(ii); 1.263(a)-4(d)(7); 1.263(a)-5(c)(8). IRS's failure to apply either section 1234A or the extinguishment doctrine (in the IRS view still legitimate) could be thought inconsistent with the statement in TAM 200049009 that PURPA contract rights are property for section 1221 purposes. The explanation could be that, because the contracts in the PLRs had become burdensome to the utilities, they were not "property" *to them* but were instead obligations. Thus, the payments to release the contracts could be considered akin to a

premium, paid by a borrower, for which the borrower gets an ordinary deduction. Reg. § 1.163-4(c). If this is the rationale, it is not inconsistent with section 1234A, because that provision determines “sale or exchange” treatment, not capital asset treatment.

(h) Conclusion

Despite TAM 200049009 and TAM 200427025 (discussed in part I.C.2.g.(3)(f), above), the best interpretation seems to be that the extinguishment doctrine should not determine the character of gain or loss on payments of contingent purchase price. In other words, if a contractual right either *changes hands* or is *surrendered*, the transaction is probably a “sale or exchange” for section 1221 purposes. The only remaining issue would be whether the contract right itself constitutes a capital asset.

(4) What is the Character of the Contract Rights?

There is no single determinative factor in determining whether a contract right is a capital asset. There are dozens of decisions on point, and each of them seemingly uses a different set of factors. These cases generally deal with sales or dispositions of contract rights, as opposed to payments in satisfaction of them – as would be the case here. Still, the cases are relevant. The most important factors are set forth below:

(a) Whether the Rights Are Incidental to or Create an Estate in Property

This factor asks whether the contractual right represents an equitable interest in underlying property or just a right to income. In *Commissioner v. Ferrer*, 304 F.2d 125 (2d Cir. 1962), rights to produce a play and to restrain the play’s author from conveying rights to others were considered capital assets, because they represented interests in the play itself. See part I.C.2.g.(3)(b), above. Conversely, a right to receive a percentage of profits from selling film rights was not an interest in the book itself. See also *Metropolitan Building Co. v. Commissioner*, 282 F.2d 592 (9th Cir. 1960) (lessee’s leasehold interest is a capital asset).

(b) Whether the Rights Can Appreciate or Depreciate in Value

One of Congress's purposes in granting favorable tax treatment to capital gains is to reduce the burden of recognizing in a single year gain from assets that have appreciated over time. *Commissioner v. Gillette Motor Co.*, 364 U.S. 130, 134 (1960). In *Estate of Shea v. Commissioner*, 57 T.C. 15 (1971), the question was whether gain from disposition of a shipping charter gave rise to ordinary income or capital gain. The court allowed capital gain treatment after noting that the price of charters fluctuates depending on supply of and demand for boats, "due purely to the action of market forces." See also *Burnet v. Harmel*, 287 U.S. 103, 106 (1932) (capital gain treatment only for "situations typically involving the realization of appreciation in value accrued over a substantial period of time"); PLR 200215037 (Jan. 14, 2002) (qualified facility's PURPA contract is capital asset in part because profit or loss derived therefrom depends on fluctuating market price of electricity). If a market exists for the contract right, the value of the right will fluctuate. FSA 200130002 (July 27, 2001) (citing *Ferrer*, sale of rights to license and distribute a popular television talk show was sale of capital asset).

(c) Whether the Rights Entail Goodwill

The fact that part of the value of a contractual right is traceable to goodwill suggests that a transfer of the contract involves an underlying asset, not just a right to receive future income. As a result, capital gain or loss is more likely. *Bankers Guarantee Title & Trust Co. v. United States*, 418 F.2d 1084 (6th Cir. 1969); *Bisbee-Baldwin Corp. v. Tomlinson*, 320 F.2d 929 (5th Cir. 1963); *Nelson Weaver Realty Co. v. Commissioner*, 307 F.2d 897 (1962) (sale of right to service life insurance contracts included a property right which was the equivalent of goodwill, and capital gain treatment resulted).

(d) Whether the Taxpayer Made a Capital Investment and Has Basis

If the value of a contractual right arises from expenditures of personal effort, ordinary income treatment is likely. Conversely, a financial investment that gives rise to basis is a characteristic of a capital asset. For example, in *Foy v. Commissioner*, 84 T.C. 50

(1985), the taxpayer created a network of janitorial franchises and, for a share of revenues, guaranteed franchisees certain numbers of contracts and levels of sales. The taxpayer then transferred his interest and obligations to a third party. The court held that the taxpayer was so involved in the development and operation of the franchise network that the rights he sold constituted a proprietary interest similar to that of an equity owner, and the sold property was held to be a capital asset. Key to the court's analysis was its view that the sorts of business risks assumed by Foy "are not typically assumed by mere employees or salesmen who have no ownership interest in the business." *See also Bellamy v. Commissioner*, 43 T.C. 487 (1965) (lack of taxpayer investment held determinative of ordinary income).

(e) Whether the Rights Originated with the Holder

The fact that a contractual right originated with the holder suggests that the underlying value is due to personal service, which yields ordinary income. If the right originated with a third party, however, the holder more likely holds it as an investment. *Compare Miller v. Commissioner*, 299 F.2d 706 (2d Cir. 1962) (wife of band leader Glenn Miller denied capital gain on sale of production rights to movie about her husband), *with Ferrer* (capital gain on sale of rights to play written by another playwright). *But see Nahey v. Commissioner*, discussed in part I.C.2.g.(3)(f), above (collection in settlement of purchased lawsuit claim ordinary income, because collection by seller would have ordinary income).

(f) Whether the Taxpayer Parted with All its Rights

The fact that the taxpayer retains an interest in transferred property suggests that the transfer does not alter the underlying investment, an indication that the ordinary income stream remains such. *Commissioner v. P.G. Lake, Inc.*, 356 U.S. 260 (1958).

(g) Whether Transfer of Contract Rights Merely Substitutes Source of Ordinary Income

If the proceeds of a transfer substitute for what would have been ordinary income to the seller, most courts conclude that capital gain is unavailable. Examples include a payment by a lessee to its

lessor to terminate a lease (Reg. § 1.61-8(b)); a sale of a right to collect previously-accrued income (*Jones v. Commissioner*, 306 F.2d 292 (5th Cir. 1962); *Fisher v. Commissioner*, 209 F.2d 513 (6th Cir. 1954)); a right to film royalties (*Lasky v. Commissioner*, 22 T.C. 13 (1954)); a share in profits from a mining venture (*Ayrton Metal Co., Inc. v. Commissioner*, 299 F.2d 741 (2d Cir. 1962)); and a right to declared but unpaid dividends (*Rhodes Est. v. Commissioner*, 131 F.2d 50 (6th Cir. 1942)). Transactions involving personal services generally result in ordinary income. *Flower v. Commissioner*, 61 T.C. 140 (1973) (right to promote pharmaceutical products); *Maryland Coal & Coke Co. v. McGinness*, 350 F.2d 293 (3d Cir. 1965) (right to sell output of a mine); *Lozoff v. U.S.*, 266 F. Supp. 966 (E.D. Wis. 1967) (right to act as a purchasing agent); *Foote v. Commissioner*, 81 T.C. 930 (1983) (amounts paid to taxpayer by college in consideration of his relinquishment of tenure as professor were ordinary income).

(h) Treatment of Principal Amounts – Is Gain or Loss on a Right to Contingent Purchase Price Payments Capital or Ordinary?

If a right to contingent purchase price payments is a debt instrument, gain or loss will be capital gain or loss under section 1271(a). Especially considering the breadth of the definition of “debt instrument,” a contingent purchase price payment right could well qualify. The fact that the right involves strictly cash payments (like a note) and the fact that the right arises as a result of a sale of a business both seem to suggest this result. *See* part I.C.2.f., above.

Even if a right to contingent purchase price payments is a contract right (not a debt instrument), based on the factors discussed in part I.C.2.g.(4), above, a good argument can be made for capital gain or loss. Basis will exist in the right to receive the contingent payments, and the value of this right is likely to appreciate or depreciate in value based on, *e.g.*, interest rates and business factors. On the other hand, the fact that payments are made under the terms of the contract itself (and not in settlement or buy-out of the right) could suggest that the payments are not parts of a sale or exchange. *See Nahey v. Commissioner*, (discussed in part I.C.2.g.(3)(f), above); *Campagna v. United States*, 290 F.2d 682 (2d Cir. 1961) (shareholder received mortgage valued at 20%

of face amount in corporate liquidation and then received proceeds from the mortgage in larger amount; excess *held* ordinary income).

Section 1234A may or may not change this outcome. Even though it mandates “sale or exchange” treatment for “cancellation, lapse, expiration or other termination” of a contractual right, payment under the terms of the contract itself may be a fulfillment of the right, not a cancellation, etc. Query whether the language in section 1234A is meant to have a narrower meaning than “retirement,” as used in section 1271(a), relating to debt instruments. In *Samueli v. Commissioner*, 108 AFTR 2d 2011-6270 (9th Cir. Sept. 15, 2011, *amended on rehearing* Nov. 1, 2011) the court held that the receipt of a payment in fulfillment of the payor’s contractual obligation to deliver securities was not “[g]ain or loss attributable to the cancellation, lapse, expiration, or other termination of...a right or obligation...with respect to property which is (or on acquisition would be) a capital asset in the hands of the taxpayer” under section 1234A.

Even if section 1234A does apply, there remains the question whether the right to contingent purchase price payments itself is a capital asset. For discussion of an analogous issue, *see* M.A. Stevens, “The Tax Treatment of Contingent Options,” 102 Tax Notes 535 (Jan. 26, 2004) (pointing out that a premium received in payment for a contingent option may be taxable when received, even though a premium received for a non-contingent option is taxed only when the option either is exercised or expires). *See also* ABA Section of Tax’n, “Options for Tax Reform in the Financial Transactions Provisions of the Internal Revenue Code (Dec. 2, 2011) (advocating amendment to section 1234A “to provide that the character of any gain or loss attributable to the disposition or termination of a right or obligation other than with respect to property ... shall be the same as the character of any gain that would have resulted from a sale of the right or obligation”).

The complexity of this issue and the uncertainty of the outcome are frustrating to taxpayers who are trying to plan acquisitions. The same situation creates planning opportunities, however, such as allowing taxpayers to report capital gain where there is gain and ordinary loss where there is loss. This uncertainty compounds the uncertainty as to whether open transaction treatment is available in

gain situations and creates yet more incentive to taxpayers to use the open transaction method when possible. On the other hand, these two types of uncertainty combined leave sellers with exposure to ordinary income treatment of contingent purchase price received (if open transaction treatment turns out not to be available, and the receipt is ordinary income, not capital gain. The only way to avoid this exposure is to use the installment method.

h. Closed Transaction Method – Restructuring of Target After Stock Sale in All Cash Type-D Reorganization

If Acquiror buys Target stock from Seller, and part of the purchase price is contingent, Acquiror's basis in the Target stock does not include the contingent part of the purchase price unless and until it is paid. Suppose that, in the meantime, Acquiror restructures Target in an all-cash type-D reorganization (Treas. Reg. § 1.368-2(1)(2)), by merging Target into another affiliate for cash. If Acquiror and Target are not consolidated, Acquiror would recognize boot gain, measured using Acquiror's reduced basis in the Target stock. If earnings and profits are available, the cash boot would be taxed as a dividend under section 356(a)(2) (dividend-within-gain). If, after the restructuring, Acquiror pays the contingent purchase price to Seller, may this dividend be offset by a loss under *Arrowsmith*? No precedent seems to allow such a loss, and the better answer seems to be that Acquiror would be entitled only to an increase in its basis in the stock of the affiliate into which Target was merged. If no earnings and profits are available, the gain would be taxed as capital gain under section 301(c)(3). In this case, it seems more likely that, under *Arrowsmith*, the capital gain would be offset by capital loss. See Reg. § 1.1001-2(a)(3), also discussed in part X.F., below. The answer is, however, far from clear.

3. Open Transaction Method

In the "rare and extraordinary" case where Seller's contingent payment right is not susceptible to valuation, the transaction remains open, and, when the amounts become includible under Seller's method of accounting, Seller discounts the amount (to determine interest and principal) and has additional amount realized on the sale, plus interest income. Reg. § 1.1001-1(a).

a. Open Transaction Method – Advantage Over Other Methods

In sales where gain is recognized, the open transaction method is usually advantageous, as compared with both the generally-applicable closed transaction method and the installment method. Under the open transaction method, the basis of the assets sold may be recovered tax-free, with gain being recognized only after full basis recovery. If the asset sold is a capital asset, the character of the gain as capital gain is clear.

The only exception is that, under Reg. § 1.483-4, a portion of each actual payment is treated as ordinary interest income received by Seller and currently-deductible interest paid by Acquiror. There is no original issue discount or other taxable or deductible accrual of interest. This treatment contrasts with the treatment of “contingent payment debt instruments,” in financial transactions. Under Reg. § 1.1275-4, these instruments accrue interest at a “comparable yield” for noncontingent debt.

b. Open Transaction Method – Loss

Seller may not claim a loss at Closing if contingent payments still may be received (unless, and to the extent that, the sum of the fixed payments and the maximum amounts of the contingent payments are less than asset basis). PLR 8217183 (Jan. 29, 1982), *supplemented by* PLR 8221081 (Feb. 25, 1982); *cf. Schmidt v. Commissioner*, 55 T.C. 335 (1970) (no loss to shareholder on corporate liquidation until complete). If gain assets and loss assets are sold in the same transaction, and if contingent purchase price is allocated in part to the loss assets under the open transaction method, the loss is deferred, but the gain is recognized as payments of purchase price are received, once the basis of the gain assets has been recovered. The result could be an acceleration of tax, as compared with the closed transaction method.

It may be possible to prevent this acceleration of tax by allocating cash or other fixed consideration to high-basis assets and the open-transaction contingent consideration to lower-basis assets. Section 1060 does not prohibit special allocation of types of consideration to different assets, even if they are sold as part of an “applicable asset acquisition” subject to the residual method, but PLR 200004040 (Oct. 24, 1999) and LAFA 20080101F (Dec. 3,

2007), suggest that such an allocation may not be proper where the effect is to thwart the proportionate recovery of asset basis in an installment sale. These authorities are discussed in part I.B.4., below, in the context of an installment sale.

c. Open Transaction Method –Applicability

(1) General Limited Applicability

The open transaction method applies only if the contingent purchase price obligation received by Seller cannot be valued. The courts have been reluctant to accept an assertion that property received by a taxpayer cannot be valued, but taxpayers are sometimes successful.

Authorities involving claimed open transactions in general include *Inaja Land Co. v. Commissioner*, 9 T.C. 727 (1947) (proceeds of sale of land easement all offset against full basis in land under open transaction method); *Osenbach v. Commissioner*, 198 F.2d 235 (4th Cir. 1952) (corporate liquidation in which shareholder received loans, mortgages, etc., was closed transaction; later gain from collections was ordinary income); *Liftin v. Commissioner*, 36 T.C. 909 (1961) (purchaser of notes at a discount could recover full basis before recognizing gain – open transaction); *Wingate v. Commissioner*, 45 T.C. 489 (1966) (same); *Dorsey v. Commissioner*, 49 T.C. 606 (1966) (corporate liquidation in which shareholders received contractual right to share of receipts from new automatic pinsetting equipment was open transaction, and amounts received were capital gain from liquidation; new and untried business model for bowling industry decisive); *MacDonald v. Commissioner*, 55 T.C. 840 (1971) (license of new hardboard manufacturing process for royalty payments taxed as sale and open transaction; royalty payments treated as basis recovery and then capital gain; earlier licenses were different enough from license at issue so that value could not be based on history); *Warren Jones Co. v. Commissioner*, 524 F.2d 788 (9th Cir. 1975), *rev'g* 60 T.C. 663 (1973) (cash method taxpayer sold apartment building for cash and contract obligation to make payments with bullet after 15 years; contract could be transferred only at substantial discount; based on history of §1001 and enactment of §453, “cash equivalent” test for gain realization applied by Tax Court rejected; transaction closed, and amount realized on sale measured by reference to FMV of contract); *Estate of Wiggins v. Commissioner*,

72 T.C. 701 (1979) (real estate developer sold lots for future payments under contract with no mortgage or other security and other contingencies; open transaction treatment allowed; taxpayer could recover basis before recognizing any taxable gain or income); and Rev. Rul. 58-402, 1958-2 C.B. 15 (contracts and claims to receive indefinite amounts, such as those received in corporate liquidation, must be valued for tax purposes except in rare and extraordinary cases).

Cases involving stock options illustrate the courts' reluctance to accept open transaction treatment. When these options are received as part of a sale price, their value is generally taken into account at the time the options are granted (not, as in compensation arrangements, when exercised). *Custom Chrome, Inc. v. Commissioner*, 217 F.3d 1117 (9th Cir. 2000), *aff'g in part and rev'g in part* T.C. Memo 1998-317 (warrants issued to lender valued at time loan was made and included in original issue discount). *See also Computervision Int'l Inc. v. Commissioner*, 1996 T.C. Memo 131 (1996); *Sun Microsystems Inc. v. Commissioner*, 1993 T.C. Memo 467 (1993) (warrants represented sales discount whose value was excludable from gross income but taken into account in basis of purchased equipment); *Centel Communications v. Commissioner*, 920 F.2d 1335 (7th Cir. 1990) (warrants issued in recognition of loan guarantees not subject to section 83; issuer not entitled to deduction, no ordinary income to holders on exercise); *Monarch Cement Co. v. United States*, 634 F.2d 484 (10th Cir. 1980), *aff'g* 458 F. Supp. 384 (D. Kan. 1978) (stock warrants issued in connection with a note treated as discount amortizable over the term of loan; warrants valued at time of loan); TAM 200043013 (Oct. 30, 2000) (warrants issued to bank in connection with bankruptcy reorganization not transferred in connection with services performed by bank; if warrants have value at time of issuance, there is original issue discount on loan by bank deductible over the life of loan); TAM 9737001 (May 23, 1997) (section 83 did not apply to warrants issued to cable companies in connection with affiliation agreements providing channel access; warrants were not granted in connection with services but as an inducement to obtain more channel access). *Compare Penn-Dixie Steel Corp. v. Commissioner*, 69 T.C. 837 (1978) (offsetting put and call options on stock not treated as current sale of stock because of differences in terms); Rev. Rul.

85-87, 1985-1 C.B. 268 (sale of stock at a loss coupled with sale of “in-the-money” put on the same stock; put treated as contract to acquire the stock and caused loss to be disallowed under wash sale rules). See part IX., below, for discussion of stock options received in tax-free acquisitions.

(2) Possible Similar Treatment to Sellers on Accrual Method of Accounting

Income is includable in the gross income of an accrual method taxpayer “when all the events have occurred that fix the right to receive such income and the amount of the income can be determined with reasonable accuracy.” Reg. § 1.446-1(c)(1)(ii). See also Reg. § 1.451-1(a), to the same effect. This rule has been applied to sales of goods in the ordinary course of business where pricing is contingent on negotiations. *Globe Corp. v. Commissioner*, 20 T.C. 299 (1953). Thus, the question is raised whether contingent purchase price in a sale of a business (or any capital asset, such as stock of a subsidiary) by an accrual method taxpayer can be deferred based on this rule, as opposed to being taxed as a closed transaction (unless the transaction involves a “rare and extraordinary case” in which the open transaction method applies under Reg. § 1.1001-1(a)). Another way to state the question is to ask whether Acquiror’s obligation to pay contingent purchase price to Seller constitutes a right to receive gross income, subject to accrual method rules, or “property,” subject to the higher threshold for accrual under Reg. § 1.1001-1(a). This issue arose in *Nestlé Holdings, Inc. v. Commissioner*, 94 T.C. 803 (1990). There, an accrual method Seller transferred inventory of a discontinued business to Acquiror, in exchange for Acquiror’s notes and preferred stock. The Court held that the preferred stock was “property” under section 1001(b), not an unconditional right to receive money in the future; so that Seller’s amount realized was based on the fair market value of the stock, not its redemption price.

In the case of a sale of property that could be subject to the installment method, section 1001(b) and Reg. § 1.1001-1(g)(1)(ii) seem to control. Reg. § 15a.453-1(d)(2)(iii) provides that, if an accrual method Seller receives a “contingent payment obligation and elects out of the installment method, Seller “must report an amount realized in the year of sale determined in accordance with

that method of accounting, but in no event less than the fair market value of the contingent payment obligation.” Echoing Reg. § 1.1001-1(a), the regulation also provides that the Seller may treat the transaction as “open” only in “those rare and extraordinary cases involving sales for a contingent payment obligation in which the fair market value of the obligation... cannot be reasonably ascertained.”

Reg. § 15a.453-1(d)(2)(iii) applies to sales of property in which Seller elects out of the installment method. If a sale of a business includes property that could not be sold under the installment method (*e.g.*, inventory), that regulation seems not to apply to the extent contingent sale price is allocated to that property. Thus, it is not clear whether that sale is subject to accrual method accounting (open transaction treatment for contingent sale price even if the right to contingent sale price can be valued) or to Reg. § 1.1001-1(a) (amount realized at closing includes fair market value of contingent sale price; open transaction treatment only in “rare and extraordinary cases”). *See* part I.B.4., above, for discussion of in-kind allocations of sale price among items of property.

d. Open Transaction Method – Royalty Transactions

In connection with a sale of its business, Seller may retain ownership of intangible property (*e.g.*, patents and trademarks) and license use of the property by Acquiror for contingent payments based on use or productivity. Seller would recognize income from the royalties when the amounts are received or fixed. This treatment applies only if Seller retains sufficient ownership rights in the intangible property such that the arrangement qualifies as a true license of the intangible, not an installment sale. I.R.C. § 1253; Rev. Rul. 55-540, 1955-2 C.B. 39 (sale vs. lease).

e. Open Transaction Method Under Attack? – Prepaid Forward Contracts

An important advantage of the open transaction method to Seller is that no interest or other income accrues to Seller as long as the transaction remains open, and no cash is received. In Notice 2008-2, 2008-1 I.R.B. 252, Treasury and IRS requested comments on the tax treatment of prepaid forward contracts and exchange traded notes, which are now taxed under an open transaction method. The

Notice asks, *inter alia*, whether income should accrue under these contracts. One of the subjects on which comments is requested is:

How an accrual regime might be designed so that it does not inappropriately or inadvertently cover routine commercial transactions involving property sales in the ordinary channels of commerce.

Nevertheless, if prepaid forward contracts are subjected to such a regime, could sales of businesses for contingent consideration now receiving open transaction treatment be subjected to a similar regime?

f. Recent Cases on Open Transaction Method

(1) *Fisher v. United States*

Fisher v. United States, 82 Ct. Fed. Cl. 780, 102 AFTR 2d 2008-5608 (Ct. Fed. Cl. 2008), *aff'd without opinion*, 209 WL 3241381 (Fed. Cir. 2009), deals with demutualization of a life insurance company. A policyholder retained his life insurance policy and received cash in lieu of stock of a new holding company for his equity interest in the former mutual. IRS argued that none of the policyholder's basis in his policy could be allocated to his equity interest in the mutual, because that equity interest had only speculative value. The court rejected this argument and turned the argument on its head. The court held that the policyholder could recover *all* of his cost basis in the policy before recognizing *any* taxable gain. The court relied on open transaction principles that allow full basis recovery against uncertain receipts and cases involving sales of easements and other partial interests in land. The opinion also casts doubt on the rationale for the regulation stating that the open transaction doctrine applies "only in rare and extraordinary cases." Reg. § 1.1001-1(a).

(2) *Dorrance v. United States*

In *Dorrance v. United States*, 877 F.Supp. 827 (D. Az. 2012), the facts were similar to those in *Fisher*, except that, in exchange for his mutual equity interest, the policy holder received stock of the life insurance company, instead of cash, and he later sold the stock. As in *Fisher*, the IRS position was that the policy holder's basis in the stock was zero, and the policy holder's position was that, under

the open transaction method, he was entitled to apply the full amount of premiums paid to the stock, and both moved for summary judgment.. The court denied both motions. It held that the insurance policies retained and the stock received in the demutualization could be valued, and that the open transaction doctrine did not apply, but also that the parties had not provided evidence to perform the allocation of basis.

(3) *Anschutz Co. v. Commissioner*

In *Anschutz Co. v. Commissioner*, 135 T.C. 78 (2010), *aff'd* 108 AFTR 2d 2011-7590, (10th Cir. 2011), the taxpayer owned a large block of publicly-traded stock that was highly appreciated in value. The taxpayer raised funds by entering into two agreements: a “prepaid variable forward contract” to sell the stock to a securities dealer 10 years in the future and a “share lending agreement.” The dealer made an upfront cash payment to the taxpayer totaling 80% of the value of the stock; the taxpayer pledged and delivered the stock as collateral for the upfront payment and lent the stock to the dealer. The taxpayer was entitled to payments in lieu of dividends on the stock and was also entitled to retain 50% of any appreciation on the stock above a threshold amount. The court held that the agreements, together, constituted a currently-taxable sale of the stock. (*See also Calloway v. Commissioner*, 691 F.3d 1315 (11th Cir. 2012); *Sollberger v. Commissioner*, 691 F.3d 1119 (9th Cir. 2012); *Samueli v. Commissioner*, 661 F.3d 399 (9th Cir. 2011).

For our purposes, however, the interesting aspect of the opinion in *Anschutz* relates, not to the characterization of the transactions as a sale, but to the determination of the amount realized at Closing. The government argued that the amount realized was the full value of the stock in a closed transaction—consisting of the upfront cash payment, the right to payments in lieu of dividends and the right to retain some appreciation (characterized by the government as an option). The Tax Court rejected this argument and held that the taxpayer’s amount realized at Closing was limited to the upfront cash payment:

Although certain portions of [taxpayer]’s contracts can be valued as equity options representing [taxpayer]’s entitlement to some appreciation in price and future dividends, whether petitioners

will ever receive that value will not be determined until the contracts are settled. Further, as respondent's expert testified, the probability of the stock price's being above the downward protection threshold price is only 43 to 48 percent for [taxpayer]'s three transactions.

Respondent's determinations, to the extent they treat petitioners as having received additional value in excess of the cash received, are incorrect. Accordingly, petitioners must recognize gain to the extent TAC received cash upfront payments in 2000 and 2001, which would include the 75-percent payment based upon the fair market value of shares and the 5-percent prepaid lending fee.

The Tax Court did not explicitly state that the future contingent payments were contingent sale price, or that the sale was an open transaction. Nor did the court state a conclusion as to the treatment of the contingent payments. The result of the court's analysis, however, seems to be that the sale was an open transaction, and therefore that any contingent payments would be taxed as additional sale proceeds and imputed interest upon receipt, and that the taxpayer was entitled to recover its full basis in the stock at Closing. The government did not appeal this conclusion, and the court of appeals opinion does not address it.

g. Open Transaction Method – Sale for Private Annuity

For many years, a variant of the open transaction method has been available to an individual who sells appreciated property for a private annuity on the Seller's life. The current IRS guidance states that Seller's amount realized on the sale is the present value of annuity, based on annuitant's life expectancy, but that taxable gain is deferred and is taxed ratably over Seller's life expectancy. The restrictions on the installment method and the section 453A deferral charge do not apply. Rev. Rul. 69-74, 1969-1 C.B. 43. For an example of such a transaction, see *Katz v. Commissioner*, T.C. Memo. 2008-269. In 2006, however, regulations were proposed to eliminate this special benefit and to tax sales for private annuities under the closed transaction method. The installment method would be available subject to normal exclusions and restrictions,

including the deferral charge. The proposed regulations would take effect for sales after October 18, 2006, but if specified conditions are satisfied only after April 18, 2007. Prop. Reg. § 1.1001-1(j) (2006). Notice of Proposed Rulemaking REG-14901-05 RIN 1545-BE92, 71 Fed. Reg. 61441 (Oct. 18, 2006).

D. Proposal to Replace Closed Transaction, Open Transaction and Installment Methods of Reporting Contingent Purchase Price

In a dissenting opinion in *Dorsey v. Commissioner*, 49 T.C. 606 (1966), Judge Simpson (with Judges Raum and Withey concurring) argued that the open transaction method should be available only if it affects the timing of taxable income, not if it affects the character of the income as capital gain or ordinary income. He pointed out that, at the time *Burnet v. Logan* was decided, there was no capital gain preference. If gain or loss on payments received after a closed transaction is ordinary in character, this condition would not be met. *See* part I.C.2., above.

Along the same line, one commentator has concluded that *Burnet v. Logan* provides only weak support for an open transaction method, and that this method cannot be justified. J. Kwall, "Out With the Open Transaction Doctrine: A New Theory for Taxing Contingent Payment Sales," 81 N.C. L. Rev. 977 (March 2003). This commentator argues that earn-outs and similar arrangements should be treated as though Seller had sold part of its business and kept the rest, *e.g.*, as a partnership interest. This treatment would replace both the open and closed transaction methods and the installment method too. The main results would be that (i) no gain or loss would be recognized on the portion of the business deemed retained; (ii) the basis of that portion of the business would not be taken into account in the sale; (iii) the contingent payments (presumably, less the remaining basis) would be ordinary income to Seller when accrued or received; (iv) the contingent payments would be excluded from Buyer's income; and (v) all of Seller's basis in the portion of the assets sold would be recoverable against the fixed sale price, without allocation. It is not clear how such a system would work in the case of a stock sale.

E. Treatment of Acquiror

From Acquiror's perspective, an acquisition involving a contingent purchase price is always accorded open transaction treatment –to Acquiror's disadvantage. It makes no difference whether Seller uses the installment method or elects out and uses either the closed transaction or the open transaction method. Acquiror gets asset basis for contingent payments later, generally when the payments are made. Reg. §§ 1.461-1(a)(1) and (2).

1. Allocation of Contingent Purchase Price Among Assets Purchased

Under section 1060, Acquiror's consideration paid is the cost of the assets acquired in the applicable asset acquisition. Reg. § 1.1060-1(c)(1).

a. Increases in Purchase Price

Additional payments generally are allocated among the transferred assets, but only up to the fair market value of the assets, and so the payments tend to make their way to Class VII assets (goodwill). Reg. § 1.1060-1(c)(2).

b. Decreases in Purchase Price

Purchase price decreases are allocated in reverse order, starting with Class VII. Reg. §§ 1.338-6(b) and 1.338-7, cross referenced in Reg. § 1.1060-1(c)(2). *See* part II.C.3., below.

2. Specific Allocations – Intangible Assets

Under the original section 338 regulations, in a section 338(h)(10) stock sale if the specific allocation of an increase or decrease in consideration resulted from a contingency directly related to a particular intangible asset (such as a patent, secret process, or copyright), the adjustment could be specifically allocated to the basis of that intangible, up to its fair market value (re-determined at the time the increase or decrease is taken into account). Old Reg. §§ 1.338(b)-3T(g) and 1.1060-1T(f)(4). The current section 338 regulations eliminate this feature as a simplification measure. 64 Fed. Reg. 43,461, at 43,470 (Aug. 10, 1999), discussed in part II.C.2.d., below.

3. Timing of Effects on Basis and Interest Deductions

When a contingent payment of purchase price is made, the payment is apportioned between principal and interest. Acquiror discounts the payment using the same section 483 or section 1274 rules that apply to Seller. *See* part I.C.2., above. Acquiror deducts the interest portion and adds the principal portion to its basis in the assets or stock purchased. Note the asymmetry between Acquiror's and Seller's treatments. Acquiror is entitled to make an upward basis adjustment only upon making an additional purchase price payment to Seller. Reg. §§ 1.461-1(a)(1), (2). Because the "space beneath" the fair market value cap of the Class II to Class V assets is likely to have been filled, the increased basis adjustment generally will be made to intangibles (Classes VI and VII), recoverable over the remainder of the 15-year amortization period from the date of sale.

4. Contracts for Use of Intangibles

Section 197 does not apply to amounts that are otherwise deductible. Reg. § 1.197-2(a)(3). Pre-section 197 case law suggests that, to the extent the purchase price paid for certain types of intangible assets pertains to a particular taxable year, the amounts paid are deductible in that year. *Associated Patentees, Inc. v. Commissioner*, 4 T.C. 979 (1945) (price of patent based on percentage of income each year); *Holden Fuel Oil Co. v. Commissioner*, T.C. Memo 1972-45, *aff'd*, 479 F.2d 613 (6th Cir. 1973) (contingent payments for customer list deductible when paid). Under *Associated Patentees*, Acquiror could claim an immediate deduction for additional purchase price payments tied to performance of the intangible during the taxable year, irrespective of the 15-year amortization period under section 197. The section 197 regulations eliminate this argument, with certain exceptions. Reg. § 1.197-2(b)(11) includes in the definition of "section 197 intangible" licenses, contracts, etc., for the use of section 197 intangibles. Reg. § 1.197-2(f)(3) goes on to provide that amounts paid for the *use* of intangibles generally are not deducted currently but are instead amortized over 15 years. *See* part II.C.2.c., below.

5. Interest

As discussed in parts I.C.2.b. and c., above, part of the contingent purchase price paid by Acquiror is actual or imputed interest. Under original issue discount rules, this interest is deductible only when the amount of stated or imputed interest becomes fixed (accrual method) or when paid (cash method). Reg. § 1.461-4(e). On the accrual method, interest can be deducted even before economic performance on the principal portion of the contingent payment – *i.e.*, before the principal can be added to the basis of the purchased assets. Interest is generally not capitalized. An exception, section 263(g), applies only to straddles. If the assets acquired are not publicly-traded property, there can be no straddle, and the interest component is not capitalized. I.R.C. § 1092(d)(1).

6. Payment to Third Party

PLR 201027035 (Mar. 31, 2010) presents an unusual situation of a contingent purchase price payment to a third party (not a payment of an assumed liability). In that ruling Seller sold the stock of Old T to Acquiror with a section 338(h)(10) election. As part of the consideration, New T agreed to pay to Seller a percentage of tax benefit from the stepped-up basis resulting from the deemed asset purchase. Later, Seller then assigned part of its rights to the payments under this “Tax Agreement” to Y, and New T then settled its obligations under the Tax Agreement for a cash payment to Y. The ruling does not state whether the underlying section 338(h)(10) sale was a closed or open transaction to Seller, but it recites as a fact that, under the Tax Agreement, the payments were computed to take into account an increase in asset basis resulting from the payments thereunder. IRS ruled only that New T did not realize cancellation-of-debt income from settling its Tax Agreement obligations for the fixed payment to Y.

F. Allocation of Amount Realized Among Assets Sold

1. Section 1060

For purposes of determining both Seller’s amount realized and Acquiror’s basis in the purchased assets, the total selling price, including the contingent payment, is allocated among all assets, tangible and intangible. Under section 1060, if the transaction is open, increases in consideration (Seller’s amount realized) are allocated among assets under the residual method, and decreases in

consideration are allocated in reverse section 1060 order: first to goodwill (Class VII), then to other intangibles (Class VI), etc. Reg. §§ 1.338-6(b) and 1.338-7, cross referenced in Reg. § 1.1060-1(c)(2). (For methods of citing various versions of regulations under sections 338 and 1060, *see* part II.A., below.) Section 1060 applies if Acquiror's basis in the transferred assets constituting a trade or business is determined solely by reference to the consideration paid for the assets. I.R.C. § 1060(c) ("applicable asset acquisition").

2. *Commissioner v. Danielson*, 378 F.2d 771 (3d Cir. 1967)

Even if a purchase price complies with section 1060, IRS may require both parties to use an agreed allocation if there is one. Under the *Danielson* rule (endorsed in the legislative history to section 1060), the parties must follow the agreed allocation unless the agreement itself is invalid under substantive contract law, but IRS is not bound by the allocation. In a recent case, the Tax court applied the *Danielson* rule to prevent Acquiror from subdividing portions of purchase price allocated to buildings in the agreement among components of the building. *Peco Foods, Inc. v. Commissioner*, T.C. Memo. 2012-18.

G. Possible Treatment of Contingent Purchase Price as Target Stock, Acquiror Stock or Partnership Interest

Depending on its terms, a right to contingent purchase price payments could be treated as stock of the Acquiror or a partnership interest, or as stock of the Target retained by the Seller, *e.g.*, if the contingent purchase price is tied to increases in the value of the business.

If, in a sale of Target stock, a contingent purchase price right is treated as Target stock, Seller would be treated as retaining this stock. If so, as contingent payments are made, the payments would be treated as redemptions of this stock, taxed as sale proceeds or as dividends under section 302. If the redemptions are taxed as sales under section 302, this treatment would be similar to installment sale treatment, because the deemed redemption payments would be taxed as received with basis recovery. Perhaps more important, this deemed retention of Target stock could involve a trap for the unwary by preventing the transaction from being a "qualified stock

purchase” under section 338(d)(3) (more than 80% of vote and value must be acquired by purchaser within a 12-month period).

In the case of a sale of Target stock, as opposed to assets (deemed or otherwise), a contingent payment obligation could be treated as a new class of Target stock that was (i) received by Seller in exchange for some of the historically-owned Target stock, in a tax-free recapitalization, and (ii) retained when Seller sells the rest of the Target stock. This treatment would prevent Seller from having to include the value of the contingent purchase price in its amount realized at Closing. The contingent feature should prevent this “stock” from being nonqualified preferred stock (section 351(g)), taxable on receipt under section 354(a)(2)(B).

Treating the contingent payment right as Acquiror stock would eliminate the open transaction method. Conceivably, it could convert the sale to a tax-free reorganization.

The installment method does not apply to a contingent purchase price obligation that represents a retained interest in the property, an interest in a joint venture or partnership or equity in a corporation. Reg. § 15a.453-1(c)(1); *Federal Bulk Carriers, Inc. v. Commissioner*, 66 T.C. 283 (1976) (no joint venture when Seller indemnified Acquiror for earnings shortfall). *See also TIFD III-E Inc. v. United States*, 666 F.3d 836 (2d Cir. 2012) (purported partnership interest disregarded).

H. Reporting Requirements

1. Section 1060 Acquisitions

In an asset sale, Seller and Acquiror each must complete Form 8594, *Asset Acquisition Statement Under Section 1060* (Rev. Feb. 2006), and attach it to their respective returns for the year in which the sale takes place. If the amount allocated to any asset is increased or decreased after the form is filed, the parties must complete Part I and the supplemental statement in Part III of a new Form 8594 (allocating and explaining the reasons for the price increase or decrease) and attach it to the return for the year in which the increase or decrease is taken into account.

Seller and Acquiror need not agree on the allocation of the purchase price. In fact, where there is contingent sale price, Seller and Acquiror always will have different prices due to the

inconsistency between Seller's closed transaction treatment and Acquiror's open transaction treatment. Other differences arise due to the parties' transaction costs. Seller's costs reduce its amount realized, and Acquiror's costs increase its basis.

2. Installment Method

Installment sales are reported on Form 6252, *Installment Sale Income*, filed for each year in which Seller receives an installment payment, although Part I must be completed only for the year of sale. Once the Form 6252 is filed, Seller generally cannot later elect out except by filing an amended return reporting the full amount of gain before the end of the six-month extension period of the first return, as long as the Form 6252 was timely filed on or before the original due date of the return. Reg. § 301.9100-2(b).

3. Election Out of Installment Method

To elect out of the installment method, Seller reports the full amount of gain on a timely filed return (including extensions), using Form 4797, *Sales of Business Property*, or Schedule D for individuals. There is no specific procedure for electing out where the installment method applies only by virtue of assumption of contingent liabilities, or where the open transaction method is available.

II. Contingent Purchase Price and Contingent Liabilities in Stock Acquisitions with Section 338(h)(10) and Section 336(e) Elections – Current Regulations

A. Introduction

1. Section 338

Sections 338(h)(10) and 336(e) allow certain stock sales to be treated as though the target company ("Old T") had sold its assets to a new company ("New T") and then distributed the sale price to Seller, generally in liquidation.

This part II. discusses the current regime under sections 338(h)(10) and 336(e). For section 338(h)(10) stock sales, this regime was first adopted in temporary regulations during January 2000. T.D. 8858, 65 Fed. Reg. 1236 (Jan. 7, 2000). The temporary regulations were based on and closely resembled proposed regulations published in August 1999 (Notice of Proposed Rulemaking REG-

107069-97, RIN 1545-AZ58, 64 Fed. Reg. 43,461 (Aug. 10, 1999). The temporary regulations revised all the regulations under section 338 (other than those dealing with international matters and with asset and stock consistency) and section 1060, effective for qualified stock purchases after January 5, 2000. T.D. 8858, 65 Fed. Reg. 1,236 (Jan. 7, 2000). The final section 338 regulations, which closely followed the temporary regulations, were adopted in February 2001 effective for transactions after March 16, 2001. T.D. 8940, 66 Fed. Reg. 9,925 (Feb. 13, 2001), corrected, 66 Fed. Reg. 17,362 (March 30, 2001). For section 336(e) stock sales, regulations were proposed on August 25, 2008 (Notice of Proposed Rulemaking REG 143544-04, 73 Fed. Reg. 49,965 (Aug. 25, 2008), and final regulations were adopted on May 10, 2013 (T.D. 9619, 78 Fed. Reg. 28,467 (May 15, 2013)).

Part II*, below, discusses the section 338(h)(10) and section 1060 regime under the regulations in effect before the temporary regulations (cited as “Old Reg. §”). Most commentators had concluded that, in a section 338(h)(10) transaction under these prior regulations, (1) the installment method was not available, but (2) if there was contingent purchase price or an assumption of contingent liabilities, open transaction treatment was allowed for Old T as well as being required for New T.

The preamble to the proposed section 338 regulations stated the major purposes of the new regulatory scheme. Substantively, the most important change was that, with limited and specific exceptions, a section 338(h)(10) stock sale is treated as though the asset sale and distribution to Seller had actually occurred.

As applied to sales with contingent purchase price or contingent liabilities, the final section 338 regulations adopted significant changes on the Seller/Old T side: The installment method can be used, but open transaction treatment is restricted as in actual asset sales. On the Acquiror side, the final section 338 regulations eliminated the phantom income that could occur in the prior asset classification system by adding two new asset classes, and also eliminated the rule that allowed special allocation of contingent payments to the basis of intangible assets.

2. Section 336(e)

Section 336(e) was added to the Code in 1986 as part of the *General Utilities* repeal. It authorizes the issuance of regulations under which an election may be made to treat a sale, exchange or distribution of at least 80% of the stock of a subsidiary (by vote and value) by its corporate parent as a sale of the subsidiary's assets.

On August 25, 2008, IRS and Treasury issued proposed regulations under section 336(e). 73 Fed. Reg. 49,965. Final regulations were adopted on May 10, 2013, effective for "qualified stock dispositions" on or after May 15, 2013. (T.D. 9619, 78 Fed. Reg. 28,467 (May 15, 2013)). These regulations expand the scope of elective deemed asset sale treatment to cover taxable "dispositions" or series of dispositions by a domestic parent of stock of a domestic subsidiary if the total stock disposed of to one or more unrelated persons within 12 months satisfies section 1504(a)(2) (at least 80% measured by vote and value). They are modeled on the section 338(h)(10) regulations. The treatment of contingent purchase price and contingent liabilities in a stock disposition subject to a section 336(e) election is identical to their treatment under section 338(h)(10). For this reason, the section 336(e) regulations are not discussed extensively in this outline.

Reg. § 1.336-2(h) provides general rule for making a section 336(e) election, with requirements depending on whether Seller and Target are members of the same consolidated group, whether Target is an S corporation, and whether the Target is a lower tier subsidiary of a Target. The election generally requires a binding, written agreement to make the election and attaching an election statement to the relevant tax returns of Seller and/or Target. Old Target and New Target must report information concerning the deemed sale of Target's assets on Form 8883, with adjustments. A separate section 336(e) election statement required for each target subsidiary.

B. Treatment of Old T

1. Installment Method

The installment method is available in the asset sale that is deemed to occur in a stock sale with a section 338(h)(10) or section 336(e) election. Reg. §§ 1.338(h)(10)-1(d)(8), 1.336-1(a) and 1.336-

2(b)(1)(i)(B)(1). The overriding principle of section 338(h)(10) is that the transaction is treated as though it were an actual asset sale and liquidation. Reg. § 1.338-1(d)(3). Old T may not assert any position inconsistent with this principle. Reg. § 1.338(h)(10)-1(d)(9). In turn, the overriding principle of the section 336(e) regulations is that “the results...should coincide with those of section 338(h)(10).” Reg. § 1.336-1(a).

a. Acquiror’s Installment Note

Old T is treated as selling its assets to New T for an installment note issued by the purchaser of the Target stock as though it were New T’s obligation. Reg. § 1.338(h)(10)-1(d)(8)(i). This treatment eliminates the technical bar to the installment method that existed in the prior section 338 regulations (*i.e.*, the fact that the note is actually issued by the actual stock purchaser, Acquiror, not by the deemed asset purchaser, New T – *see* Reg. § 15a.453-1(b)(3)(i)).

b. Other Consideration Deemed Paid to Old T

All other consideration received by Old T in the asset sale is deemed paid in cash. For example, if Acquiror does not purchase all the Target stock, New T still is deemed to purchase all the assets of Old T at full fair market value. The excess of the deemed purchase price for the assets over the amount actually paid for the stock is deemed paid in cash. This rule also applies to assumed liabilities of the Target shareholders, but it does not apply to assumed liabilities of Target itself. Reg. § 1.338(h)(10)-1(d)(8)(i). Does this exclusion suggest that a deemed assumption by New T of a contingent liability of Old T turns the deemed asset sale into an installment sale? *See* part I.B.3d.(5), above, and part IV.D., below.

c. Other Rules

The installment method applies as in an actual asset sale. For example, the rule that prohibits secured borrowing in contemplation of the sale, the rules that defer asset basis recovery and the deferral charge under section 453A both apply. 64 Fed. Reg. 43,462 at 43,471 (Aug. 10, 1999). *See* part I.B.5., above, discussing the harsh application of the deferral charge to contingent purchase price. Although not referred to, the rule postponing loss recognition in an installment sale with contingent

purchase price presumably applies. Reg. §§ 15a.453-1(c)(2)(iii) *Example (5)*, 15a.453-1(c)(3)(i).

d. Deemed Distribution of Acquiror's Installment Note

The installment obligation is treated as distributed by Old T to Seller. If there is more than one Old T shareholder, the installment obligation is treated as distributed to the shareholders in the same amount they actually receive in the stock sale. Reg. § 1.338(h)(10)-1(d)(8)(ii).

e. Possible Immediate Gain Recognition

The most important part of the section 338 regulations relating to the installment method is an example dealing with the sale of the stock of an S corporation. Reg. § 1.338(h)(10)-1(e) *Example 10* shows that, if some Target shareholders receive cash and others receive installment notes, there is some immediate gain recognition in the deemed asset sale, but installment sale treatment remains in effect notwithstanding the deemed liquidation of Old T. The most important point illustrated by the example is that, even if a particular Target shareholder receives only installment notes, he or she may recognize immediate gain if other shareholders receive cash or do not sell their stock.

f. Treatment of Contingent Purchase Price and Contingent Liabilities

Neither the rules nor the example deals explicitly with contingent purchase price or contingent liabilities under the installment method. In an actual asset sale under the installment method, Old T recognizes gain and recovers basis as the contingent payments are received. *See* part I.B.3., above. If Old T is an S corporation, this gain is passed through to the shareholders and causes adjustments in the basis of the Old T stock and in the gain recognized to the shareholders in the deemed liquidation.

2. Election Out of Installment Method

As in an actual asset sale, the installment method automatically applies unless Old T is ineligible for the installment method or elects out. 64 Fed. Reg. 43,462 at 43,471 (Aug. 10, 1999); *see* part I.B.2., above. Because of the possibility that any sale with a contingent liability could be eligible for the installment method

(see part I.B.3.d.(5), above, and part IV.D., below), and because the installment method would delay full basis recovery, an election out should be made if Seller does not wish to use the installment method.

a. Amount Realized at Closing and Gain or Loss Recognized – Closed Transaction Method

If Old T elects out of the installment method, Old T reports as amount realized at Closing the fair market value of the contingent purchase price (as in an actual asset sale). Reg. §§ 1.1001-1(g)(2)(ii), 15a.453-1(d)(2)(iii). See part I.2., above. Although the section 338 regulations do not explicitly so state, the preamble to the proposed regulations describes this change in the regulations as “breaking the link” between deemed seller (Old T) treatment (ADSP) and deemed acquiror (New T) treatment (AGUB). 64 Fed. Reg. 43,462 at 43,468 (Aug. 10, 1999). See part II.C.4., below. In this case, Old T should be able to recover its full asset basis against the amount realized at Closing and report either gain or loss based on normal closed transaction principles. The issue remains, however, whether Old T must determine the fair market value of New T’s deemed assumption of Old T’s contingent liabilities, and treat this value as amount realized at Closing, or whether it is taken into account later. See parts II.B.2.d. and IV.D., below.

b. Amount Realized Upon Receipt of Contingent Purchase Price

A contingent purchase price obligation deemed paid to Old T by New T is separate property with a basis in the hands of Old T (or its shareholders after the deemed liquidation). See part I.C.2.e. through part I.C.2.g., above.

- One way to analyze this situation is that, when the contingent purchase price is accrued or paid, principal amounts, discounted from the date of sale, are treated as proceeds from the payments on this obligation. Once the basis in the obligation has been recovered, Old T recognizes gain or loss. This gain or loss may be either capital gain or loss or ordinary income or loss. See parts I.C.2.e. through I.C.2.g., above. The balance of the payments is interest income to Old T at the AFR or at a higher agreed-upon rate.

- The alternative analysis is to treat the contingent purchase price as an adjustment to the amounts received in the deemed asset sale (ADSP under section 338(h)(10) and ADADP under section 336(e)), with gain or loss on the deemed asset sale being adjusted for the difference between the fair market value of the contingent payment obligation and the amount received (adjusted for time value). Under this analysis, contingent purchase price would relate back to the day after the acquisition date, for both ADSP and AGUB purposes. Reg. §§ 1.338-4(b)(2)(ii), 1.338-5(b)(2)(ii). This analysis is like the open transaction method.
- The regulations do not state which analysis applies. The preamble to the proposed regulations states that “general principles of tax law” apply in connection with contingent items. Thus, the regulations treat section 338(h)(10) stock sales like actual asset sales and eliminate the special “fixed and determinable” rule in the prior section 338 regulations (Old Reg. § 1.338(b)-3T(c)). 64 Fed. Reg. 43,462 at 43,468 (Aug. 10, 1999). Thus, the general “closed transaction” rule for asset sales applies under sections 338(h)(10) and 336(e) as well.

c. Amount Realized at Closing – Open Transaction Method

In the “rare and extraordinary cases” where the contingent purchase price cannot be valued, Old T may use the open transaction method and so have amounts realized only upon receipt or accrual and recover its full basis in the assets up front, as payments are received or accrued, subject to interest imputation. *See* part I.C.3., above.

d. Amount Realized Upon Fixing or Payment of Target’s Contingent Liabilities

Contingent liabilities deemed assumed by New T are taken into account by New T when the liabilities become fixed (accrual method) or are paid (cash method). There is no imputed interest or original issue discount. *See* part IV.D.1.a.(2), below. Payment of the liability may also result in an offsetting deduction to Old T. *See* parts II.B.4.c. and IV.D.2.a., below. No authority states whether assumption of contingent liabilities in an asset purchase must be

valued and taxed to Seller as amount realized at Closing, like contingent purchase price. Reg. § 1.1001-1(g)(2)(ii) includes contingent “debt instruments” in amount realized, but it is not clear whether this term includes assumption of contingent liabilities. Reg. § 1.1001-2(a)(3) provides that an assumption of a liability is not included in amount realized “to the extent that such liability was not taken into account in determining the transferor’s basis for such property.” But this exclusion applies only to “a liability incurred by reason of the acquisition of the property” – presumably an earlier “acquisition of the property” by the Seller. Still, this provision could be read to suggest a deferral for assumption of contingent liabilities not yet taken into account at the time of Closing. *Cf.* Code sections 357(c)(3), 358(d) discussed in part X.A., below. In *Crane v. Commissioner*, 731 U.S. 1 (1937), the Supreme Court held that the amount realized on a sale of property includes the principal balance of a mortgage to which the property is subject, but the Court agreed with the Commissioner that accrued but unpaid interest was not included (Seller was on the cash method), because the interest would be deducted when paid. Does this conclusion mean that an assumption of a contingent liability is not included in amount realized because it will be deductible when paid? Probably not. The Commissioner probably excluded the interest, because the deduction would offset the amount realized. In addition, the rule that there is no imputed interest or original issue discount implies that no valuing and current tax is required. This seems to be the better answer. If contingent liabilities need not be valued at Closing, then, even in an otherwise closed transaction (*see* part II.B.2.b., above), the accrual or payment of contingent liabilities will result in ADSP adjustments (*see* parts II.B.2.b., above, and part IV.D., below).

e. Taxation of Amounts Realized upon Receipt of Contingent Purchase Price or Fixing or Payment of Target’s Contingent Liabilities

(1) Background

As discussed in parts II.B.2.a. and b., above, in a closed transaction with contingent purchase price, Old T may receive amounts greater or less than the fair market value of the contingent purchase price obligation and recognize gain or loss (as well as interest income) on the obligation. As discussed in part II.B.2.c., above, in a “rare

and extraordinary” open transaction with contingent purchase price, Old T will recognize gain or recover basis (and, again, receive interest income) only upon accrual or receipt of the contingent purchase price amounts. As discussed in part II.B.2.d., above, where contingent liabilities later accrue or are paid, there may be additional amount realized on the deemed asset sale and perhaps offsetting deductions. If the Seller of the Target stock must return part of the sale price (*e.g.*, for an indemnity), there will be a reduction in the ADSP.

(2) Taxation

Under the regulations, the additional gain from an open transaction, the additional gain and offsetting deductions from later accrual of contingent liabilities and the loss from return of purchase price all are included in the concept of “deemed sale tax consequences” discussed in part II.B.4.c., below. They are taxed to (or deductible by) Old T even if Target itself has ceased to exist (and even though Old T usually will be deemed liquidated under section 338(h)(10) or section 336(e)). The additional gain, loss or deduction is accounted for by the Old T shareholders in the year in which the adjustment occurs. Reg. §§ 1.338-7(c)(1), (c)(3). (The section 336(e) regulations contain several cross-references to Reg. § 1.338-7.)

(3) Treatment of Tax Liability

Unlike the prior section 338 regulations (which assume that Old T’s shareholders will pay this tax), the current regulations, in effect, require the parties to allocate tax liability resulting from the deemed asset sale between themselves. The general rule is that, for purposes of determining amount realized to Old T on the deemed asset sale and New T’s asset basis, the tax liability on the deemed asset sale is like any other liability:

Commentators asked for further clarification of the standards for taking certain taxes into account. Rather than providing more specific guidance, which would be inconsistent with the overall philosophy of deferring to general tax principles governing actual transactions, the final regulations further simplify the discussion of liabilities. Except for the fact that new target remains liable

for old target's tax liabilities (see section 1.338-1(b)(3)(i)) and that a buyer's assumption of a seller's income tax liability with respect to the sale causes the consideration to "gross up" or "pyramid," a tax liability is like any other type of liability and the status of any particular type of tax liability as a liability includible in ADSP or AGUB should be determined under general principles as applied to the facts relating to the incidence of the tax liability.

T.D. 8940, 65 Fed. Reg. 9,925 at 9,926 (Feb. 13, 2001). *See also* Reg. §§ 1.338-4(d)(1), (e); 64 Fed. Reg. 43,462 at 43,468 (Aug. 10, 1999). In any event, however, New T remains liable to IRS for all of T's taxes, including taxes resulting from the deemed asset sale. Reg. §§ 1.338-1(b)(3)(i), 1.338(h)(10)-1(d)(2) and 1.336-2(b)(1)(ii). *See* part II.D.2., below. Thus, Acquiror should be sure that the selling T shareholders indemnify it for tax liability from purchase price adjustments.

3. Allocation of Amounts Realized Among Assets Deemed Sold

Old T's amount realized is the fixed portion of the purchase price, plus the fair market value of the contingent purchase price, allocated among all assets, tangible and intangible, under section 1060. The amount realized is considered paid first for cash and cash equivalents (Class I), then actively-traded personal property (including certificates of deposit and foreign currency) (Class II), then accounts receivable, mortgages and credit card receivables which arise in the ordinary course of business (Class III), then inventories (Class IV), then all other non-assigned assets (Class V), then intangibles other than goodwill (Class VI) and finally goodwill (Class VII). Reg. §§ 1.338-6(b), 1.1060-1(c)(2). Later adjustments in the purchase price would result in readjustments to this allocation. Reg. §§ 1.338-4(b)(2)(ii); 1.338-7(b). The same rules apply under section 336(e).

4. Character of Amounts Realized

a. Contingent Purchase Price

A contingent purchase price obligation is treated as a separate contingent obligation owed by New T to Old T. Old T determines

the amount and timing of interest under the contingent debt obligation rules, discounting back to the date of sale. Reg. § 1.1275-4(c). This determination is made when the principal component is includible in Old T's amount realized, *i.e.*, in the year the amount is paid or the contingency becomes fixed, and the balance of the payment is interest. It is not clear whether the principal payments result in ordinary income (or loss) or capital gain (or loss). *See* parts I.C.2.e. through g., above.

b. Contingent Liabilities – Gain

The regulations avoid any specific rule for contingent liabilities but rather state that contingent liabilities are taken into account as though there had been an actual asset sale. Reg. §§ 1.338-4(d)(2) (ADSP); 1.338-5(e)(2) (AGUB). Again, the same rules apply under section 336(e). Under these principles, there is no imputed interest on these amounts. *See* parts II.B.2.d., above, and IV.D.1.a.(2), below.

c. Contingent Liabilities – Deductions

The 1999 proposed regulations introduced a new all-purpose term – “deemed sale gain” – to include all of Old T's tax consequences from a deemed asset sale. The preamble commented on this term as follows:

The expanded definition of deemed sale gain, in conjunction with the rules in § 1.338-7(c) of the proposed regulations (§ 1.338(b)-3T(h) of the current regulations), provides a mechanism for [Old T] . . . to report items that are properly taken into account after the acquisition date. One such item would be the deduction of an assumed liability of [Old T] that it could not deduct under its method of accounting on or before the acquisition date.

64 Fed. Reg. 43,462 at 43,467 (Aug. 10, 1999). This passage confirmed the general treatment of offsetting amount realized and deduction when an otherwise-deductible or capitalized contingent liability becomes fixed or is paid. The final regulations substitute the more descriptive term, “deemed sale tax consequences” for the same concept.

C. Treatment of New T

From New T's perspective, a deemed asset purchase involving contingent consideration (whether contingent purchase price or Old T's contingent liabilities) is accorded open transaction treatment, as in an actual asset purchase. *See* part I.C.3., above. That is, New T gets no asset basis for the contingent purchase price or contingent liabilities until the amounts are accrued or paid. The section 461(h) economic performance rules delay inclusion of these amounts in New T's asset basis. 64 Fed. Reg. 43,462 at 43,465 (Aug. 10, 1999).

1. Allocation of Contingent Purchase Price and Contingent Liabilities Among Assets Deemed Purchased

The rules that apply to actual asset acquisitions apply to stock acquisitions subject to elections under section 338(h)(10) and section 336(e). *See* part I., above, and, for discussion of the new asset classes, *see* parts II.B.3., above, and II.C.3., below.

2. Timing of Effects on Basis

The same rules apply to stock sales with elections under section 338(h)(10) and section 336(e) as to actual asset acquisitions. *See* part I., above.

a. Upward Basis Adjustments

Upon making an additional purchase price payment to Old T or accruing or paying a contingent liability, New T is entitled to make an upward basis adjustment. Reg. §§ 1.338-7(b), (d); Reg. § 1.197-2(f)(2)(i). Again, the same rules apply under section 336(e).

b. Recovery Methods and Periods

New T allocates each payment among the purchased assets in the order described in Reg. § 1.338-6(b). *See* part II.B.3., above, and part II.C.3., below. New T adjusts basis in depreciable property and takes depreciation deductions proportionately over the remaining life of the assets. If the asset has been disposed of or fully depreciated at the time the adjustment is made, the regulations refer to general principles of tax law. Reg. §§ 1.338-7(c)(3). Presumably, under *Arrowsmith v. Commissioner*, 344 U.S.

2 (1952), New T recognizes loss in this situation. Again, the same rules apply under section 336(e).

c. Recovery Methods and Periods – Contracts for Use of Intangibles

The regulations under section 197 eliminate the argument that amounts paid for the use of intangibles can be deducted instead of amortized. Reg. §§ 1.197-2(a)(3), (b)(11), (f)(3)(ii) and (g)(6). But there are exceptions, including the following:

(1) No Acquisition of a Trade or Business

Payments for a right to use intangibles which are not part of an acquisition of a trade or business fall outside of section 197 amortization. Reg. §§ 1.197-2(f)(3)(ii)(A), (f)(3)(iii). The basis of a right to a fixed amount is amortized for each taxable year by multiplying the basis by a fraction, the numerator of which is the amount received during the taxable year and the denominator of which is the total amount to be received under the contract. Reg. § 1.167(a)-14(c)(2)(ii). If the right to use an intangible is of an unspecified amount but of a fixed duration shorter than 15 years (including all reasonably expected renewals), then the payment is amortized ratably over that duration. Reg. § 1.167(a)-14(c)(2)(ii). Payments which are part of an acquisition of a trade or business, on the other hand, are subject to section 197. Reg. § 1.197-2(k) *Example 5.* (See also Reg. § 1.197-2(c)(7), providing that interests in patents and copyrights not acquired as part of an acquisition of a trade or business are not section 197 intangibles, and Reg. § 1.167-14(c)(4), providing rules for amortizing payments for such interests.)

(2) Exception to Acquisition of Trade or Business

As a related matter, the regulations provide that an acquisition of a franchise, trademark or trade name is not *per se* an acquisition of a trade or business (reversing the rule in the proposed regulations), if under section 1253 principles there is no acquisition of all substantial rights (or an undivided interest in all substantial rights) in a trademark or trade name. Reg. § 1.197-2(e)(2)(ii)(C). This new rule allows a broader category of payments to fall outside of section 197 amortization.

(3) Section 1253(d)(1) Payments

Payments for a franchise, trademark or trade name subject to section 1253(d)(1) (contingent serial payments) are deductible, not amortizable under section 197, even if made as part of an acquisition of a trade or business. Reg. §§ 1.197-2(b)(10)(ii) and 1.197-2(k) *Example 5*.

(4) Exception for Information Base

There is a special exception for payments on licenses of most types of “information base” (*e.g.*, technology, know-how, etc.). These payments may be deducted currently if they are arm’s length and there is no “sale or exchange” under section 1235 (*i.e.*, the payments would have been deductible under pre-section 197 case law). The “sale or exchange” issue under section 1235 will receive “close scrutiny.” Reg. §§ 1.197-2(f)(3)(ii)(B), (f)(3)(iii) and 1.197-2(k) *Examples 7-10*. See also Reg. § 1.167(a)-14(b) (36 month amortization for publicly available computer software).

(5) Timing of Amortization; Deductions for Imputed Interest

If a payment for use of an intangible is capitalized, the amount capitalized is discounted as though it were a debt instrument. This rule allows a portion of the payments to be deducted currently as imputed interest. Reg. §§ 1.197-2(f)(2)(i), (f)(2)(ii), (f)(3)(iv)(B) and 1.197-2(k) *Examples 6 and 9*. Also, as payments are made (or become fixed) and are added to basis, the non-interest portion is amortized over the remaining 15-year amortization period for the intangible (or, if made or fixed after the end of the 15-year period, is deductible currently). Reg. § 1.197-2(f)(2)(iii).

d. Elimination of Special Purchase Price Allocation

As a simplification measure, the current section 338 regulations eliminate the rule allowing contingent payments to be allocated to specific intangible assets. Old Reg. § 1.338(b)-3T(g). IRS requested comments on this point when this change was proposed. Preamble to Proposed Regulations at 43470. But the change was adopted in the final regulations.

3. Elimination of Phantom Income

An important Acquiror-side feature is the addition of separate asset classes for receivables (new Class III) and inventories (new Class IV). Adding these two new asset classes ahead of the “everything else” class (old Class III, new Class V) means that, in a bargain purchase, receivables and inventories are more likely to attract basis equal to their full fair market value and not share basis with other assets. This change prevents phantom income from being taxed when purchased receivables are collected or inventories sold. 64 Fed. Reg. 43,462 at 43,469 (Aug. 10, 1999). Although this change is not specifically related to contingent purchase price or contingent liabilities, it is especially apt to be relevant in situations where Acquiror assumes large contingent liabilities, or where indemnity payments by Seller to Acquiror reduce the purchase price. Some practitioners have expressed concern that the new asset classes are too narrow, and that the descriptions of these new classes are not clear enough. Note that the phantom income problem can still exist in acquisitions of tiered target corporations subject to elections under section 338(h)(10) or section 336(e). The stock of a subsidiary is a class V asset, even if elections are made for both parent and subsidiary. (This mechanism is referred to as “top down.”) 64 Fed. Reg. 43,462 at 43,473-74 (Aug. 10, 1999).

4. “Breaking the Link” Between ADSP and AGUB

The regulations confine open transaction treatment for Old T to “rare and extraordinary” cases (*see* part II.B.2.c., above). On the New T side, however, the regulations continue to require open transaction treatment. In most situations involving contingent purchase price, the results will be completely inconsistent treatment as between Old T and New T.

a. Old T’s Treatment

Old T values New T’s contingent purchase price obligation, treats this value as taxable amount realized on the sale, and sets up a debt instrument or contract as a separate asset, with a basis equal to this value. As payments accrue or are received, they are treated as part Interest (taxable) and part payments on this debt instrument (return of basis, then gain or loss). There are no adjustments to ADSP for these amounts.

b. New T's Treatment

New T does not value its contingent purchase price obligation or set up any debt instrument at Closing. Its basis in the Target assets excludes the contingent payment obligation. As payments accrue or are received, they are treated as part Interest (deductible) and part payments for the assets (added to AGUB and asset basis).

c. The Inconsistency

This inconsistency of treatment between Seller and Acquiror is intentional, in the sense that IRS and Treasury determined that stock sales subject to elections under section 338(h)(10) or section 336(e) should be treated under existing law governing asset sales. 64 Fed. Reg. 43,462 at 43,468 (Aug. 10, 1999). Taxpayers may be expected to engage in self-help to avoid this whipsaw. Steps may include (i) claiming open transaction treatment because the contingent purchase price obligation cannot be valued, (ii) claiming closed transaction treatment but claiming a low fair market value for the contingent purchase price obligation, (iii) using escrows in lieu of contingent purchase price obligations (*see* part III., below), and (iv) casting contingent purchase price obligations as contingent liabilities of Target, which may escape immediate redemption for Seller (*see* part II.B.2.d., above).

D. Reporting and Administrative Requirements

1. Election

a. Form 8023 for Section 338(h)(10) Election

Acquiror and Seller (or Seller's consolidated group) make a section 338(h)(10) election jointly by filing a completed Form 8023, *Elections Under Section 338 for Corporations Making Qualified Stock Purchases* (Rev. July 2012). The form must be filed no later than the 15th day of the 9th month beginning after the acquisition date (*i.e.*, often before the return for that year is due). Reg. § 1.338(h)(10)-1(c)(2).

b. Section 336(e)

Under Reg. § 1.336-2(h), section 336(e) election requirements depend on whether Seller and Target are members of the same consolidated group, whether Target is an S corporation, and whether the Target is a lower tier target (target subsidiary).

Election generally requires a binding, written agreement to make the election between Seller and Target and attaching an election statement to the relevant tax returns of Seller and/or Target. The form of the election statement is set forth in Reg. §§ 1.336-2(h)(5)-(6).

If consolidated, Seller and Target enter into a written, binding agreement on or before the due date of the group's consolidated return for the year that includes the disposition date, and the common parent retains a copy of the agreement, attaches a section 336(e) statement to the group's return for that year and provides a copy of the election statement to Target on or before the due date of that return.

If affiliated but not consolidated, Seller and Target enter into a written, binding agreement on or before the due date of the earlier of Seller's or Target's return for the year that includes the disposition date; and each retains a copy of the agreement and attaches a section 336(e) election statement to its return for the taxable year that includes the disposition date.

If Target is an S corporation, all the shareholders (including those who do not dispose of their stock) and Target enter into a written, binding agreement on or before the due date of Target's return for the year that includes the disposition date; and Target retains a copy of the agreement and attaches a section 336(e) election statement to its return for that taxable year.

A tiered Target must meet the written, binding agreement requirement, but they can be included in the parent Target's agreement; or there can be a separate agreement for the tiered Target. Separate section 336(e) election statement required for each target subsidiary.

2. Additional Filing Requirements

a. Form 8883 for Section 338(h)(10) Election

In contrast to an actual sale of assets, no Form 8594 need be filed in a stock sale with an election under section 338(g), section 338(h)(10) or section 336(e). The preamble to the section 338 regulations states that, in revising Forms 8023 and 8594, IRS and Treasury were considering requiring Acquiror and Seller to report their respective allocations on separate copies of Form 8594. 66

Fed. Reg. 9,925 at 9,928 (Feb. 13, 2001). Instead, however, IRS developed a separate form for this purpose. Form 8883, *Asset Allocation Statement Under Section 338* (Rev. Dec. 2008). In a section 338(h)(10) situation, this form is filed with the returns of Old T and New T. Separate forms are filed, and they need not be conformed. The instructions state that this form allows the parties to make a section 338(h)(10) election on a timely basis, even if the allocation of purchase price among the assets has not yet been determined. As in a section 1060 asset purchase (*see* part I.F.1., above), the parties may not be able to file agreeing Forms 8883, because of differing tax treatment of contingent purchase price and assumption of contingent liabilities, and because of their respective transaction costs. The new form provides for changes in allocation. Supplemental statements must be filed if the allocations change.

b. Form 8883 for Section 336(e) Election

The preamble to the regulations under section 336(e) describes the reporting requirements for section 336(e) elections:

The IRS intends to modify Form 8883, which is currently entitled “Asset Allocation Statement Under Section 338,” or create a new form, to include an election under section 336(e). However, until Form 8883 is modified or a new form is created, old target and new target should file Form 8883 to report the results of the deemed asset disposition, making appropriate adjustments as necessary to account for a section 336(e) election.

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2. Other Administrative Requirements

Generally, for purposes other than computing “deemed sale tax consequences” by Old T (*see* part II.B.4.c., above), and asset basis and depreciation by New T, Old T and New T are treated as the same corporation. Examples include treatment under various employee benefit and employment tax rules, continuation of the same employer identification number and, most important, New T’s continuing liability for Old T’s taxes (including several liability for all income tax owed by a Seller consolidated group

under Reg. § 1.1502-6). Reg. §§ 1.338-1(b)(2), (b)(3) and 1.338(h)(10)-1(d)(2).

II*. Contingent Purchase Price in Stock Acquisitions with Section 338(h)(10) Elections – Prior Section 338 Regulations

Note: This part discusses the prior section 338 regulations, which applied to transactions that took place before the adoption of the temporary regulations. Transactions after January 5, 2000, are subject to temporary regulations. *See* part II.A., above.

Transactions after March 16, 2001, are subject to the current regulations, discussed in part II., above.

Most important, the prior section 338 regulations allowed open transaction treatment to Old T as well as requiring it for New T. This rule generally made a deemed asset sale under section 338(h)(10) more attractive than an actual asset sale, because, in the section 338(h)(10) stock sale, Old T could wait and see how the contingency would be resolved while recovering all of its asset basis immediately.

Sellers seeking open transaction treatment under the prior section 338 regulations might have been tempted to restructure an asset sale by dropping the assets into a newly-created subsidiary and selling the subsidiary's stock under a section 338(h)(10) election. Using a newly-created subsidiary in a section 338(h)(10) transaction, however, was problematic. For the asset drop to be tax free under section 351, sellers had to retain "control" of Target "immediately after the exchange" by not, for example, entering into a binding commitment or other prearranged integrated plan to sell the Target stock to Acquiror at the time the assets are transferred. Rev. Rul. 70-140, 1970-1 C.B. 73 (agreement to sell stock in place when assets transferred to subsidiary; *held*, prearranged integrated plan, seller lacked "control").

A. Treatment of Old T

1. Installment Method Not Available

The installment method was not available with respect to the deemed asset sale. Upon a section 338(h)(10) election, Old T was deemed to have sold its assets at fair market value to New T and liquidated into its shareholder or shareholders. New T was treated

as the purchaser of the assets for all tax purposes. Therefore, Acquiror's installment obligation would not be an obligation of the deemed purchaser of the assets (New T), and so the sale would not qualify. Reg. § 15a.453-1(b)(3)(i) ("payment" under installment method includes receipt of evidence of indebtedness of person other than Acquiror).

2. Amount Realized at Closing

In contrast to an actual asset sale, in a deemed asset sale Old T could adopt a wait-and-see approach as to the contingency to which future payments of purchase price were tied. The open transaction method, ignoring the contingency until it became "fixed and determinable" and treating the purchase price as limited to the cash and fixed obligations paid and the fixed liabilities assumed, seemed to be mandated. Old Reg. § 1.338(b)-3T(c). Old T enjoyed up-front basis recovery on the assets deemed sold without having a portion allocated to the value of its contingent right to future payments. This method aligned, or "linked," the tax consequences of the sale to Old T and New T. It also conformed the character of the contingent payments deemed made to Old T to the character of other sale proceeds (generally capital gain, apart from the interest element).

3. Amount Realized Upon Receipt

When additional contingent purchase price was paid, the principal amount, discounted from the date of sale, was includible as additional sale proceeds, and the balance was includible as interest at the AFR or at a higher agreed-upon rate. Old Reg. § 1.338(b)-1(b) and 1.338(b)-1(c)(2).

4. Allocation of Amounts Realized Among Assets Deemed Sold

Old T's amount realized was the fixed portion of the purchase price, allocated among all assets, tangible and intangible, under section 1060, under the five-class system then in effect. The amount realized was considered paid first for cash and cash equivalents (Class I), then short-term securities (Class II), all other non-assigned assets (Class III), intangibles other than goodwill (Class IV), and finally goodwill (Class V). Old Reg. §§ 1.338(b)-2T(b), 1.1060-1T(d). These were the only asset classes under the prior section 338 regulations.

5. Post-Closing Adjustments

The prior section 338 regulations provided for adjustments to ADSP and AGUB and adjustments to the allocation of purchase price among asset classes for specified events. There were two separate but similar regimes – one for events (referred to as “adjustment events”) occurring after Closing but before the end of New T’s first taxable year and the other for events occurring later. The events that triggered adjustments were changes in the status of liabilities from contingent to fixed, reductions in amounts paid by Purchaser to Seller (*e.g.*, returns of purchase price) and reductions in the amount of Old T liabilities. If the adjustment event occurred before the end of New T’s first taxable year, the adjustment was effective as of the beginning of the day after Closing. Otherwise, the adjustment was effective when the event occurred, “under general principles of tax law.” Old Reg. §§ 1.338(b)-1(b), 1-338(b)-1(c)(2), 1.338(b)-3T(a)(1), 1.338(b)-3T(f)(2). Note that there was no provision to adjust allocation of purchase price to take into account information regarding the fair market value of assets purchased coming to Purchaser’s or Seller’s attention after the Closing.

6. Recovery of Asset Basis

Old T could recover up-front its basis in the assets as of the date of the deemed sale of assets. I.R.C. § 338(h)(10)(A). Old T still could not recognize a loss on the sale, however, until the contingent payments were received or fixed.

7. Character of Amounts Realized – Actual and Imputed Interest

A right to contingent purchase price payments was treated as a separate contingent debt obligation from New T to Old T. Under the open transaction method, Old T still determined the amount and timing of interest under the contingent debt obligation rules, discounting back to the date of sale. Reg. § 1.1275-4(c). However, this determination was made when the payment was received or fixed, and the principal component was fully includible in Old T’s amount realized in the year the amount was paid or the contingency became fixed, and the balance was interest. (Because Old T was deemed to have liquidated, these amounts were taxed to Seller, Old T’s shareholder.)

B. Treatment of New T

From New T's perspective, a deemed asset purchase involving a contingent purchase price had open transaction treatment, as in an actual asset sale described in part I.D., above. New T generally received no basis for the contingent payments until they were paid. This basic rule has not changed in the current regulations.

1. Allocation of Contingent Purchase Price Among Assets Purchased

The same rule applied to section 338(h)(10) stock sales as to actual asset sales. *See* part I.D., above. But, under the prior section 338 regulations there were only five asset classes. *See* part II*.A.4., above.

2. Timing of Adjustments to New T's Asset Basis

The same rule applied to section 338(h)(10) stock sales as to actual asset sales. *See* part I.D., above.

a. Upward Basis Adjustments.

New T was entitled to make an upward basis adjustment upon making an additional purchase price payment to Old T. Old Reg. §§ 1.338(b)-3T(f), (g), 1.338(h)(10)-1(e)(5).

b. Recovery Methods and Periods – Tangible Assets.

New T allocated each payment, among the purchased assets, in section 1060 order. New T adjusted its basis in depreciable property and took depreciation deductions proportionately over the remaining life of the assets. If an asset entitled to a basis adjustment had been sold or disposed of, New T was entitled to a loss deduction. Old Reg. §§ 1.338(b)-3T(c), 1.338(h)(10)-1(e)(5). There were mechanisms to adjust New T's basis, as described in part II*.A.5., above.

III. Escrows and Other Returns of Purchase Price

An escrow may be used to secure either contingent purchase price payments to be made by Acquiror to Seller or indemnities by Seller to Acquiror for breach of Seller's covenants, representations or warranties, or for undisclosed liabilities. The tax issues raised by these escrows include the following: Are the amounts placed in

escrow treated as part of the purchase price at Closing (in whole or in part)? To whom is the income on the escrowed funds taxed, as earned and as distributed? How are adjustments made once the recipient of the escrowed funds is determined and the amounts are paid?

Proposed regulations under section 468B(g), published in January 1999, would determine how the income on escrowed funds is taxed but not the other issues, which are left to case law. Thus, if the proposed regulations were adopted, there would be significant inconsistencies in the treatment of the escrows.

A. Whose Property Is the Escrow?

Depending on the nature of the contingency, funds placed in escrow may belong to Seller, Target or Acquiror for tax purposes.

1. Inclusion of Escrowed Funds in Seller's Amount Realized at Closing

a. Escrows to Protect Acquiror Against Undisclosed Liability or Other Breach of Contract

An escrow may protect Acquiror against undisclosed or unascertainable liabilities of the ongoing business or breaches by Seller of covenants, warranties or representations in the sale agreement. IRS takes the view that Seller is deemed to receive the escrowed funds unless its rights to the funds are subject to substantial restrictions. Otherwise, the funds are treated as continuing to belong to Acquiror. Rev. Rul. 79-91, 1979-1 C.B. 179; Rev. Rul. 77-294, 1977-2 C.B. 1973; PLR 200521007 (Feb. 25, 2005). The case law is not so clear. *Compare Anderson v. Commissioner*, 20 T.C.M. 697 (1961) (Seller recognizes no income when Acquiror places funds in escrow against possible breach of warranty as to undisclosed corporate liabilities), with *Bonham v. Commissioner*, 89 F.2d 725 (8th Cir. 1937) (Acquiror stock received by Seller in taxable exchange and transferred by Seller to escrow to secure Seller's obligations; stock would be sold and applied to compensate for Seller's breach; *held*, stock taxable as sale proceeds to Seller despite escrow).

b. Seller's Liability

If the escrowed funds relate to a liability of Seller that is not related to the business that was sold, they benefit only Seller and so are taxed as part of the sale proceeds at Closing. *Estate of Steckel v. Commissioner*, 253 F.2d 267 (6th Cir. 1958), *aff'g per curiam* 26 T.C. 600 (1956). This is not the usual acquisition escrow.

c. Other Escrows Treated as Belonging to Seller

Even if the escrow is subject to substantial restrictions, Seller still may be taxed on the escrowed funds if it has control over them. For example, in *Chaplin v. Commissioner*, 136 F.2d 298 (9th Cir. 1943), Charlie Chaplin received United Artists stock placed for his future delivery of five photoplays, but the stock was placed in escrow pending performance. While the stock was in escrow, he had the right to vote and to receive dividends. The court held that the stock was taxable to him despite the escrow. In GCM 37073 (March 31, 1977), Chief Counsel concluded that an accrual method taxpayer would be taxed on amounts transferred to a custodian pending performance under a contract taxable, because the taxpayer had investment powers over the escrowed funds.

d. Conclusion

In most cases, escrowed funds are treated as belonging to Acquiror. Only in abusive situations (*e.g.*, where Seller has “constructive receipt” or “economic benefit” of the funds – see part III.A.4.e.(2), above) are funds escrowed by Acquiror treated as transferred to Seller. Nevertheless, the parties should reach agreement on this point, document it and report consistently, so that the agreed-upon party indemnifies the other for the tax if IRS disagrees.

2. Income on Escrowed Funds

Rev. Rul. 71-119, 1971-1 C.B. 163, *revoked*, Rev. Rul. 92-51, 1992-2 C.B. 102, created the possibility of “homeless” income on escrows, *i.e.*, income on which no one pays tax as long as the escrow lasts. After enactment of section 468B(g) in 1986, however, escrows could no longer generate homeless income. Section 468B(g) states:

Nothing in any provision of law shall be construed as providing that an escrow account, settlement fund, or similar fund is not subject to current income tax. The Secretary shall prescribe regulations providing for the taxation of any such account or fund whether as a grantor trust or otherwise.

Implementing regulations could deal with this situation in several ways. Seller could be the grantor of a grantor trust (escrowed funds treated as though paid to Seller and then placed in escrow), or Acquiror could be the grantor (escrow funds treated as contingent purchase price not yet paid, as discussed in part I., above). Or, the escrow could be a separate taxpayer. In the absence of regulations under section 468B(g), Acquirors and Sellers may structure escrow arrangements by choosing which is treated as the grantor. In January 1999, regulations were proposed to require that, for purposes of taxing escrow income, escrowed purchase price is treated as continuing to belong to Acquiror (the provider of the cash) until the rights to the funds are fully established. Prop. Reg. § 1.468B-8 (Jan. 29, 1999). *See* part III.B.3., below.

3. Disputed Ownership Funds

The proposed regulations contained separate rules for “disputed ownership funds,” which are escrows and similar funds under court jurisdiction pending resolution of a dispute. Prop. Reg. § 1.468B-9. The proposed regulations were adopted as final regulations with minor changes in 2006. T.D. 9249, 71 Fed. Reg. 6197 (Feb. 7, 2006). The income of such a fund is taxed to the fund as a separate entity, generally a “qualified settlement fund” (“QSF”), under Reg. § 1.468B-1. The regulations also allow the grantor of a QSF to elect to have the income earned by the QSF taxed to the grantor instead of to the QSF as a separate entity. Thus, if Acquiror so elects, Acquiror will continue to be taxed on escrow income. The preamble to the proposed regulations requests comments as to transitions of funds from contingent at-Closing escrow to “disputed ownership fund” status. *See* Rev. Rul. 87-127, 1987-2, C.B. 156 (income earned on amounts placed in pre-need funeral trust generally taxed to customer; *but see* section 685 of the Code).

4. Case Study – E&Y-Cap Gemini Transaction

a. Transaction

In 2000, Ernst & Young sold its consulting business to Cap Gemini, S.A., a French public company. As a part of the sale, the E&Y consultant partners exchanged their E&Y partnership interests for Cap Gemini stock and became Cap Gemini employees.

Cap Gemini placed the stock in escrow, to be released periodically over five years. Some or all of a consultant's stock would be forfeited if, during the escrow period, he or she left Cap Gemini's employ voluntarily, or if his or her employment were terminated for cause or for "poor performance." In the meantime, he or she had the right to vote the stock and receive dividends. While the stock was held in escrow, the consultant could not sell it.

Presumably, he or she could have hedged the investment, *e.g.*, by a short sale of Cap Gemini stock. If a consultant did this, however, and the escrowed stock were forfeited, he or she would have been exposed to a short position.

b. Tax Treatment Agreed by the Parties and Expected Tax Benefits

The exchange did not qualify under any nonrecognition provision of the Code and so was a taxable exchange. The value of the Cap Gemini stock received by each of the consultants was greater than his or her basis in the surrendered E&Y partnership interest. In the contract, the parties agreed that, for tax purposes, the escrowed stock would be treated as paid to the consultants at Closing, and that the value of the escrowed stock would be determined at a small designated discount from its traded value on the Closing date. If this tax treatment prevailed, both parties expected to benefit.

(1) Tax Benefit to Cap Gemini

Cap Gemini would be entitled to include the agreed value of the stock in its tax basis for the consulting business assets it purchased. Thus, Cap Gemini would be entitled to begin taking section 197 amortization deductions with respect to this basis immediately after the Closing.

(2) Tax Benefit to Consultants

Each selling consultant would be taxed immediately on his or her gain in the exchange (value of stock less basis in E&Y partnership interest surrendered), but other possible tax would be deferred indefinitely, and all the gain would be taxed as capital gain, not ordinary income.

- The gain recognized at Closing would be taxed as capital gain.
- If, as the parties expected, the stock appreciated after Closing up to the time the stock was released from escrow, any tax on the appreciation would be deferred until the consultant sold the stock. This gain too would be taxed as capital gain.

c. Later Events and Tax Consequences

Contrary to expectation, the value of the Cap Gemini stock declined steeply after the Closing. This surprise did not affect Cap Gemini's amortization deductions. For the selling consultants, however, the decline in the value of the stock disrupted their tax planning. By the time the stock was released from escrow, they had been taxed on gain that had disappeared. They could have sold the stock at a capital loss at that time, but the loss could not have been carried back to shelter gain on the earlier exchange. The loss could have been used only to shelter other capital gains in the year of the sale or in later years. *See* part I.C.2.f.(2), above.

d. The Consultants' Refund Claims

In light of this adverse development, some of the consultants abandoned the tax planning embodied in the contract. Instead, they claimed refunds based on an open transaction method: Gain recognized, not at Closing but later, when the stock was released from escrow, and measured by the reduced value of the stock at that time. IRS denied the claims, or in some cases first allowed the claims and later sued to recover the refunds.

e. Court Decisions

Decisions on this matter have been issued by seven lower courts, and appeal decisions have been issued in three circuits. All of the decisions have been in favor of the Government. The courts have adopted two different types of reasoning:

- Some courts have held that the consultants were bound by the contract regarding tax treatment.
- Other courts have considered the merits of the tax law and held that the agreed tax treatment was correct.

(1) Decisions Based on the Contract

In the two earliest decisions, lower courts ruled in favor of the Government, based on the view that the consultants were bound by contract to have the gain taxed at Closing. *United States v. Culp*, 99 AFTR 2d 2007-618 (M.D. Tenn. 2006); *United States v. Berry*, 2008-2 USTC ¶ 50590 (D.N.H. 2008). Both of these courts applied the standards set forth in *Commissioner v. Danielson*, 378 F.2d 771 (3d Cir. 1967).

Danielson involved a stock-for-cash-acquisition with a covenant not to compete. In the contract, amounts were assigned to the stock and to the covenant. At the time Sellers signed the contract, however, they did not realize that the payment they received for the covenant would be taxed as ordinary income. Contrary to the agreement, Sellers reported all the amounts received as amount realized on the sale of the stock and all their gain as capital gain. Concerned with an apparent whipsaw, IRS issued a deficiency notice based on the treatment in the contract.

The Tax Court held for Sellers, based on its finding that the prices in the contract had not been separately bargained-for and were arbitrary. The Third Circuit reversed, holding that, unless there is proof of fraud, misrepresentation, duress, or other reason to void the contract, the parties are bound by the form set forth in the contract, and that only IRS may challenge that form. The court reasoned that to allow a party to attack a contract “would be in effect to grant, at the insistence of a party, a unilateral reformation of the contract with a resulting unjust enrichment.” In addition, the court was concerned that allowing such challenges would burden tax administration and increase litigation.

The *Culp* and *Berry* courts followed *Danielson*, focused on the contract and did not consider underlying merits of the tax law. The consultants tried to overcome being bound by contract with an argument that they had signed the contract under duress, but the courts held that any duress was not enough to overcome the contractual obligations. The fact that the consultants changed their

tax position because of post-Closing developments and based on hindsight seems to have been highly important.

Later, one court of appeals decided the issue for the Government, again relying on the consultants' contractual obligations but using the Fourth Circuit standard, which differs somewhat from the *Danielson* standard. *United States v. Bergbauer*, 602 F.3d 569 (4th Cir. 2010), *aff'g* 102 AFTR 2d 2008-5932 (D. Md. 2008).

(2) Decisions Based on the Merits

The first court of appeals to rule on the E&Y-Cap Gemini transaction was the Seventh Circuit. *United States v. Fletcher* 562 F.3d 839 (7th Cir. 2009), *aff'g* 101 AFTR 2d 2008-588 (N.D. Ill. 2008). As in *Culp* and *Berry*, the District Court in *Fletcher* had relied on *Danielson*. The Seventh Circuit affirmed but based its decision on an entirely different theory—described as the “constructive receipt” doctrine applicable to cash method taxpayers. More recently, the Eleventh Circuit and two lower courts have adopted the same approach. *United States v. Fort*, 107 AFTR 2d 2011-1873 (11th Cir. 2011), *aff'g* 105 AFTR 2d 2010-2559 (D. Ga. 2008); *United States v. Nackel*, 686 F. Supp. 2d 1008 (C.D. Cal. 2009); *Hartman v. United States*, 107 AFTR 2d 2011-2244 (Ct. Fed. Cl. May 13, 2011).

If money is set aside for the benefit of a cash method taxpayer, and the taxpayer has a right to immediate possession, he or she is said to be in “constructive receipt” of the money and is subject to tax without deferral. If control or receipt of the set-aside money is subject to substantial limitations or restrictions, however, there is no immediate tax under the “constructive receipt” doctrine. Treas. Reg. § 1.451-2(a). In *Fletcher*, *Fort*, *Nackel* and *Hartman*, the courts held that the consultants had constructively received the Cap Gemini stock at Closing and were taxed at that time.

The consultants had no right to possession of the stock until the escrow expired, five years after Closing. During that time, they had to perform services for Cap Gemini as employees (or more precisely, not leave Cap Gemini voluntarily and not be terminated for cause or poor performance) before the stock would be released from the escrow to them.

In the meantime, however, they could vote the stock and receive dividends. They also had the burdens and benefits of fluctuations

in the value of the stock. The courts regarded these facts as dispositive, found constructive receipt and imposed immediate tax on the consultants.

There is a doctrine similar to constructive receipt, generally referred to as the “economic benefit” doctrine. Under this doctrine, a cash method taxpayer is taxed on money or property set aside for his or her benefit, without condition and not subject to the claims of the payor’s creditors, even if the recipient has no immediate right to possession. This doctrine and the distinction between it and constructive receipt are explained in *Sproull v. Commissioner*, 16 TC 244 (1951), *aff’d*, 194 F.2d 541 (6th Cir. 1952).

There is no immediate tax under either doctrine, if the taxpayer’s right to the money or property is “subject to substantial limitations or restrictions.” Treas. Reg. § 1.451-2(a) (dealing specifically with constructive receipt). Thus, the *Fletcher*, *Fort*, *Nackel* and *Hartman* courts considered whether the consultants’ right to receive the stock was subject to substantial limitations or restrictions.

The courts found no such limitations or restrictions, primarily because the risk of termination of employment for cause or for “poor performance” was largely within their own control. This conclusion is questionable for two reasons:

- A consultant would forfeit his or her stock if Cap Gemini terminated his or her employment for “cause” or “poor performance.” Even if these criteria are objective (as the courts found), an employee’s performance depends on his or her ability to work within the employer’s environment, not necessarily a matter within his or her control.
- More important, a condition being within the taxpayer’s control does not determine whether tax is due under either constructive receipt or economic performance analysis. In the E&Y-Cap Gemini transaction, the consultant would have to give up his or her right to change jobs in order to get his or her stock. The Service has rules that a requirement to give up something of value to receive property is a limitation or condition that prevents constructive receipt:

The courts and the Internal Revenue Service have recognized that a requirement of surrender or

forfeiture of a valuable right is a sufficient restriction to make inapplicable the doctrine of constructive receipt.

Rev. Rul. 80-300, 1980-2 C.B. 165 (no constructive receipt on stock appreciation right when stock appreciates, because exercise requires forfeiture of right to benefit from further appreciation without capital investment), *amplified by* Rev. Rul. 82-121, 1982-1 C.B. 79 (same for stock options).

There is yet another similar doctrine sometimes invoked to accelerate tax liability on property before the taxpayer actually receives it: the “dominion and control” doctrine. This doctrine has been applied where the taxpayer has the power to substitute investments held by the escrow. *Chaplin v. Commissioner*, 136 F.2d 298 (9th Cir. 1943); GCM 37073 (March 31, 1977). In some cases, the dominion and control doctrine is applied even if there is no substitution, where the taxpayer has the right to receive income on the escrowed property and bears the risk of increase or decrease in the value of the property. *Bonham v. Commissioner*, 89 F.2d 725 (8th Cir. 1937). In *Bonham*, the taxpayer exchanged stock of a corporation for stock in another corporation in a taxable exchange. He agreed to allow the purchaser of his stock to hold some of the stock he was to receive, to secure certain covenants he made in connection with the sale. If his covenants were not met, the stock could be sold, at its then-value, to reimburse the buyer for its loss. The court held that the seller had dominion and control over this stock, and that he was taxed on receipt of this stock at the time of Closing. This dominion and control doctrine seems closer to the consultants’ situation than either constructive receipt or economic benefit. Even this doctrine, however, would be stretched to include their situation, Bonham’s stock would be sold at its then-value to pay damages for breach of covenants. By contrast, the consultants would forfeit their Cap Gemini stock if they failed the conditions of continued employment, regardless of the value of the stock or the amount of damage to Cap Gemini from such a failure.

As a final observation, we note that use of constructive receipt, economic benefit or dominion and control analysis, in the context of a sale or exchange of property, as in *Fletcher, Fort, Nackel* and *Hartman*, is reminiscent of the “cash equivalent” test once used to defer tax on sales by cash method taxpayers. This test no longer

applies, because it has been preempted by enactment of section 453 that made the installment method available. *Warren Jones Co. v. Commissioner*, 524 F.2d 788 (9th Cir. 1975). See part I.C.3.c., above.

f. Alternative Approaches

(1) General

From the viewpoint of the consultants, the E&Y-Cap Gemini transaction was a hybrid, composed of two overlapping elements:

- A taxable exchange of property (E&Y partnership interests for Cap Gemini stock) at a gain.
- An arrangement under which the consultants would forfeit their stock unless they provided services as employees of Cap Gemini for five years (again more precisely, by not leaving voluntarily or being terminated for cause or poor performance).

(2) Section 83

If the consultants had received their Cap Gemini stock only “in connection with the performance of services” (not in exchange for their partnership interests), the arrangement would have been subject to section 83. Because the consultants were conditionally entitled to stock (property) and not cash, section 83 would prevail.

Under section 83, tax to the consultants would have been deferred until the stock was no longer subject to forfeiture, and the stock would have been valued at that time. (For purposes of this discussion, we assume the risk of forfeiture was “substantial,” despite the skepticism of some of the courts.) At the same time, the same amount would be treated as compensation paid by Cap Gemini to the consultants, either currently deductible or capitalized and amortized under general accounting rules.

Each of the consultants could have changed this tax treatment by filing an election under section 83(b) within 30 days after the Closing. Such an election would have been essentially irrevocable and would have had the following tax consequences:

- The full value of the stock (with no discount for the risk of forfeiture) would have been taxed to the consultants in the year

of the Closing. That value would have been ordinary income, not capital gain on a sale of property, at Closing.

- The same value would be treated as compensation paid by Cap Gemini to the consultants at the time of Closing, again either currently deductible or capitalized and amortized. There would be no further deductions or additions to capitalized basis when the restrictions lapsed.
- If the restrictions lapsed after five years, and the stock was distributed by the escrow to the consultant, there would have been no further tax consequences to either party.
- If the consultant forfeited the stock, the forfeiture would have been treated as a sale of the stock, but basis would not have included the compensation income.

Economic benefit and constructive receipt analysis would not be relevant, because section 83 preempts both doctrines.

(3) Closed or Open Transaction Treatment of Taxable Exchange

By contrast, if the transaction had been only a taxable exchange with contingent purchase price (again assuming the contingency was substantial), it appears that the consultants could have used the installment method to defer tax on delayed receipt of the stock. Alternatively, they could have elected out of the installment method and recognized gain at Closing based on the value of Cap Gemini's promise to issue stock to them if the conditions were met, *i.e.*, the closed transaction method. If the promise could not be valued, they could have used the open transaction method.

Again, it is unlikely that economic benefit or constructive receipt analysis would have been relevant. The consultants actually received a conditional promise from Cap Gemini to issue stock to them. In a sale situation, this promise alone is a taxable amount realized, even to a cash method taxpayer. *See generally* parts I.A.-C., above.

(4) Reconciling Section 83 and Sale Treatment in a Hybrid Transaction

Thus, the two competing tax regimes (section 83 and exchange) are not consistent. It is not obvious how to reconcile the

inconsistencies in a hybrid transaction like the E&Y-Cap Gemini transaction. The analysis by the courts in *Fletcher*, *Fort*, *Nackel* and *Hartman* is not, however, consistent with either of these regimes.

Apart from its litigating positions in the E&Y-Cap Gemini cases, IRS has made one attempt to reconcile these tax regimes in a hybrid transaction. Rev. Rul. 2007-49, 2007-31 I.R.B. 237, *Situation 3*. Despite its having been issued while the E&Y-Cap Gemini cases were in process, none of the courts deciding these cases cites Rev. Rul. 2007-49.

In Rev. Rul. 2007-49, Individual A and others own all the stock of X Corp with no restrictions. A provides services to X, and the other X shareholders are passive investors. In a taxable exchange, Y Corp acquires all the X stock for Y stock and cash. The X shareholders other than A receive cash and Y stock without restriction. A receives only Y stock, and A becomes an employee of Y. A's Y stock is subject to restrictions that come into play if A's employment terminates before a specified date. (*See* part VIII.G.2., below, for treatment of hybrid tax-free reorganizations under Rev. Rul. 2007-49.)

IRS ruled that A is treated as exchanging X stock for the full value of the Y stock received at Closing, with no discount for the restrictions. A is also treated as buying Y stock for that value.

- If A elects under section 83(b), A is not taxed on any income at Closing, because A paid full value for the Y stock, and A is also not taxed when the restrictions lapse.
- If A does not so elect, A is still not taxed on any income at Closing, now because of the risk of forfeiture. A has compensation income on any appreciation in the Y stock from the time of Closing until the restrictions lapse.

An alternative view (using the facts of Rev. Rul. 2007-49) is that A sells his X stock for contingent consideration, discounted to reflect the risk of forfeiture, and that any additional value received would be taxed to A when the contingency becomes fixed. As discussed in parts I.C.2.f. and g., above, the additional value is likely to be taxed as ordinary income, but capital gain is possible. If the stock with the risk of forfeiture could not be valued, the open transaction method would be available. If this regime is preferable to that of

Rev. Rul. 2007-49, query whether the parties may “plan into” it by postponing the actual receipt of the Y stock until the restrictions were intended to lapse (three years after Closing in Rev. Rul. 2007-49).

Rev. Rul. 2007-49 does not discuss the precise situation involved in the E&Y-Cap Gemini transaction: A exchanges his or her X stock for Y stock of equal value (with no section 83(b) election), and the Y stock declines in value before it becomes vested in A’s hands. In this case, A will be deemed to have purchased the Y stock for a price higher than its actual value when it becomes vested. Thus, there is no compensation income to A.

Since there is no compensation income, is the stock transferred to A “in connection with the performance of services”? If not, section 83 does not apply. The court in *Bergbauer* says no: “The CGE&Y for Cap Gemini equity interest exchange was clearly not related to the performance of services and the Bergbauers do not contend to the contrary.” This conclusion seems at odds with the analysis of hybrid transactions in Rev. Rul. 2007-49 and with the broad interpretation of “in connection with the performance of services” applied elsewhere. *Alves v. Commissioner*, 79 T.C. 864 (1982) (property transferred “in connection with the performance of services” even if transferred for full value); Treas. Reg. § 1.83-2(a) (section 83(b) election available even if property is purchased for full value).

If section 83 does apply, and again using the facts of Rev. Rul. 2007-49, it appears that, if the value of the Y stock at the time of vesting is less than the amount A paid for the Y stock (*i.e.*, the value of the X stock A surrendered), the amount paid by A for the Y stock would be A’s basis in the Y stock when vested.

g. Planning Considerations for Escrow Transactions

(1) Contractual Provisions on Tax Treatment

The E&Y-Cap Gemini cases (especially *Culp*, *Berry*, *Bergbauer* and the district court decision in *Fletcher*) illustrate the dangers of post-transaction tax planning. Advisers should consider all the possible consequences of including agreed tax treatment in a contract, bearing in mind the following:

- The taxpayer may be bound by the contract vis-à-vis IRS, as well as the other parties, whereas IRS is not bound at all.
- Some courts apply these rules only within limited scope. Nevertheless, an attempt to apply tax treatment inconsistent with a contract—especially as an afterthought in light of unexpected post-transaction developments—creates a peculiarly unsympathetic situation. Even if the afterthought tax treatment is technically superior on the merits to the contracted-for treatment. *See, e.g., Insilco Corp. v. United States*, 53 F.3d 95 (5th Cir. 1995) (post-return filing attempt to apply step transaction doctrine to re-characterize a section 338 stock sale as transaction subject to sections 304 and 351 rejected).

(2) Rights in Escrowed Property

If sale proceeds are placed in escrow, Seller should avoid rights in the escrowed property, such as rights to vote escrowed stock, receive dividends on escrowed stock or receive other income on escrowed property during the escrow term or the unilateral right to substitute other property for the escrowed property. The existence of such rights could cause the escrowed property to be treated as having been transferred to Seller and as taxed currently, even if the installment method is used.

(3) Contingencies Relating to Escrowed Property

If Seller's right to receive the property from the escrow is subject to contingencies relating to future performance of services by Seller, the outcome described in Rev. Rul. 2007-49 is likely. In such a case, the planning trade-off between immediate capital gain and deferred ordinary income should be analyzed, and a section 83(b) election should be considered.

Other types of contingencies should not invoke section 83. Instead, these contingencies should be taken into account under the installment method, the closed transaction method or the open transaction method, as applicable.

No guidance exists for situations in which there are contingencies relating to both future services and other matters (*e.g.*, an earn-out).

B. Escrow as Acquiror's Property

1. Escrow as Acquiror's Property – Treatment at Closing to Seller

If the escrowed funds continue to belong to Acquiror, and if Seller reports the sale on the installment method, deferral of the escrowed amount is permitted until the escrow is resolved. If the installment method does not apply, Seller realizes the fair market value of its contingent right to the escrowed funds in the year of the sale. Reg. § 1.1001-1(g)(2)(ii). In other words, the escrow is a kind of contingent purchase price. *See* parts I.B. and I.C., above. If the escrow fund assumes contingent liabilities, Seller may (or may not) also have to include in its amount realized at Closing the fair market value of the assumption itself. *See* part II.B.2.d., above.

2. Escrow as Acquiror's Property – Treatment at Closing to Acquiror

Since the escrow is treated as contingent purchase price, Acquiror is not entitled to deduct the payment to the escrow or take it into account in its basis at Closing, because the amount of the payment is not “fixed and determinable,” and there has been no “economic performance.” That is, Acquiror generally may not include the escrowed funds in its basis until the escrowed funds are paid to Seller. *See* T.D. 9140, 69 Fed. Reg. 43,302 (July 20, 2004) (payment to escrow satisfies economic performance requirement only if payment discharges payor's obligation).

3. Escrow as Acquiror's Property – Income Earned on Escrowed Funds – Prop. Reg. § 1.468B-8

a. “Contingent At-Closing Escrow” Defined

Under proposed regulations published in 1999, a “contingent at-closing escrow” is an escrow or similar fund established at the of a sale or exchange of trade or business or investment property, but not a tax-free reorganization (*see* part VII., below) or a deferred section 1031 exchange. REG-209619-03, 1999-1 C.B. 689. Section 351 exchanges and section 355 corporate separations are not mentioned. The escrow awaits resolution of contingencies that will determine whether Acquiror or Seller is entitled to the escrowed funds. Until all issues that could determine receipt of the escrow are resolved, the income on the escrow continues to be taxed to

Acquiror, even if it has been resolved that some of the escrowed funds will be distributed to Seller. To fine tune the application of this rule, consider a separate escrow fund for each contingency, so that each determination can affect an entire separate fund.

b. Scope of Proposed Regulations

The treatment of income earned on escrows is the only issue resolved in the proposed regulations. The proposed regulations do not determine ownership of the escrowed funds for other purposes, such as the timing of amount realized on the sale, asset basis or the character of the distribution as interest or principal. Prop. Reg. § 1.468B-8(d). Nor do the proposed regulations treat appreciated property in the escrow as sold to Seller on a “determination date,” even if it is determined that the escrow goes to Seller.

c. Treatment of Contingent At-Closing Escrow – “Determination Date”

Prop. Reg. § 1.468B-8(c) provides that, in a contingent at-closing escrow, income on the escrowed funds is always taxed to Acquiror until the “determination date,” *i.e.*, the date the last bona fide contingency involving payment of the escrowed funds is resolved. It does not matter whether Acquiror or Seller is treated as the owner of the escrowed funds for other purposes. After the “determination date,” income is taxed to the owner of the funds at that time.

d. Status of the Proposed Regulations

In 2006, portions of the proposed regulations were adopted as final regulations. The preamble to the Treasury Decision states, however, that the proposed regulations on contingent at-closing escrows “requires further consideration” and so would be adopted separately.

4. Escrow as Acquiror’s Property – Treatment on Payment to Seller

Each payment to Seller from the escrow account is discounted from the date of sale subject to the imputed interest rules of sections 483 and 1274 (or a higher stated rate if parties have so provided by agreement). The interest portion is taxable to Seller and deductible to Acquiror. The principal portion of the escrowed funds does not, under the tax accounting rules, entitle Acquiror to

basis adjustments in the purchased assets until it is determined that the escrowed funds are to be paid to Seller.

5. Escrow as Acquiror's Property – Treatment on Return of Escrowed Funds to Acquiror

The return of escrowed funds to Acquiror is not treated as a reduction in the purchase price, because amounts were never considered to have been paid to Seller. Return of funds would be no more than a return to Acquiror of its own funds.

6. Escrow as Acquiror's Property – Treatment on Use of Escrowed Funds to Pay Seller Liabilities

Escrowed funds are commonly used to pay Seller's contingent or other undisclosed liabilities. If these liabilities become fixed, and escrowed funds are used to pay them, the amounts paid should be treated like payments of unfunded contingent liabilities.

a. Treatment to Seller

The amount paid should be added to Seller's amount realized on the sale (except to the extent already included at Closing – *see* part III.B.1., above). Seller should be entitled to an offsetting deduction for the amount paid, if the liability is a deductible item. *See* parts IV.D.2.a. and IV.D.3., below.

b. Treatment to Acquiror

The amount paid should be added to Acquiror's basis in the acquired assets. *See* parts IV.D.2.c. and IV.D.3.b., below.

C. Escrow as Seller's Property

1. Escrow as Seller's Property – Treatment at Closing to Seller

If the escrowed funds are treated as having been paid to Seller, the tax consequences at Closing do not depend on the contingent purchase price rules. Rather, section 1001(b) applies, because the escrowed funds would be considered part of the sale proceeds. *See* parts I.C.2 and II.B.2.a. and b., above. That is, the full amount of the escrowed funds is added to Seller's amount realized. There is no imputed interest because the amount is treated as paid to Seller at the time of sale and transferred by Seller into the escrow. Seller could not treat the escrow as an installment sale.

2. Escrow as Seller's Property – Treatment of Escrow at Closing to Acquiror

There is no authority as to whether Acquiror should be allowed to include the escrowed payments in its asset basis. Treating escrowed funds like contingent purchase price generally would prevent inclusion in basis until the escrow closes. *See* parts I.E. and II.C., above. But treating the funds as though paid to Seller and then set aside in escrow, subject to possible return to Acquiror, would allow Acquiror to include the funds in its basis for the purchased assets.

3. Escrow as Seller's Property – Income Earned on Escrowed Funds

a. Investment Treatment

Under Prop. Reg. § 1.468B-8(c), discussed in part III.B.3., above, even if the escrow is Seller's property for tax purposes generally, the income earned on the escrowed funds still would be taxable to Acquiror until the "determination date." Thus, Seller could be taxed in full on the escrowed funds at Closing, while Acquiror is taxed on the income from those funds – clearly inconsistent treatment. This inconsistency would have to be reconciled with economic reality, if the escrowed funds are ultimately paid to Seller.

b. Example

Suppose an escrow of part of the purchase price paid for a business is treated as belonging to Seller at Closing (*e.g.*, an escrow to secure Seller's indemnity obligation or Acquiror's contingent purchase price obligation). That is, at Closing the funds in escrow are included in Seller's amount realized on the sale. The amount realized by Seller and Acquiror's asset basis are computed without regard to the proposed regulations. Suppose further that the income on the escrowed funds is distributed to Seller periodically as earned. Still, under § 1.468B-8, the income will be taxed to Acquiror. Does the distribution of the income to Seller count as additional purchase price, taxed again to Seller? Or, does the limited scope provision in Prop. Reg. § 1.468B-8(d) mean that this income and its distribution are simply ignored for purposes of amount realized and basis? If so, Acquiror will be taxed on income it never receives, and Seller will receive cash on which it never

will be taxed. In light of this problem, Treasury and IRS should reconsider their approach to this income.

c. Avoiding the Problem

To avoid this complication, Acquiror and Seller should make efforts to avoid escrows of funds that belong to Seller for other purposes. Or the parties should agree that the escrow funds belong to Acquiror until the determination date under the proposed regulations. Nevertheless, Seller probably would have to treat its contingent right to receive the escrowed funds as amount realized at Closing, under the “closed transaction” method. *See* part I.C.2., above.

4. Escrow as Seller’s Property – Treatment on Payment to Seller

There are no consequences to a distribution of escrowed funds to Seller. The escrowed amount would have been added to Seller’s sales proceeds at the date of the sale, except that earnings for the taxable year in which the escrow is resolved would be currently includible in Seller’s income.

5. Escrow as Seller’s Property – Treatment on Return to Acquiror

a. Treatment to Seller

(1) Full Amount of Escrow Funds Included in Seller’s Amount Realized

If escrowed funds that were included in Seller’s amount realized are returned to Acquiror, the case law suggests that the result is a reduction in the price Acquiror paid for the assets. Under principles of *Arrowsmith v. Commissioner*, 344 U.S. 6 (1952), the treatment to Seller could be a capital loss on the sale. *Freedom Newspapers, Inc. v. Commissioner*, T.C. Memo 1977-429 (escrow payment to Acquiror from third party treated as reduction in purchase price when received).

(2) Escrow Secures a Deductible Obligation

A portion of the purchase price may be placed in escrow to secure an obligation retained by Target, and the obligation may be one that, had it been paid by Target before Closing, would have generated a deduction to Target. Examples include product

warranties, deferred employee compensation and some environmental liabilities. In such a situation, Target may deduct payments from the escrow to satisfy the obligation, to the same extent it could have deducted the payment if it had not sold the business. *Flood v. United States*, 133 F.2d 173 (1st Cir. 1943); Rev. Rul. 75-154, 1975-1 C.B. 186. See part IV.G., below.

**(3) Fair Market Value of Contingent Sale Price
Included in Seller's Amount Realized**

If Seller has treated the escrowed funds as contingent purchase price and so included the fair market value of the contingent payment right in amount realized at Closing, the return of the escrowed funds to Acquiror would result in a loss to Seller on the separate contingent payment right.

b. Treatment to Acquiror

If the escrowed funds have been included in Acquiror's basis in the purchased property (see part III.C.2., above), a return of the funds to Acquiror would reduce Acquiror's basis (except that any income on the escrowed funds already taxed to Acquiror would be a tax-free return of capital).

**6. Escrow as Seller's Property – Treatment on Use of
Escrowed Funds to Pay Seller Liabilities**

a. Treatment of Seller

If Seller has already included the principal of the escrow in its amount realized on the sale, the use of this principal amount to pay Seller liabilities would not be added to Seller's amount realized again. If the escrow has accumulated income, and this income has been taxed to Acquiror (as would be required by Prop. Reg. § 1.468B-8, discussed in part III.B.3., above), the amount of income so used should be added to Seller's amount realized on the sale. Seller should be entitled to offsetting deductions for the amounts paid (to the extent not already deducted). See part III.B.7.a., above, and parts IV.D.2.a. and IV.D.3., below.

b. Treatment of Acquiror

The amount paid should be added to Acquiror's basis in the acquired assets. See part III.B.7.b., above, and parts IV.D.2.c. and IV.D.3.b., below.

D. If Escrowed Property Is Stock of Acquiror or Acquiror's Parent in a Taxable Acquisition

1. Escrowed Stock – Taxable Gain to Acquiror

a. Stock of Acquiror

Suppose Acquiror places its own stock in escrow in a taxable acquisition, and the stock appreciates while in escrow. Regardless of whether the stock is treated as owned by Acquiror or Seller, there should be no taxable gain to Acquiror, under section 1032.

b. Stock of Acquiror's Parent

Suppose Acquiror is a subsidiary, and stock of Acquiror's parent is placed in an escrow. Does Acquiror recognize taxable gain if the escrowed stock is released to Seller later? *See* Rev. Rul. 74-503, 1974-2 C.B. 117, *revoked*, Rev. Rul. 2006-2, 2006-2 I.R.B. 261.

If Acquiror and its parent file consolidated returns, Acquiror would recognize no gain on its use of parent stock to acquire property, provided that a series of tests are met. One of these tests is that the subsidiary must transfer the stock “immediately” and “pursuant to a plan” to an unrelated non-member. Reg. § 1.1502-13(f)(6)(ii). No loss is recognized on common parent stock in any event. Reg. § 1.1502-13(f)(6)(i).

The regulations adopt a similar approach without regard to whether parent and Acquiror file consolidated returns (and even without regard to whether parent and Acquiror are affiliated). Under these regulations, Acquiror would recognize no taxable gain or loss, provided it transfers the stock “immediately.” Reg. § 1.1032-3(c)(2). Based on examples in these regulations, “immediately” seems to mean that, in an escrow situation, Acquiror may not be entitled to any reversionary interest in the parent stock. Thus, escrow agreements involving parent stock should provide that any reversion of the parent stock is to parent, not to Acquiror. In any event, if parent and Acquiror file a consolidated return, Acquiror would recognize no loss on its disposition of parent stock. Reg. § 1.1502-13(f)(6)(i).

2. Escrowed Stock – Tax on Dividends

a. Stock of Acquiror

Suppose Acquiror places its own stock in escrow in a taxable acquisition. Under Prop. Reg. § 1.468B-8, any dividends paid on the escrowed stock would be considered to belong to Acquiror and so would be tax-free.

b. Stock of Acquiror's Parent

Suppose Acquiror is a subsidiary, and stock of Acquiror's parent is placed into an escrow. In this case, the dividend income presumably would be taxed to the subsidiary subject to the dividends received deduction – probably 100% under section 243(b).

IV. Contingent Liabilities in Taxable Asset Acquisitions

A. Introduction

In asset acquisitions Acquiror may assume Seller's obligations that are not fixed in amount or timing, or both. These types of contingent obligations include retirement, vacation and severance pay and other employee benefits, environmental remediation costs, commercial and tort claims, tax deficiencies, etc. The tax consequences depend upon whether the particular item is treated as an assumed liability (capitalized as part of the purchase price) or as Acquiror's own expenditure (possibly deductible). Generally, the tax consequences affect Acquiror more than Seller. Another type of contingent liability can arise if Seller has agreed to provide goods or services in the future, generally to a customer. This situation is easiest to see as a "liability" if Seller has been paid in advance for these goods or services, but prepayment may not be necessary to create a "liability".

B. Whose Liability? Contingent Liability or Defect in Assets? What Is at Stake?

1. Seller's or Acquiror's Liability – Consequences

a. Seller's Liabilities Assumed

If Acquiror assumes Seller's liabilities, the assumed liabilities are treated as part of the price paid for the assets. Seller treats the expenditures to pay the liabilities as increases in the sale price,

resulting in gain, often with offsetting deductions, and Acquiror must capitalize the expenditures in the basis of the purchased assets, instead of deducting them. The “economic performance” requirement of section 461(h) is often critical in determining when (but not if) Seller may deduct the item, and when (but not if) Acquiror may include the item in the basis of the purchased assets.

b. Acquiror’s Costs

If an expenditure is considered Acquiror’s own cost of operating the acquired business, then it has no impact on Seller, and it is deductible or capitalized by Acquiror under its normal accounting method, as though there had been no acquisition. Again, the “economic performance” test may be critical to timing.

c. Incentives to Seller, Seller and Acquiror

It is generally advantageous to all parties to treat an expenditure by Acquiror as Acquiror’s cost of doing business, rather than as an assumption and payment by Acquiror of Seller’s liability. This is especially true if the expenditure would result in an immediate deduction upon payment, as is most common. Thus, it can be expected that the parties will try to use this treatment whenever possible.

d. Capitalization or Deduction by Acquiror

The regulations provide that certain types of acquisition expenditures are deductible to the Acquiror as paid, instead of being capitalized. The expenditures that receive this favorable treatment are those incurred to acquire *intangible* property (including certain transaction costs) if the property has a useful life of no more than 12 months from the time the taxpayer “realizes” the intangible or the end of the taxable year following the year in which the payment is made, whichever is less. (Reg. § 1.162-3T(c)(1)(ii) is a similar rule for acquisitions of tangible property.) Assumed contingent liabilities are not mentioned, but, unfortunately, the regulations make clear that this 12-month rule does not apply to expenditures incurred to acquire a trade or business. Reg. §§ 1-263(a)-4(f), 1-263(a)-5(a).

2. Authorities and Factors

How can we tell the difference between Acquiror’s own costs and Seller’s liabilities assumed by Acquiror? There are numerous

authorities, especially in the compensation area, but it still may be difficult to tell. The following factors are relevant in determining whether an expenditure by Acquiror results from a liability assumed from Seller:

a. Pre-Sale Operations

Does the expenditure arise from Seller's pre-sale operations or from post-acquisition events?

- *Pacific Transport Co. v. Commissioner*, 483 F.2d 209 (9th Cir. 1973), *cert. denied* 415 U.S. 948 (1974), *reh'g denied* 416 U.S. 952 (1974). Acquiror bought Target stock, and Target was liquidated under old section 334(b)(2) (purchase of Target stock and complete liquidation of Target treated as asset purchase on Acquiror side); litigation on cargo lost at sea was pending against Target, but acquisition price was not reduced because of insurance and early success in litigation; Acquiror later paid to settle claim; payment capitalized in property acquired from Target; fact that "liability was contingent and unliquidated . . . is of no significance."
- *Commercial Security Bank v. Commissioner*, 77 T.C. 145 (1981) (*acq.*, AOD 1986-027). Cash basis Seller treated as paying accounts payable assumed by Acquiror, because Acquiror assumed liabilities instead of paying more cash; Acquiror's basis in assets increases by amount of payable.
- *Fisher Companies v. Commissioner*, 84 T.C. 1319 (1985), *aff'd without opinion*, 806 F.2d 263 (9th Cir. 1986). Amount realized on sale of building *held* increased by price reduction due to Acquiror's assuming Seller's obligation to lessee to repair roof.
- *Illinois Tool Works, Inc. v. Commissioner*, 117 T.C. 4 (2001), *aff'd* 355 F.3d 997 (7th Cir. 2004). Buyer's payment of \$15 million judgment in patent infringement case capitalized where liability was assumed from seller of business, even though adverse judgment was a surprise; court rejected theory based on taxpayer's failure to settle case at less than \$1 million. *See* P. Cook & M. Speery, "Contingent Liabilities after *Illinois Tool Works, Inc.*," 2 Mergers & Acquisitions 12-20 (Nov. 2001); B. Raby & W. Raby, "Contingent Liability

Payments in Business Purchases,” 92 Tax Notes 941 (Aug. 13, 2001).

b. Timing of Liability

Did legal liability for the item arise before or after the acquisition?
If legal liability had arisen before the acquisition, was there substantial benefit to Acquiror in making the expenditure (other than the satisfaction of its liability)?

- *Magruder v. Supplee*, 316 U.S. 394 (1942). Assumed liability for real estate tax on purchased property added to basis (law changed by section 164(d)).
- *H. Hamburger Co. v. Commissioner*, 8 T.C.M. (CCH) 780 (1949). Payment of predecessor’s debt to improve successor’s credit rating deductible to successor.
- *Rees Blow Pipe Manufacturing Co. v. Commissioner*, 41 T.C. 598 (1964) (nonacq.), *aff’d per curiam*, 342 F.2d 990 (9th Cir. 1965). Seller paid damages for concealing defects in property it transferred in like-kind exchange; payment treated as capital loss under *Arrowsmith v. Commissioner*, 344 U.S. 6 (1952); corollary would be reduction to Acquiror’s purchase price.
- *David R. Webb Co. v. Commissioner*, 708 F.2d 1254 (7th Cir. 1983), *aff’g* 77 T.C. 1134 (1981). Acquiror of Seller assets assumed and paid Seller’s pension obligation to deceased Seller employee’s widow; payments *held* not deductible, even if timely made, but added to Seller asset basis when made; *M. Buten* followed; *dictum* in *F. & D. Rentals* rejected.
- *Hyde v. Commissioner*, 64 T.C. 300 (1978). Acquiror purchased property in foreclosure subject to mortgage, then redeemed the property by paying the debt; taxes and interest accruing after purchase deductible; pre-purchase taxes and interest capitalized; redemption fee deductible as interest. *See also* FSA 200048006 (Aug. 14, 2000) (in section 338(h)(10) stock sale, indemnification by Seller of Old T liability results in offsetting adjustments to New T’s assets and deduction to Seller as Old T’s successor)
- *Gibson Products Co. v. United States*, 637 F.2d 1041 (5th Cir. 1981). Obligation on nonrecourse note issued to oil well driller contingent on production *held* loan under “all events” test and

payment was payment of loan, not deductible intangible drilling cost.

c. Surprise

Was Acquiror aware of the liability, or was it a surprise? Was the item reflected in the relevant financial statements, *e.g.*, as a reserve? Was it explicitly reflected in the purchase price? Was it explicitly assumed in the acquisition documents?

- *Commissioner v. Oxford Paper Co.*, 194 F.2d 190 (2d Cir. 1952). Acquiror assumed obligation of lessee on lease, but lessee compensated Acquiror by transferring a building to it; even though Acquiror reported value of building as income when received, Acquiror's depreciable cost basis in building *held* limited to allocable portion of contingent liability assumed – zero because of favorable lease terms.
- *Pacific Transport Co. v. Commissioner*. See part IV.B.2.a., above.
- *Illinois Tool Works, Inc. v. Commissioner*. See part IV.B.2.a., above.
- P. Canellos, "Reasonable Expectations and the Taxation of Contingencies," 50 Tax Lawyer 299 (1997).

d. Litigation Costs

Presumably, under the "origin of the claim" analysis, the tax treatment of legal fees and other costs of administering and litigating assumed contingent liabilities would conform to the treatment of payments of the underlying liabilities themselves. A case dealing with deductibility of costs of litigating a dispute between corporate shareholders suggests this conclusion. *Putnam-Greene Financial Corp. v. United States*, 308 F.Supp. 2d 1374 (M.D. Ga. 2004).

3. Authorities on Employee and Retiree Compensation and Benefits

A number of authorities deal with compensation issues, such as pensions, vacation pay, settlement of employee stock options, retroactive wage increases. Regulations provide a "simplifying convention" relating to costs that "facilitate" an acquisition. Normally, these costs must be capitalized in the acquired assets.

Under the regulations, however, compensation paid to employees (including bonuses and commissions) need not be capitalized even if the employees are compensated for work that facilitates an acquisition of an intangible. Reg. §§ 1.263(a)-4(e)(4)(ii), 1.263(a)-4(e)(5) *Example (8)*. The same rule applies for compensation paid to employees to facilitate an acquisition of a trade or business. Reg. §§ 1.263(a)-5(d)(2). The same rule applies to employee compensation and overhead to acquire tangible property. Reg. § 1.263(a)-2T(f)(2)(iv). This rule seems to allow Acquiror to deduct a wider range of employee compensation and benefits, to the extent attributable to services that are related to the acquisition itself. It does not affect the treatment of employee compensation or benefits for other services rendered to Seller or Acquiror.

a. Pensions – Retired Employees

Pensions paid by Acquiror for already-retired employees are treated as liabilities assumed from Seller. *F. & D. Rentals v. Commissioner*, 365 F.2d 311 (7th Cir. 1966), *aff'g* 74 T.C. 335 (1965), *cert. denied*, 385 U.S. 1004 (1967); *David R. Webb Co. v. Commissioner*, 708 F.2d 1254 (7th Cir. 1983), *aff'g* 77 T.C. 1134 (1981); *M. Buten & Sons, Inc. v. Commissioner*, T.C. Memo 1972-44.

b. Pensions – Employees Not Yet Retired

Pensions paid by Acquiror for employees not yet retired at the time of the acquisition are Acquiror's costs, deductible by Acquiror as incurred. *M. Buten & Sons v. Commissioner*, cited in part IV.B.3.a., above.

c. Qualified Retirement Plan Contributions

Contributions to continue a qualified retirement plan (including meeting minimum funding standards and to fund plan liabilities not funded by Seller) are also Acquiror's costs and so are deductible. GCM 39274 (Aug. 16, 1984). *See also* PLR 7816063 (Jan. 23, 1978); PLR 8152055 (Sept. 29, 1981); PLR 8202115 (Oct. 16, 1981); PLR 8205022 (Nov. 3, 1981); PLR 8411106 (Dec. 16, 1983); TAM 8436002 (Mar. 23, 1984); 1994 FSA LEXIS 490 (May 9, 1994).

d. Retiree Medical Expense

Often retiree medical plans are revocable at any time. If so, should the payments be treated as deductible Acquiror's costs, because Acquiror makes the payments to improve worker morale and preserve the business? The treatment of pension plan expenses in GCM 39274 (cited in part IV.B.3.c., above) would support this idea. *See also H. Hamburger Co. v. Commissioner*, discussed in part IV.B.2.b., above. *But see* FSA 1999-1068 (Oct. 8, 1993) (payment of assumed retiree health and life insurance benefits capitalized).

e. Retroactive Pay Increase

Retroactive pay increases are Acquiror's costs, deductible to Acquiror, if Acquiror finally agreed to them after the acquisition. *Albany Car Wheel Co. v. Commissioner*, 40 T.C. 831 (1963); *United States v. Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Co.*, 260 F.2d 663 (8th Cir. 1958).

f. Seller Employee Stock Options, SARs and Severance Pay

In this area, IRS has ruled that Seller, not Acquiror, may deduct items that Acquiror pays in connection with, or even after, the acquisition of Seller's business by Acquiror. In a taxable acquisition, the consequences of this treatment are that Acquiror capitalizes the payment, and Seller must include the payment as an increase in its sale price for the business sold, with an offsetting deduction. If the payment is deferred compensation, the deduction may be delayed under section 404(a)(5).

- Rev. Rul. 73-146, 1973-1 C.B. 61. Seller deducts amounts paid by it to employees to terminate nonqualified stock options in connection with tax-free type-B reorganization. *See* J. S. Starkey, "Tax Treatment of Employee Stock Options in Mergers and Acquisitions," 90 Tax Notes 1231 (Feb. 26, 2001). For further discussion of contingent liabilities in tax-free reorganizations, *see* part X., below.
- *Great Lakes Pipe Line Co. v. United States*, 352 F. Supp. 1159 (W. D. Mo. 1972). In connection with asset sale (tax-free under old section 337) and liquidation of Seller, Seller paid Acquiror cash to reimburse Acquiror for payments to Seller

executives who had been terminated; payment *held* capital expenditure by Seller because obligation arose from asset sale.

- ISP Position Paper, Restricted Stock Purchase in Merger & Acquisition, 91 TNT 90-33 (Apr. 23, 1991). When terminating a restricted stock plan, Seller deducts the amount paid to employees that was vested prior to a plan amendment; amounts attributable to changes in plan made as part of acquisition plan must be capitalized as reduction to amount realized on sale.
- TAM 9125001 (Dec. 24, 1991), *modifying* TAM 8741001 (June 16, 1987). This technical advice memorandum establishes the Service's position that Seller may be entitled to an offsetting deduction for an assumed contingent liability that is included in its amount realized on a sale of a business. *See* part IV.D.2.a., below.
- TAM 9438001 (Apr. 21, 1994). Seller deducts amounts Acquiror paid to acquire Seller's employee stock options, stock appreciation rights, etc.
- TAM 9540003 (June 30, 1995). In connection with tender offer by Acquiror for Seller stock, Seller made payments to cancel its stock options and stock appreciation rights; amounts paid reflected "premium" in Seller stock value from Acquiror's offer; Seller deducts all amounts paid, including premium. *See also* FSA 200110020 (Dec. 6, 2000).
- TAM 9721002 (Jan. 24, 1997). Severance pay to Seller executives deductible to Acquiror, even though plan instituted by Seller in preparation for acquisition, because Acquiror, not Seller, decided to terminate executives. *See also* TAM 9731001 (Jan. 31, 1997).
- TAM 199923045 (Oct. 9, 1998). Seller employees were awarded cash performance units based on three years earnings, and they received the cash within 2-1/2 months of the fourth year. Awards were not "deferred compensation" and so were deductible by Seller in the third year under the "all events" and "economic performance" tests. Thus, it appears that, if the performance units had vested on or before an acquisition date, Seller would be entitled to the deduction.

- GLAM 2012-010 (Nov. 15, 2012). Nonqualified stock options and stock appreciation rights held by Seller employees were “cashed out” on the day the Seller stock was acquired (with no election under section 338(h)(10 or section 336(e)), and Seller joined a consolidated group. IRS concluded that the payments were subject to the “end-of-the-day” rule (Reg. § 1.1502-76(b)(1)(ii)(A)(1)), not the “next-day” rule (Reg. § 1.1502-76(b)(1)(ii)(B)) and were deductible on Seller’s return for its year ending on the Acquisition date.

4. Alternative Analysis: Future Cost Embedded in the Property

A case decided recently by the Supreme Court of Canada illustrates a different analysis of contingent obligations assumed in asset acquisitions. In *Daishowa-Marubeni International Ltd. v. Canada*, 2013 SCC 29 (2013), Seller owned licenses to harvest timber (called “forest tenures”) on certain tracts. Under provincial law, the areas in which timber was harvested had to be reforested. Seller sold the forest tenures, and Acquiror assumed the obligation to reforest land that Seller had harvested. According to provincial authorities, Seller was relieved of liability to complete the reforestation. Seller did not include in income any amount to reflect the value of this assumption, and the Minister of National Revenue assessed Seller for tax on the estimated cost of reforestation. The court held that Seller was not required to include the assumption in its income, because the obligation was not a separate liability:

The obligations – much like needed repairs to property – are a future cost embedded in the forest tenure that serves to depress the tenure’s value at the time of the sale.

The advantage of this analysis, from an administrative viewpoint, is that it removes future events from Seller’s tax computations. Indeed, as the court points out, treating the reforestation obligation as part of sale price would have introduced asymmetry into the transaction: Seller’s amount realized on the sale would include the assumed obligation, but Acquiror’s basis in the property would not. This asymmetry exists under U.S. tax law, as this outline discusses at length.

C. Treatment of Acquiror Expenses Paid by Acquiror

If an expenditure is an Acquiror expense rather than an assumed liability, the treatment is the same as if there had been no acquisition. This “step-in-the shoes” treatment is simple and generally favorable to the parties, especially Acquiror.

1. Seller’s Treatment

Because the payment is of Acquiror’s own liability, there is no impact on Seller.

2. Acquiror’s Treatment

Acquiror deducts or capitalizes the payment in accordance with accounting rules, as though there had been no acquisition.

D. Treatment of Seller Liabilities Assumed and Paid by Acquiror – Assumption Analysis

If Seller’s contingent liability is assumed by Acquiror, the assumption and payment is an adjustment to the sale price for the Seller assets and is otherwise taken into account (usually as a deduction) by Seller, not by Acquiror. The only questions relate to timing: Is the increase in sale price estimated and taken into account at Closing or later when the liability becomes fixed or is paid? If the contingent liability results from a deductible cost, when is Seller entitled to the deduction? *See* part II.B.4.c., above. Because there is no actual payment from Acquiror to Seller, this analysis is complicated for both parties. It leads to a series of different treatments, depending on the type of contingent liability involved. The aspect to watch is how the item would have been treated if it had stayed with Seller until it became fixed and was paid. For this purpose, we will consider the following categories, *depending on how Seller would have treated the item in the absence of an acquisition*:

- Items never deductible or recoverable by Seller, *e.g.*, Seller’s Federal income tax liability.
- Items currently deductible to Seller, subject to normal accounting rules (the “all events test” and “economic

performance” for accrual method taxpayers; payment for cash method taxpayers).

- Items deductible to Seller on a delayed basis, *e.g.*, deferred compensation under section 404(a)(5).
- Seller’s capital items, *e.g.*, assumption of Seller indemnity from Seller’s prior acquisition of asset later purchased by Acquiror from Seller.

The common element is that Acquiror is viewed as though it had assumed the liability in lieu of paying cash to Seller for the assets.

1. Non-Deductible Expenditures

As an example of a non-deductible expenditure, after a purchase of stock subject to an election under section 338(h)(10) or section 336(e), Acquiror may have to pay an adjustment to Seller’s Federal income tax liability from a prior year (*e.g.*, a section 1374 tax on recognition of built-in gain by an S corporation or a payment by a former consolidated subsidiary under a tax sharing agreement) without indemnification. The usual analysis is that the payment is treated as an increase in the purchase price for the assets, resulting in a basis increase. Should this asset basis increase be reduced if there is an offsetting tax reduction in a post-Closing year (*e.g.*, if the tax liability resulted from capitalizing an expenditure that results in a future amortization deduction)?

a. Consequences to Seller

(1) Expected Liability

If Seller knows about the liability at Closing, Seller may adopt the installment method. In a section 338(h)(10) stock sale under the prior regulations the installment method was not available, and there could have been an open transaction to Old T. Under current Regulations, however, the results of a stock sale subject to an election under section 338(h)(10) or section 336(e) are the same as those of an asset sale. *See* parts II.B.2.b. and II*.A.2., above, and part IV.D.2.a., below. Thus, regardless of whether the sale is an actual asset sale or a stock sale subject to an election under section 338(h)(10) or section 336(e), if Old T elects out of the installment method, Old T may have to report the fair market value of New T’s liability assumption as amount realized at Closing. No interest is imputed. When the liability is fixed or paid, Old T should realize

the difference between the fair market value of the assumption (picked up at Closing) and the amount actually paid. It is not clear, however, whether this pickup is gain or loss on a separate contingent purchase price obligation (as in the closed transaction method) or additional purchase price on the asset sale.

(2) Surprise Liability

If the problem comes as a surprise after the Closing, Old T recognizes additional gain on the sale when the liability is fixed or paid – as in any other open transaction, except there is no imputed interest or original issue discount. *See* Reg. § 1.1274-5. Does the delayed gain recognition mean that the installment method applies? The answer is not clear, but the exception to imputed interest on assumptions of contingent liabilities suggests that this is a separate regime, so that it does not trigger the installment method.

b. Consequences to Acquiror

When the payment is made, Acquiror adds the amount paid to the purchase price of the Seller assets and begins to take depreciation deductions at that time.

2. Deductible Expenditures

If an assumed liability is for an expenditure that is deductible (*e.g.*, a deductible environmental or employee benefit expense), Seller and Acquiror both treat the item as an increase in the price paid for the assets. Seller gets an offsetting deduction under general tax rules, with limited help as to timing under the economic performance regulations.

a. Consequences to Seller –Increase in Taxable Amount Realized and Offsetting Deduction

Seller has an increase in its taxable gain (or a decrease in its loss) but also should have an offsetting deduction as though it had paid the liability itself.

Reg. § 1.1001-2(a)(1) and extensive case law (discussed in part IV.B.1., above) make clear that Acquiror's assumption of Seller's liability is treated as part of Seller's amount realized on the sale of the property.

In TAM 8741001 (June 16, 1987), *modified*, TAM 9125001 (Dec. 24, 1990), before a stock sale with a section 338(g) election, Old T had accrued but not yet paid vacation pay and estimated warranty service expenses. New T was deemed to assume these liabilities under the section 338(g) election. IRS added the assumed liability amounts to the sale price in the deemed asset sale. IRS allowed Old T to deduct the fixed vacation pay liability at the time of the acquisition. IRS went on, however, to interpret Old Reg. § 1.338-3(h)(1)(i) as denying any deduction for the warranty service expenses to both Old T or New T. The warranty service deduction was denied, because the claims were contingent at the time of sale (*i.e.*, the expenses did not meet either the “all events” test or the “economic performance” test), and, before these tests were met so that the deductions could be taken, Old T had disappeared, as a result of the section 338(g) election.

Great controversy resulted from this harsh conclusion. In TAM 9125001, IRS modified TAM 8741001 and interpreted Old Reg. § 1.338-3(h)(1)(i) as allowing New T to deduct the contingent liability. The time of the deduction was not specified, however. (*See* parts IV.D.2.b.(3) and IV.D.2.b.(4), below).

The current regulations allow the deduction to Old T (or to its successor, Seller) in a stock sale subject to an election under section 338(h)(10) or section 336(e), or to New T after a section 338(g) election. Reg. §§ 1.338-2(c)(7) (broad definition of “deemed sale tax consequences” to include deductions), 1.338-7(c)(1), 1.338-7(e) *Example (1)* (availability of deduction for payment of contingent liability not specified). For discussion of “deemed sale tax consequences,” *see* part II.B.4.c., above. *See also Flood v. United States*, 133 F.2d 173 (1st Cir. 1943), and Rev. Rul. 75-154, 1975-1 C.B. 186 (pension payments made by former partners to former employees of terminated partnership deductible even though partnership business had been sold).

b. Treatment of Seller – Timing

(1) Inclusion in Amount Realized

It appears that Seller’s contingent liabilities assumed by Acquiror are included in the amount realized at Closing. Apart from section 453 itself, however, there is no authority directly on point.

(a) Inclusion at Closing

Treating the liability assumption as amount realized at Closing would be consistent with the treatment of contingent purchase price under the closed transaction model, if Seller elects out of section 453. *See* part I.C.2., above.

(b) Deferral of Inclusion Until Liability Is Fixed or Paid

Waiting until the liability becomes fixed before including it in Seller's amount realized would be consistent with the exclusion of assumed contingent liabilities from the imputed interest /original issue discount regime and with the treatment of unaccounted-for acquisition debt under Reg. § 1.1001-2(a)(2).

(c) Deferral of Inclusion under Installment Method

If Seller uses the installment method, Acquiror's payment of the contingent liability will be an installment payment and will be included in Seller's amount realized at the time of payment.

(d) Consequences to Seller

Treating Acquiror's assumption of contingent liabilities as amount realized at Closing could have harsh results for Seller. The amount realized on the assumption of the contingent liability would be offset by the corresponding deduction only later (perhaps much later) when the liability accrues under the "all events" test, and the economic performance test is met, *i.e.*, usually when the liability becomes fixed and is paid. *See* part IV.D.2.a., above.

If assumption of contingent liabilities by Acquiror is treated in the same way as contingent purchase price under the open transaction method (*see* part I.C.3., above), Seller would not recognize any loss on the sale until all the contingencies have become fixed (in an open transaction). This harsh result would apply unless the assumption is treated as a closed transaction at the Closing of the sale with no further adjustments as the contingencies become fixed.

If Acquiror's payment of the contingent liability is treated as a payment under the installment method, the effect on the recovery of Seller's basis is uncertain. *See* part I.B.3.e., above.

(2) Amount Included

There is no original issue discount or imputed interest as to assumed contingent liabilities. Reg. § 1274-5. Nevertheless, the fair market value of the liability assumption would have to be discounted taking into account, along with the contingencies, the time value of money.

(3) Reg. § 1.461-4(d)(5)

Reg. § 1.461-4(d)(5) provides that, when there is an express assumption by Acquiror of Seller's business liability in a purchase of a business, the economic performance test for Seller is satisfied at the time Seller includes the assumed item in its amount realized. Thus, Seller gets its deduction on these items when the liability becomes fixed and thus meets the "all events" test for accrual, even if not yet paid by Acquiror. More important, the deduction and the increase in sale price occur at the same time, so that phantom gain to Seller is offset with a simultaneous deduction. But the regulations have limited scope. They provide only that, if the stated conditions are met, the economic performance requirement imposed by section 461(h) of the Code is satisfied. For an item to be deducted, it must satisfy both the traditional "all events" test under the accrual method (Reg. § 1.461-1(a)(2)) and the economic performance test. A contingent liability item typically would not meet the "all events" test. (*But see* part IV.D.2.b.(4), below, for an example of a contingent liability that is considered fixed enough to meet the all events test.) In addition, the regulations "reserve" on the treatment of contingent liabilities. Reg. § 1.461-4(j). Do these rules mean that the "offset" rule in Reg. § 1.461-4(d)(5) applies only to liabilities that are fixed at the time of Closing? If so, the offset rule does not often apply, and, if Seller must include the fair market value of Acquiror's assumption of a contingent liability in its amount realized at Closing, there will be a timing mismatch as between the gain item and the deduction. *See* part IV.D.2.b.(1)(a), above.

(4) Sale of Nuclear Power Station

IRS appears sympathetic to preventing timing mismatch, at least where the contingent liability is fixed as a practical matter. In

PLR 200126011 (Mar. 26, 2001) and in several similar rulings, ** Seller sold a nuclear power station, including cash and investment assets in a non-qualified fund, and Acquiror assumed the liability for decommissioning the plant in the distant future. As to Seller, IRS ruled that the present value of the assumed liability was included in Seller's amount realized on the sale, but that the liability was sufficiently fixed so that Reg. § 1.461-4(d)(5) accelerated the deduction to match this additional amount realized. The analysis in this PLR has been changed by regulations dealing specifically with sales of nuclear power stations. Reg. § 1.338-6(c)(5). These regulations are discussed further in part IV.D.2.c., below.

c. Consequences to Seller – Effect on S Corporation Built-In Gain

If Seller is an S corporation, it will be subject to corporate-level tax on its net recognized built-in gains (recognized built-in gains less recognized built-in loss) in each year for 10 years after its election becomes effective (shorter periods for gain recognitions during 2009-2011). If, before the S election, Seller has sold a business with Acquiror assuming a contingent liability, the results can be surprising. The reason is that an expenditure or other cost (other than a loss on a sale of property) is treated as a recognized built-in loss only if the cost would have been eligible for deduction before the S election under the accrual method. Reg. § 1.1374-4(b)(2).

For example, Seller, an S corporation, sells a business and recognizes built-in gain, with Acquiror assuming contingent liabilities, during the section 1374 recognition period. Later, but still during the recognition period, the contingent liability becomes fixed, and Acquiror pays it. If Seller uses the installment method, the gain recognized to Seller when Acquiror pays the assumed

** See, e.g., PLR 200302013 (Sept. 30, 2002); PLRs 200302009-12 (Sept. 27, 2002); PLR 200218019 (Jan. 30, 2002); PLR 200215037 (Jan. 14, 2002); PLR 200126011 (Mar. 26, 2001); PLR 200125066 (Mar. 26, 2001); PLR 200125007 (Feb. 20, 2001); PLR 200121028 (Feb. 20, 2001); PLR 200042006 (July 11, 2000); PLR 200037020 (June 9, 2000); PLRs 200034007-08 (Aug 28, 2000); PLR 200034009 (May 18, 2000); PLR 199943041 (July 21, 1999); PLR 199952074 (Sept. 28, 1999).

liability will be built-in gain. Reg. § 1.1374-4(h). The offsetting deduction, however, would seem not to qualify as a recognized built-in loss, because it would not have been allowed as a deduction under the accrual method before Seller's election. The result would be taxable corporate-level gain to Seller with no offset to reflect Seller's entitlement to a deduction if Seller had paid the liability itself. It is possible that, if Reg. § 1.461-4(d)(5) (*see* part IV.D.2.b.(3), above) applies to the payment, the deduction may qualify as a built-in loss, but, apart from the uncertainty regarding application of that regulation, there are no authorities on this point. Note also that, if Acquiror's payment takes place after the recognition period, the built-in gain will still be taxed under section 1374, due to special rules that apply to installment sales (Reg. § 1.1374-4(h)(1)), but there can be no offsetting built-in loss from the deduction.

d. Consequences to Seller – Loss Carryback

If the expenditure is for a "specified liability loss," Seller may be eligible to carry back a loss for 10 years instead of the usual two years, under section 172(b)(1)(C) and (f). These expenditures include product liability losses and "deferred statutory liability losses," which include certain costs for land reclamation and environmental remediation. In the case of the costs of decommissioning a nuclear power plant, the loss may be carried back all the way to the year in which the plant was placed in service.

e. Consequences to Acquiror

(1) General

Acquiror obtains basis and begins depreciation on the purchase price adjustment only when it pays the contingent item. Reg. §§ 1.446-1(c)(1)(ii), 1.461-1(a)(2)(i); Rev. Rul. 80-235, 1980-2 C.B. 229 (nonrecourse note not included in basis because speculative); PLR 9313025 (Jan. 5, 1993); PLR 9317005 (Jan. 15, 1993) (note under Federal clean coal program not included in basis).

(2) Acquisition of Nuclear Power Station – Basis Computation

In PLR 200126011 (Mar. 26, 2001) and the other rulings cited in footnote **, IRS ruled that the liability to pay the costs of decommissioning a nuclear power station was contingent and so could not be reflected in the basis of the station until the liability became fixed. *See also, Merkel v. Commissioner*, 192 F.3d 844 (9th Cir.1999) (contingent liabilities not taken into account for purposes of section 108 insolvency exception, because taxpayer could not show that it was more-likely-than-not he would be called upon to pay them; discounting of liability for this purpose by probability of occurrence rejected).

Nuclear power station decommissioning costs are fully-funded in a trust. In connection with a sale of a nuclear power station, Acquiror assumes the liability for decommissioning costs, and the investment assets in this trust are transferred to Acquiror. Acquiror may not withdraw assets from the trust except to incur the decommissioning expenses.

Under the section 1060 regulations, the purchase price paid by Acquiror is allocated to the investments in the trust (Class I or Class II assets) before any amount can be allocated to the power station itself (a Class V asset). *See* part II.C., above. Yet, according to the Service's position, the offsetting decommissioning liability funded by the trust is not included in Acquiror's basis until actual decommissioning – when both the requirements for accrual and economic performance are satisfied. Decommissioning could take place decades in the future. If the decommissioning liability and the trust investments are large enough, the investments could absorb the entire purchase price and leave no depreciable basis for the power station itself (or could even exceed the entire purchase price, so that Acquiror would have taxable gain on its purchase).

The Service reaffirmed this position in litigation in the U.S. court of Federal Claims. *Jt. Prelim. Status Rpt.* (Dec. 7, 2009) in *Amergen Energy Co. LLC v. United States*, Dkt. No. 09-108-T. The taxpayer in that case advanced the arguments that the decommissioning liability is sufficiently fixed to satisfy accrual requirements, and that the economic performance requirement does not apply to the computation of asset basis. J. Cummings,

“Capitalization—Selling Nuclear Decommissioning Funds,” 195 DTR J-1 (Oct. 12, 2010).

(3) Acquisition of Nuclear Power Station – Election

To mitigate this harsh result, Treasury and IRS adopted temporary regulations in September 2004 (Reg. § 1.338-6T, T.D. 9158, 69 Fed. Reg. 55,740 (Sept. 16, 2004)) and final regulations in September 2007 (Reg. § 1.338-6(c)(5), T.D. 9358, 72 Fed. Reg. 51,703 (Sept. 11, 2007)). Under both the temporary regulations and the final regulations, in an acquisition of a nuclear power station, Acquiror may elect unilaterally to treat the nonqualified fund trust as a separate corporation which owns the investment assets and has the decommissioning liabilities, and a section 338(h)(10) election is treated as having been made for the deemed sale of the “stock” of this corporation. (Presumably, a section 336(e) election would be available if applicable.) As a result, if the value of the investments in the trust is exactly equal to the present value of the estimated decommissioning liability, Acquiror is deemed to pay \$0 for the stock. Since the stock deemed purchased would be a class V asset, the amount actually paid by Acquiror for the other assets is allocated to those assets. The regulations solve the misallocation problem, but they cause the investments in the nonqualified trust to have a \$0 basis until economic performance of the decommissioning liabilities. As these investments turn over, then, gain will be recognized. So the solution is only partial. *See* G. Pavin & G. Towne, “Basis Distortions on Nuclear Power Plant Purchases,” 106 Tax Notes 565 (Jan. 31, 2005). There is no specific rule regarding nuclear power stations in the section 336(e) regulations, but it appears that the same rule would apply to a stock sale with a section 336(e) election.

f. Character of Payments

There is no imputed interest on assumption of contingent liabilities. Reg. § 1.1274-5(a). Thus, as compared with a contingent purchase price, there is an artificial deferral of deductions to Acquiror, as well as a conversion of ordinary interest income into sale income (usually capital gain) with regard to Seller.

3. Delayed Deductible Items

Payment of an assumed liability item may be deductible but with special restrictions as to timing. As an example, section 404(a)(5) delays the deduction for deferred compensation paid by an accrual method taxpayer until the employee's taxable year during which he or she is required to report the income. Note that section 409A, enacted in 2004, accelerates the taxability of deferred compensation in some situations. To this extent, section 409A narrows the scope of section 404(a)(5). It is reasonable to expect, however, that employers and their employees will go to great lengths to maintain deferral by complying with the section 409A requirements. Thus, the possible timing mismatch between Seller's inclusion in amount realized and the offsetting deduction remains a problem.

a. Deferred Compensation under Section 404(a)(5) – Seller

If the fair market value of the deferred compensation payment can be determined, Seller may have an increase in the amount realized at Closing. *See* part IV.D.2.a., above. Seller may not be entitled to the deduction for the deferred compensation, however, until the employee is paid and includes the payment in income. TAM 8939002 (June 15, 1989). There is no regulation that explicitly matches the gain recognition and the deduction. Reg. § 1.461-4(d)(5), which was published after the issuance of TAM 8939002, could be read as allowing this deduction at the time the amount is included in Seller's amount realized in the sale. Although there is doubt on this point, this interpretation gains strength from Reg. § 1.461-4(d)(2)(ii)(A), which defers the deduction but only to extent not otherwise provided in regulations, revenue procedures or revenue rulings. This issue is discussed at length in a report submitted in response to the proposed regulations that became Reg. § 1.461-4. In this report, the New York State Bar Association argued that, in connection with the sale of a business, Seller should be allowed its deduction at the same time it includes the assumed liability in its amount realized. NYS Bar Ass'n Tax Section Committee on Tax Accounting Matters, "Report of Proposed Regulations Relating to Economic Performance Requirements," 90 TNT 242-21 (Nov. 7, 1990). After this report was submitted, the proposed regulations were modified to broaden

the scope of what is now Reg. § 1.461-4(d)(5) and to add the carve-out language to Reg. § 1.461-4(d)(92)(iii)(A). *See also* TAM 199923045 (Oct. 9, 1998), discussed in part IV.B.3.f.(8), above, dealing with the scope of “deferred compensation.”

b. Deferred Compensation under Section 404(a)(5) – Acquiror

If Acquiror assumes a deferred compensation liability, Acquiror gets asset basis and so its depreciation deduction beginning only upon payment to the employee or perhaps when Seller includes the liability in its amount realized. *See* part IV.D.2.c., above.

4. Capital Items of Seller

An example of a Seller capital item occurs if Acquiror assumes Seller’s obligation to pay a contingent purchase price or indemnity payment on a prior acquisition by Seller. Presumably, Seller would capitalize the payment in its purchase price related to the prior acquisition, and Seller would increase its sale price in the later acquisition. But, under Reg. § 1.1001-1(g)(2), if the Seller’s obligation arose from the acquisition of the assets, and if Seller has not yet taken the obligation into account in the basis of the acquired assets, the obligation is not included in the Seller’s amount realized on the sale. Query: Why should acquisition obligations be treated differently from other contingent obligations?

E. Treatment of Seller’s Liabilities Assumed – *James M. Pierce Corp.* Analysis

1. Prior Use of *James M. Pierce Corp.* Analysis

At Closing, Seller may be viewed as paying Acquiror to assume its liability, in the form of either reduced purchase price for the assets sold or treating some of the property sold as payment to Acquiror for assuming the liabilities. This approach has been used, but only in the context of an asset sale under pre-1986 section 337. Under that provision, the deemed increase in sale price was tax-free to Seller. Under current law, however, Seller’s taxable amount realized on the sale could be increased. At the same time, Acquiror would realize taxable income by *purchasing* a business – an unusual result to say the least. *James M. Pierce Corp. v. Commissioner*, 326 F.2d 67 (8th Cir. 1964) (where Acquiror

assumed Seller's obligation to provide subscribed-for newspapers, Seller treated as receiving a higher price and then paying back part of the price to Acquiror is deductible expense; Acquiror's tax treatment not addressed directly). In Rev. Rul. 68-112, 1968-1 C.B. 62, dealing with a sale of a newspaper, IRS adopted the *James M. Pierce Corp.* analysis on the Seller side, ruling that Seller was entitled to a deduction for the hypothetical payment and repayment of part of the sale price. In Rev. Rul. 71-450, 1971-2 C.B. 78, IRS amplified Rev. Rul. 68-112 and applied the same reasoning to tax Acquiror on the same amount. These rulings were controversial within the government. See GCM 34418 (Feb. 3, 1971) (background to Rev. Rul. 71-450; Chief Counsel reaffirms *James M. Pierce Corp.* and Rev. Rul. 68-112 in response to Department of Justice concerns). A few years later, in Rev. Rul. 76-520, 1976-2 C.B. 42, dealing with a subsidiary liquidation of a periodical corporation under section 334(b)(2), as then in effect, IRS ruled that the parent corporation had to capitalize the expenses it incurred after the liquidation to complete the subscriptions to the former subsidiary's periodical. No mention was made of section 455, *James M. Pierce Corp.*, Rev. Rul. 68-112 or Rev. Rul. 71-450, or of a current deduction to the liquidating subsidiary or taxable income to the parent at the time of the liquidation. This ruling could suggest that the *James M. Pierce Corp.* analysis is applied only where Seller had elected to defer income on uncompleted subscriptions under section 455.

2. Use of the *James M. Pierce Corp.* Analysis

For many years, the *James M. Pierce Corp.* analysis was applied only in the publishing industry and even then to account for prepaid subscription income that is allowed tax deferral under section 455. TAM 9823002 (Feb. 5, 1998) (subscription income deferred by partnership treated as partnership "liability" that increases basis in partnership interests). The *James M. Pierce Corp.* analysis now may apply to deemed asset sales for insurance companies. Such transactions would be taxed as assumption-reinsurance transactions. Reg. §§ 1.338-1(a)(2), 1.338-11. In a preamble to final regulations (T.D. 9376, 73 Fed. Reg. 2416, 2417 (Jan. 16, 2008)), the government has applied the *James M. Pierce Corp.* analysis (including taxable income to Acquiror) whenever Acquiror assumes Seller's obligation to provide goods or services for which Seller has deferred taxable income. Although the

regulations themselves deal with the treatment of minority shareholders in section 332 liquidations (Reg. §§ 1.1502-80(g)(2), 1.1502-80(g)(6) *Example 3*), the reasoning in the preamble would seem to apply to asset acquisitions as well. *See* GCM 34418 (Feb. 3, 1971). Neither the preamble nor the regulation applies, however, to the more common situation of an assumption of a contingent liability.

In more recent years, interest in this analysis (sometimes called the “fee model” or the “fragmentation model,” versus the “purchase” or “assumption” model) has increased. *See* R. Scarborough, “Property Purchase or Payment in Kind? The *Oxford Paper* Conundrum,” Tax Forum No. 608 (May 5, 2008); N.Y.S. Bar Ass’n Tax Section Rpt. No.1281, “Report on Tax Treatment of ‘Deferred Revenue’ Assumptions by the Buyer in Taxable Asset Acquisitions” (Jan. 7, 2013); R. Feldgarden, “Assuming the Liability to Provide Property or Services in a Purchase,” 138 Tax Notes 1153 (June 2013). This interest, however, has been largely confined to prepaid income and similar situations, even though the same analysis would seem equally applicable to other contingent liabilities.

3. Consequences of *James M. Pierce Corp.* Analysis

The *James M. Pierce Corp.* analysis is extremely complex and, in the post-*General Utilities* world, it is unfavorable to both Seller and Acquiror.

a. Consequences to Seller

- Seller adds the fair market value of Acquiror’s liability assumption to its amount realized in the asset sale and is deemed to make an offsetting payment to Acquiror. Thus, Seller’s amount realized at Closing is increased. This is the version of the analysis favored by the courts in *James M. Pierce* and *Commercial Security Bank*. (*But see* AOD 1986-027 for an adverse reaction by IRS.) In another version of this analysis, Seller is deemed to transfer the assets sold to Acquiror in two tranches: one for the actual purchase price and the other in exchange to Acquiror’s assumption of the contingent liabilities. This is the version favored by Robert Feldgarden in his article, cited above.

- In the cash payment version, Seller is deemed to make an offsetting payment to Acquiror to compensate Acquiror for assuming the liability. The character of this deemed payment has not been explored. It should have the same character as an actual payment by Seller of the underlying obligation would have (as discussed in part IV.D., above):
 - If a payment by Seller of the underlying obligation would be non-deductible (*e.g.*, a Federal income tax payment as discussed in part IV.D.1., above), the deemed payment by Seller to Acquiror also should be non-deductible to Seller.
 - If a payment by Seller of the underlying obligation would be deductible currently (as discussed in part IV.D.2., above), the deemed payment by Seller to Acquiror also should be deductible to Seller at the time the acquisition closes. *See* Reg. § 1.461-4(d)(5).
 - If a payment by Seller of the underlying obligation would be deductible on a delayed basis (as discussed in part IV.D.3., above), the deemed payment by Seller to Acquiror should be deductible to Seller on the same delayed basis.
 - If a payment by Seller of the underlying obligation would be a capital item to Seller (as discussed in part IV.D.4., above), the deemed payment by Seller to Acquiror should be treated as part of the same capital asset involved, *i.e.*, a reduction in the amount realized on (or an increase in the basis of) the asset.
- Alternatively, the deemed payment could be treated as a separate asset transferred to Acquiror as part of the asset sale. Would this asset be Class I (cash) or Class V (a non-marketable financial instrument deemed issued by Seller)?

b. Consequences to Acquiror

The *James M. Pierce Corp.* analysis would have two offsetting consequences to Acquiror as well:

- In the cash payment version, Acquiror would be deemed to increase its purchase price for the assets by the amount it is deemed to pay (but does not actually pay) to Seller at Closing.

Acquiror should be able to depreciate the assets taking the deemed payment into account immediately, even though the liability is contingent (*see* part IV.D., above), because Acquiror would be considered to have paid this extra amount and then received it back again.

- In the fragmentation version, Acquiror would be deemed to purchase one tranche of the assets for cash and to receive the other tranche of assets in exchange for its assumption of Seller liabilities.
- In either version, Acquiror may have taxable income for the payment it is deemed to receive (but does not actually receive) from Seller at Closing. Then, when the liability is paid or accrued, Acquiror should have a deduction or loss for the payment. This payment by Acquiror should not be added to Acquiror's basis in the assets acquired from Seller. In the fragmentation version, Acquiror would still take a fair market value basis in the assets received in exchange for assuming the liabilities.

c. Alternative Analysis

As an alternative to a deemed cash receipt treated as taxable income, may Acquiror treat the cash deemed received as one of the assets purchased in the acquisition (presumably a Class I or Class V asset)?

d. A Suggested Tweak

If the *James M. Pierce Corp.* analysis is used, the results would be more sensible if the analysis were limited to Seller (gain and offsetting deduction), while Acquiror is allowed a step-up in the basis of the purchased assets subject to the normal accounting rules applicable to assumptions of fixed or contingent liabilities.

F. Treatment if Seller's Liabilities Assumed – Alternative Analyses

The current law, especially the *James M. Pierce Corp.* analysis, is difficult to apply, and it is tempting to come up with a simpler scheme.

1. Acquiror Steps into Seller's Shoes

Some commentators have proposed allowing Acquiror to step into Seller's shoes and take deductions when Seller otherwise would have been allowed the deductions. ABA Section of Taxation Legislative Recommendation 87-2, 1987-1 ABA Reports 105, 6 ABA Tax Section Newsletter 23, ABA Section of Taxation Policy 1950-1997, 17; NYSBA Tax Section Committee on Alternative Minimum Tax, "Report on the Federal Income Treatment of Contingent Liabilities in Taxable Asset Acquisition Transactions," 49 Tax Notes 883 (Nov. 19, 1990).

- This system would have the advantage of keeping Seller out of the matter. Seller may not be able to find out about the contingent liabilities that become fixed after the Closing, at least if there is no indemnity.
- This system would treat a contingent liability differently from a fixed liability or contingent purchase price and as more like an unfavorable executory contract or other business arrangement (*e.g.*, an above-market lease for the lessee) that reduces the value of the business itself. *See* section 1274(c)(4) (no imputed interest on purchase of assets subject to favorable or unfavorable financing). An example of this type of analysis appears in PLR 200730014 (July 27, 2007). There, a purchaser of a gas marketing business paid customers to terminate their contracts to buy gas at low fixed prices and substitute contracts to buy at fluctuating prices. IRS ruled that, even though the contracts were unfavorable to the purchaser, the payments could be deducted currently, because the purchaser's obligations were contingent on gas purchases and market fluctuations, and because the contracts were not taken into account in determining the purchase price for the business.
- In the case of a non-deductible expenditure, a step-into-the-shoes approach would benefit Seller at the expense of Acquiror, because of the absence of a purchase price adjustment.
- In fact, this is probably what many parties actually do, by treating assumed liabilities or Acquiror expenditures, and IRS seems not to have been active in challenging this result.

2. Surprise Expenses

One commentator has suggested allowing the step-in-the-shoes result when the contingent liability is a surprise and is not reflected in purchase price. P. Canellos, "Reasonable Expectations and the Taxation of Contingencies," 50 Tax Law. 299 (1997). The Tax Court has rejected this analysis, however, and required Acquiror to capitalize the cost of an unexpected judgment against it in a patent infringement case involving the Seller's business. *Illinois Tool Works, Inc. v. Commissioner*, 117 T.C. 4 (2001), *aff'd* 355 F.3d 997 (7th Cir. 2004).

3. Discounted Deduction

Other commentators have argued that a step-into-the-shoes approach would allow Acquiror the benefit of deductions sooner than is appropriate (because Acquiror would get an immediate full deduction, not depreciation). As a result, they suggest a discounted deduction, or "haircut," for Seller liabilities assumed by Acquiror. C. Crane, "Accounting for Assumed Liabilities Not Yet Accrued by the Seller: Is a Buyer's Deduction Really Costless?," 48 Tax Notes 225 (July 9, 1990); D. Halperin, "Assumption of Contingent Liabilities on Sale of a Business," 2 Fla. Tax Rev. 673 (1996). This approach too would exclude Seller from the matter.

4. IRS Guidance Not Likely

This issue was in the Treasury-IRS Business Plan for 1995, but it was deleted from the 1996 Business Plan, and it has not been in a Business Plan since that time.

G. Treatment of Indemnity Payment by Seller to Acquiror

Under an asset acquisition agreement, Seller may be required to indemnify Acquiror for expenditures or to retain certain contingent liabilities relating to the acquired assets.

1. Seller's Treatment of Indemnity Payment When Made

Indemnity payments by Seller to Acquiror that integrally relate to or arise from an asset sale itself, such as payments made pursuant to guarantee or warranty clauses, are treated as reductions in the purchase price, under *Arrowsmith v. Commissioner*, 344 U.S. 2 (1952). Thus, Seller may take a capital or ordinary loss depending

on the character of the assets sold. *Estate of Shannonhouse v. Commissioner*, 21 T.C. 422 (1949) (payments and attorney fees paid for a breach of warranty claim on a real estate sale were treated as capital losses relating back to the sale); *Rees Blow Pipe Manufacturing Co. v. Commissioner*, 41 T.C. 598 1964 (nonacq.), *aff'd per curiam*, 342 F.2d 990 (9th Cir. 1965) (a payment made pursuant to a legal claim arising from a non-taxable capital asset exchange was treated as relating back to the exchange); *Boothe v. Commissioner*, 768 F.2d 1140 (9th Cir. 1985, *rev'g on different grounds*, 82 T.C. 804 (1984) (payments made pursuant to a breach of warranty claim on a capital asset sale were treated as relating back to the sale).

Seller generally remains entitled to an ordinary deduction for indemnity payments that do not integrally relate to the asset acquisition or that cover retained liabilities which would have been deductible business expenses had no sale occurred. Permitting Seller to deduct the retained liabilities would be consistent with *Flood v. United States*, 133 F.2d 173 (1st Cir. 1943), in which former partners were entitled to deduct retained pension liability payments after selling their former partnership's assets. *See also* Rev. Rul. 75-154, 1975-1 C.B. 186 (permitting former partners to deduct retirement payments to a retired former partner after the termination and liquidation of their former partnership); PLR 200127022 (Apr. 4, 2001), (doctor sold practice but violated restrictive covenant; IRS ruled that his payment of damages was deductible, because the payments arose from business operations rather than relating back to sale).

2. Acquiror's Treatment of Indemnity Payments When Received

Like Seller's treatment, Acquiror's treatment of reimbursed expenses may depend on whether the indemnity payments relate back to the sale.

Where the indemnity payment is treated as a reduction in the price paid to Seller (rather than a deductible retained liability as in *Flood*), Acquiror may be permitted to deduct the underlying expense and reduce its basis in the purchased assets to account for receipt of the indemnity payment. Whether Acquiror may deduct the expense should depend on the nature of the expense with respect to Acquiror. Under this treatment, the indemnity payment

would not be income to Acquiror when received because the payment would already be accounted for in the reduced purchase price.

In contrast, where Seller remains entitled to deduct an indemnity payment relating to retained liabilities, Acquiror should be treated as if it never assumed the Seller's liability to the extent of the indemnity. Therefore, Acquiror would not be entitled to a deduction and would not make any adjustment to asset basis. *Rogers v. Commissioner*, 5 T.C. 818 (1945) (real property Seller covenanted that property tax had been paid; state law change resulted in additional pre-sale tax; Buyer paid tax, and Seller defaulted on covenant; *held*, Buyer allowed bad debt deduction and not required to add tax to property basis); *Columbus and Greenville Ry. v. Commissioner*, 42 T.C. 834, 849 (1964) *aff'd per curiam*, 358 F.2d 294 (5th Cir.), *cert. denied*, 385 U.S. 827 (1966) (acquired property subject to mortgage on which another party was also liable; taxpayer's liability was absolved without payment in consideration of contingent agreement to sell property to the other obligor for "the amount which the present owners have put into the property;" no part of mortgage added to property basis for depreciation purposes). This no-assumption analysis is also supported by the policy behind section 357(d), which focuses on which person is likely to pay an obligation, and the rationale expressed in *James M. Pierce Corp. v. Commissioner*, 326 F.2d 67 (8th Cir. 1964) (in sale of publication, Seller's amount realized *held* to include reserve for unearned and previously-untaxed subscription payments; Seller's continuing but contingent liability disregarded), and in *Maher v. Commissioner*, 469 F.2d 225 (8th Cir. 1972) (corporate transferee assumed liability for shareholder notes, but assumption not taken into account until corporation repaid notes, because shareholder remained liable).

IRS has used a minor variation on this treatment of indemnified contingent liabilities: that Acquiror has an increase in its basis in the acquired assets to account for the assumption of the liability and an offsetting reduction in asset basis to account for the indemnity. FSA 200048006 (Aug. 14, 2000).

3. Possible Alternative – Separate Class V Asset

As a conceptual matter, an indemnity from Seller to Acquiror could be viewed as a separate Class V asset sold by Seller to

Acquiror, like a note, to which part of the purchase price would be allocated. Gain or loss would be recognized to Acquiror based on the difference between the value of that Class V asset and the amount actually received.

V. Contingent Liabilities in Taxable Stock Acquisition Without Section 338(h)(10) or Section 336(e) Election

A. Contingent Liabilities in General

If Acquiror buys Target stock without a section 338(h)(10) or section 336(e) election, Target's treatment of its liabilities ordinarily does not change. Target continues to deduct or capitalize its accruals and expenditures, without regard to the acquisition.

B. Income and Deductions

1. Taxable Year of Deduction

A sale of Target stock may itself generate or accelerate an obligation by Target to pay a contingent obligation – due to either the terms of pre-existing obligations or the sale agreement itself. Common examples are payments of employee stock options, stock bonuses or severance pay (vested or non-vested).

a. Consolidated Return

If Seller sells the Target stock in the middle of its consolidated year, Reg. § 1.1502-76(b) may determine which taxpayer gets the deduction and when.

- If the “same-day” rule of Reg. § 1.1502-76(b)(1)(ii)(A)(i) applies, the deduction belongs in Seller's consolidated return for the year of the sale (*i.e.*, the deduction is claimed on the day of the sale but before the sale is effective).
- If the “next-day” rule of Reg. § 1.1502-76(b)(1)(ii)(B) applies, the deduction belongs in Target's first separate return, which could be Acquiror's consolidated return for the year of the sale (*i.e.*, the deduction is claimed on the day after the sale).
- Generally, but not always, Seller and Acquiror may decide by agreement whether the “same-day” rule or the “next-day” rule will apply to any particular deduction, so long as the allocation is reasonable and consistently applied. Reg. § 1.1502-76(b)(1)(ii)(B); GLAM 2012-010 (Nov. 15, 2012).

- If a “ratable allocation” under Reg. § 1.1502-76(b)(2)(ii)(A) is available and is made, the deduction belongs partly in each return. A payment on an employee stock option, and the like, as a result of an acquisition, is an “extraordinary item,” and ratable allocation is not available. Reg. §§ 1.1502-76(b)(2)(ii)(A) and 1.1502-76(b)(2)(ii)(C)(9).

b. Section 404(a)(5)

If the payment is of “deferred compensation” subject to section 404(a)(5) (discussed in part IV.D.3., above), or if the payment is of “property” subject to section 83(h), Target may claim the deduction only in the year in which the recipient employee’s tax year ends. If the Seller group and the employee are both on the calendar year, and the Target stock is sold in mid-year, then, the deduction can be claimed only in Target’s first separate return, which could be Acquiror’s consolidated return for the year of the sale.

2. Consolidated Return Anti-Churn-and-Burn Rule

The deduction of contingent obligations by Target in its final consolidated return year under Reg. § 1.1502-76(b) (*see* part V.B.1.a., above) could invoke the loss limitation in Reg. § 1.1502-11(b). If Seller and Target file consolidated returns, and Seller sells the Target stock, any loss incurred by Target in the year of the sale can be used to offset gain from sale of Target stock only within a limitation. The limitation is intended to prevent \$1 – of Target net operating loss from generating a cycle of reductions in the basis of the Target stock that would eliminate all stock basis.

For example, Seller and Target are the only group members. Seller’s basis in the Target stock is \$100. In Year 1, Seller breaks even; Target incurs a \$100 loss, and Seller sells the Target stock for \$101, a \$1 gain. But for Reg. § 1.1502-11(b), \$1 of Target’s loss would offset the \$1 gain on the stock sale, but Target’s \$1 loss would reduce Seller’s basis in the Target stock by \$1 and generate another \$1 of gain. Another \$1 of Target’s loss would be used to offset this gain, and the cycle would repeat until all of Target’s \$100 loss was absorbed with no tax benefit to the group (“churned-and-burned”).

Reg. § 1.1502-11(b) provides that Target's loss is used to the extent it absorbs group income or gain other than gain on the sale of Target stock. The unused loss is carried to other years.

3. Income and Deductions from Assumed Stock Options and Restricted Stock

In Rev. Rul. 2003-98, 2003-2 C.B. 378, Target granted nonqualified stock options to employees. Later, Acquiror bought Target stock and granted Acquiror stock options to the employees, who surrendered their Target options. IRS ruled that the employees recognized compensation income when they exercised their Acquiror stock options or cashed them out, and not before, and also that Target, not Acquiror, gets the offsetting deduction.

C. Contingent Liabilities as Built-in Loss

1. Section 382(h)

Contingent liabilities may be unrealized built-in losses under section 382(h)(6)(B). If so, and if Target has a net unrealized built-in loss, a section 382 limitation could apply to the deduction when the contingencies become fixed and the liability results in a deduction. It is not clear whether normal contingent liabilities will be treated as built-in loss items for this purpose. The legislative history of section 382(h) states:

[A]ny item of income which is properly taken into account during the recognition period but that is attributable to periods before the change date shall be treated as a recognized built-in gain for the taxable year in which it is properly taken into account. Such items [of income] would include accounts receivable of a cash basis taxpayer that arose before the change date and are collected after that date, the gain on completion of a long term contract performed by a taxpayer using the completed contract method of accounting that is attributable to periods before the change date, and the recognition of income attributable to periods before the change date pursuant to section 481 adjustments, for example, where the loss corporation was required to change to the accrual method of accounting pursuant to Code section

448. Also, any amount which is allowable as a deduction during the recognition period but which is attributable to periods before the change date shall be treated as a recognized built-in loss for the taxable year for which it is allowable as a deduction.

H.R. Rep. No. 100-795 at 46 (1996) (emphasis added). The examples of what is attributable to periods before the change date are very narrow. Thus, it is uncertain if any contingent liabilities will be treated as built-in losses. In Notice 2003-65, 2003-2 C.B. 747, Treasury and IRS have requested comments as to how built-in loss items should be determined for this purpose.

2. Consolidated Return Matters

If Seller or Acquiror files consolidated returns, other issues arise.

a. Negative Investment Adjustments to Acquiror's Target Stock for Accrual and Payment of Contingent Liabilities

If the liabilities result in deductions (directly, through depreciation or amortization or indirectly, through capitalization and resulting increased basis recovery on a sale of assets to which the liabilities were capitalized) when fixed or paid, Acquiror's basis in the Target stock will be reduced under the investment adjustment rules. Reg. § 1.1502-32.

b. Separate Return Limitation Year Rules Applied to Target

If the contingent liability is a built-in loss item under section 382(h) (discussed in part V.C.1., above), it may also be subject to a separate return limitation year (SRLY) limitation. But the regulations now generally prevent section 382 and the SRLY limitation from applying to the same loss if a SRLY event and a section 382 ownership change occur at the same time or within six months of each other. Reg. § 1.1502-15(g).

c. Prior Invalidated Loss Disallowance Rule Applied to Seller

A contingent liability reduces the value of the Target stock purchased by Acquiror but not Target's basis in its assets. On the

other hand, such a liability did not count as a Target “liability” under the original consolidated return loss disallowance rule. Reg. § 1.1502-20(c)(2)(vi). Thus, the contingent liability could have resulted in a “duplicated loss,” so that, if Acquiror subsequently sold the Target stock at a loss, the loss would have been disallowed, even though the contingent liability was previously reflected in Acquiror’s purchase price. This loss disallowance rule was declared invalid in *Rite Aid Corp. v. United States*, 255 F.3d 1357 (Fed. Cir. 2001), *rev’g* 85 AFTR 2d 2000-1439 (Ct. Fed. Cl. 2000).

d. Interim Loss Disallowance and Anti-Loss Duplication Regulations Applied to Seller

In response to the *Rite Aid* decision, IRS announced in Notice 2002-11, 2002-1 C.B. 608, that it would not litigate the validity of the duplicated loss rule. Shortly thereafter, IRS and Treasury suspended the entire loss disallowance rule (Reg. § 1.1502-20T(i)) and issued new temporary regulations (Reg. § 1.337(d)-2T) to address “noneconomic” stock losses. Those temporary regulations were adopted without substantial modification on March 3, 2005. T.D. 9187, 70 Fed. Reg. 10319 (Mar. 3, 2005). In general, Reg. § 1.337(d)-2 disallowed a loss on the Target stock unless the selling group could establish that the loss was not attributable to increases in the basis of Target stock (under Reg. § 1.1502-32) resulting from Target’s recognition of gains that were “built-in” at the time Target became a member of the group (*i.e.*, a tracing regime). *See also* Notice 2004-58, 2004-2 C.B. 520 (providing alternative approaches to determining whether loss is attributable to built-in gains). In general, if Seller recognized a loss on the sale of Target stock, and the loss resulted from Target’s contingent liabilities that could accrue after the sale, the loss was not disallowed under Reg. § 1.337-2. The reason was that the loss was not attributable to increases in the basis of Target’s stock resulting from Target’s recognition of built-in gains.

In addition, on March 23, 2003, IRS and Treasury promulgated Reg. § 1.1502-35T as an interim measure to address “loss duplication” in consolidated groups (*i.e.*, recognition by the group of more than one tax loss arising from a single economic loss). Those temporary regulations were adopted without substantial modification on March 14, 2006. Reg. § 1.1502-35. T.D. 9254, 71

Fed. Reg. 13008 (Mar. 14, 2006). The anti-loss duplication regulations applied only to a disposition of a portion of Target's stock. They did not apply where, as is typically the case, Seller disposes of all the Target stock in one transaction. More fundamentally, the anti-loss duplication impacted only losses that were duplicated within a single consolidated group. They did not affect a loss on a sale of Target stock where Target, outside the selling group, may benefit again from the loss through depreciation deductions or losses on asset sales.

In general, Reg. § 1.1502-35 had two prongs:

- If Seller owns Target shares with non-uniform basis and recognizes a loss on a sale of some of the Target stock, the temporary regulations reduced the basis disparities to reduce the loss.
- If Target remained a member of the selling group after a sale of some of the Target stock, the selling group's loss could be suspended until Target ceased to be a member of the group.

As noted above, the anti-loss duplication temporary regulations did not address duplicated losses where the group disposed of all of its Target stock. Thus, where the group recognized loss on the sale of all its Target stock because Target had contingent liabilities, the temporary regulations neither disallowed the loss on the sale of the Target stock nor prevented Target from subsequently deducting or capitalizing the payment of those contingent liabilities.

e. Final "Unified Loss Rule" Applied to Seller and Acquiror

(1) General

In 2007, IRS and Treasury proposed comprehensive regulations to replace Reg. §§ 1.337-2 and 1.1502-35. RIN 1545-BB61, 72 Fed. Reg. 2964 (Jan. 23, 2007). The final "unified loss rule," was adopted in 2008. Reg. § 1.1502-36. T.D. 9424, 73 Fed. Reg. 53934 (Sept. 17, 2008). The final unified loss rule consists of three rules that apply sequentially when Seller transfers Target stock (including transfers of all the Target stock) at a loss.

(a) Basis Redetermination Rule

The first rule applies if Seller owns more than one block of Target stock, and the blocks have different basis. In such cases, the aggregate basis is reallocated to reduce any disparities in basis among the blocks of stock. Reg. § 1.1502-36(b). As under the earlier Reg. 1.1502-35, the basis redetermination rule does not apply to a sale of all the Target stock.

(b) Basis Reduction Rule

The second rule addresses noneconomic stock loss. It reduces Seller's basis in loss stock of Target (but not below its value) by the prior net positive § 1.1502-32 adjustments applied to the basis of the stock. The amount of the basis reduction is limited to the "disconformity amount"—the amount by which the basis of the Target stock exceeds Target's "net inside attribute amount" (the excess of the sum of the Target's money, asset basis, loss carryforwards, and deferred deductions over its non-contingent liabilities). Reg. § 1.1502-36(c).

(c) Attribute Reduction Rule

The third rule prevents duplication of a loss recognized on the sale of the Target stock, regardless of whether the duplication occurs inside or outside the selling group. It does so by reducing Target's tax attributes after the stock sale. Reg. § 1.1502-36(d).

Target's attributes are reduced by the "attribute reduction amount," which is the lesser of (i) the excess of the Target stock basis (after application of the basis redetermination and basis reduction rules) over the value of the Target stock (the "net stock loss") or (ii) the excess of Target's net inside attribute amount (as defined in the basis reduction rule, described above, the excess of the sum of the Target's money, asset basis, loss carryforwards, and deferred deductions over its non-contingent liabilities) over the value of the Target stock (the "net inside loss").

Target's attributes are subject to reduction in the following order: (i) loss carryovers, (ii) deferred deductions and (iii) basis of assets (except cash and with special rules for lower-tier subsidiaries and marketable securities). In general, if the attribute reduction amount exceeds the attributes available for reduction, that excess attribute reduction amount has no further effect.

The attribute reduction rule allows the selling group to elect to reduce its Target stock basis, reattribute Target's losses, or a combination of both, to prevent attribute reduction. Acquirors of stock of a Target that may be subject to attribute reduction should consider requiring Seller to make this election or to indemnify Acquiror against the effects of unanticipated attribute reductions.

(2) Effect of Target's Contingent Liability

If Target has contingent liabilities that are taken into account in determining the purchase price of the Target stock, the contingent liabilities can cause Seller to recognize a net stock loss on the sale of the Target stock because the contingent liabilities reduce the value of the Target stock but do not reduce Seller's basis in the Target stock. Contingent liabilities can also result in a corresponding net inside loss, because contingent liabilities do not reduce Target's inside attribute amount. Thus, the presence of contingent liabilities may require Target to reduce its attributes.

For this reason, the attribute reduction rule contains a special rule that applies when Target has contingent liabilities. Reg. § 1.1502-36(d)(4)(ii)(C). As noted above, in general, if Target's "attribute reduction amount" exceeds the attributes available for reduction, the excess attribute reduction amount has no further effect. However, if the attribute reduction amount exceeds Target's attributes available for reduction, and if Target has contingent liabilities at the time of the stock sale, the excess attribute reduction amount is suspended and applied to prevent Target's later deduction or capitalization of payment of the contingent liability. This rule would apply, for example, if Target holds cash to pay a contingent liability. Because that cash is not subject to basis reduction, loss otherwise could be duplicated when Target's contingent liability is subsequently paid and a deduction or basis increase is claimed.

Example 1 Target has sufficient attributes; subsequent deduction for contingent liability allowed

Seller forms Target in Year 1 by contributing a parcel of land ("L1") to Target. The fair market value and basis of L1 are both \$150. Thus, Seller's initial basis in the Target stock is \$150. Target

earns \$100 profit in each of Years 1-5. Target retains the profits and at the end of Year 5 Target purchases a second parcel of land (“L2”) for \$500. Thus, at the end of Year 5, Seller’s basis in the Target stock has increased to \$650.

During Year 6, Seller sells the Target stock to Acquiror. L1 and L2 retain their value, but a potential environmental liability associated with L1 is discovered. Thus, Acquiror pays only \$400 for the Target stock. At the time of the sale, Seller’s basis in the Target stock is \$650. Target’s basis in L1 is \$150 and its basis in L2 is \$500. Target has no liabilities other than the contingent environmental liabilities.

Prior to the application of Reg. § 1.1502-36, Seller would recognize \$250 loss on the sale of the Target stock. The sale would not be subject to the basis redetermination rule because Seller transfers all of its Target stock. Nor would the sale be subject to the basis reduction rule because, although Seller has increased its basis in the Target stock by \$500, the disconformity amount is \$0 (*i.e.*, Target’s \$650 stock basis is equal to Target’s net inside asset amount (\$150 basis in L1 plus \$500 basis in L2 less \$0 non-contingent liabilities)).

The sale would be subject to the attribute reduction rule, however. Target’s attribute reduction amount is the lesser of the net stock loss ($\$650 - \$400 = \$250$) or Target’s aggregate inside loss (also \$250, the excess of Target’s net inside attribute amount (\$650 asset basis) less the \$400 value of the Target stock). Thus, Target’s attribute reduction amount is \$250. Target would reduce its basis in L1 and L2 proportionately by that amount. Target’s basis in L1 would be reduced by \$58 ($\$150/\$650 \times \250) to \$92 ($\$150 - \58), and Target’s basis in L2 would be reduced by \$192 ($\$500/\$650 \times \250) to \$308 ($\$500 - \192).

Because Target has reduced its attributes by the full attribute reduction amount, it can fully deduct or capitalize the subsequent payment of its contingent environmental liability.

Seller may elect to reduce its basis in the Target stock (or reattribute Target’s loss carryovers, not present in this example). Thus, the value of the stock loss deduction relative to the lost value of Target’s asset basis must be considered. For instance, if Seller does not anticipate that it will recognize capital gains against

which the loss on the Target stock could be offset, Seller may agree to elect to reduce its stock basis in exchange for a higher purchase price reflecting the unreduced value of Target's asset basis. On the other hand, if Acquiror does not anticipate causing Target to sell L1 or L2 or otherwise recover its basis in L1 or L2, Acquiror may agree to accept the basis reduction and allow Seller to deduct the capital loss on the sale of the Target stock.

Example 2 Target has insufficient attributes; subsequent deduction for contingent liabilities partially disallowed

The facts are the same as in Example 1, except that Target retains the \$500 cash earned in Years 1-5. At the time of the sale of the Target stock to Acquiror for \$400, Seller's basis in the Target stock is \$650; Target's basis in L1 is \$150; and its basis in the cash is \$500. Target has no liabilities other than the contingent environmental liability.

The sale would be subject to the attribute reduction rule. Target's attribute reduction amount is \$250, as in Example 1. The only attribute available for reduction, however, is Target's \$150 basis in L1, which would be reduced to \$0. Target's cash is not subject to basis reduction.

Under the general rule, the remaining \$100 of attribute reduction amount would have no further effect. However, because Target has contingent liabilities, the remaining \$100 is suspended and reduces any amounts that Target otherwise would deduct or capitalize when it pays the environmental liability. For instance, if Target later pays an environmental liability of \$250, the first \$100 would not be deducted or capitalized, but the remaining \$150 would be deducted or capitalized.

As in Example 1, Seller may elect to reduce its basis in the Target stock. Thus, the value of the capital loss on the stock sale relative to the lost value of Target's asset basis and the deduction or capitalization of the contingent liability must be considered. As in Example 1, if Seller does not anticipate that it will recognize capital gains against which the loss on the Target stock could be offset, Seller may agree to elect to reduce its stock basis in exchange for a higher purchase price reflecting the unreduced

value of Target's asset basis and the deductions. Where, as here, there are insufficient attributes, other variables include the likelihood of Target paying and deducting the contingent liability and the timing of such payments and deductions.

D. Indemnity by Seller for Target's Contingent Liabilities

1. Treatment to Seller

Under *Arrowsmith v. Commissioner*, 344 U.S. 2 (1952), if Seller indemnifies a contingent liability of Target in connection with a sale of Target stock by making the indemnity payment to Acquiror, the indemnity is treated as a reduction in the sale price for the stock. *Central Gas & Electric Co. v. United States*, 159 F. Supp. 353 (Ct. Cl. 1958); *Federal Bulk Carriers, Inc. v. Commissioner*, 66 T.C. 283 (1976), *aff'd on other grounds*, 558 F.2d 128 (2d Cir. 1977); Rev. Rul. 58-374, 1958-2 C.B. 396; *Clay v. Commissioner*, T.C. Memo. 1981-375; *Nelson v. Commissioner*, T.C. Memo 1971-327; PLR 9842008 (Oct. 16, 1998); FSA 200147013 (July 10, 2001); FSA 199942025 (Oct. 22, 1999).

If Seller indemnifies a contingent liability of Target by making payment to Target, the indemnity payment is treated as a contribution to Target's capital by Seller, relating back to immediately before the stock sale and thereby increasing Seller's basis in Target. Rev. Rul. 83-73, 1983-1 C.B. 84; G.C.M. 38977 (Apr. 8, 1982).

The consequences to Seller should be the same regardless whether the indemnity payment is treated as a reduction in sale price or as a contribution to capital. Seller is entitled to a capital loss, rather than an ordinary deduction at the time the indemnity is paid or becomes fixed. This capital loss may be deductible, or it may be disallowed under the consolidated return loss disallowance regulations. See parts V.C.2.c., V.C.2.d. and V.C.2.e. above.

Interest payments that accrue on the contingent liability after the sale similarly relate back to the time of the sale and are treated as a return of purchase price rather than as deductible interest expense to the indemnitor. Rev. Rul. 58-374, 1958-2 C.B. 396 (portion of indemnity payment representing interest accruing after stock sale on tax liability incurred by Target before sale treated as relating back to stock sale). See also *Leward Cotton Mills v. Commissioner*, 245 F.2d 314 (4th Cir. 1957).

2. Treatment to Acquiror and Target

a. Indemnity of Target Liability Paid by Seller to Target

Neither Target nor Acquiror is required to include the indemnity payment in income. *See, e.g.*, Rev. Rul. 83-73, 1983-1 C.B. 84; G.C.M. 38977 (Apr. 8, 1982). However, whether Seller pays the indemnity payment to Target or Acquiror may affect Target's ability to deduct the indemnified liability. Where the indemnity is paid to Target and treated as a capital contribution prior to the sale, Target should be treated as paying the liability itself and may be entitled to a deduction or basis step-up. *Central Elec. & Gas Co. v. United States*, 159 F. Supp. 353 (Ct. Cl. 1958); *Leward Cotton Mills v. Commissioner*, 245 F.2d 314 (4th Cir. 1957); FSA 199942025 (July 27, 1999). The best facts would be where Seller owes and pays the indemnity to Target, rather than Acquiror, and Target pays the underlying liability. These niceties may not need to be observed, however, and Target may be entitled to a deduction even where Seller pays the liabilities directly. *Central Elec. & Gas Co. v. United States*, 159 F. Supp. 353 (Ct. Cl. 1958).

It is unclear whether Target may take a deduction where the indemnity payment is paid to Acquiror and treated as a reduction in the purchase price for the stock. Arguably, Seller could be deemed to make the indemnity payment to Acquiror, and Acquiror could be deemed to contribute the indemnity payment to Target. These deemed cash flows would be consistent with Target paying the liability and taking a deduction.

Addressing the overarching tax benefit issue, courts and IRS hold that where Target is otherwise entitled to a deduction, Target is not prohibited from claiming the deduction merely because the expense is indemnified. In *VCA Corp. v. United States*, 77-2 USTC ¶¶ 9554, 9736, 40 AFTR 2d ¶ 77-5429, *unpublished opinion noted* 566 F.2d 1192 (Ct. Cl. 1977), a reorganization case, the court allowed the deduction. IRS has since agreed with this conclusion. Rev. Rul. 83-73, 1983-1 C.B. 84. *See* part X.C.2.a., below. In GCM 38977 (Apr. 8, 1982), IRS concluded that the treatment for reorganizations would also apply to taxable stock purchases, and this view has been followed in private rulings and field service advice. PLR 8429014 (Apr. 16, 1984); PLR 9029058 (Apr. 25, 1990); FSA 200147013 (July 10, 2001).

b. Reimbursement of Tax Benefit

Where Acquiror reimburses Seller for the tax benefit received from Target's deducting indemnified expenses, the reimbursement increases the purchase price received by Seller. PLR 8429014 (Apr. 16, 1984) (payments by Seller to Target's medical claims administrator after stock sale ruled capital contributions, not income to Target, and deductible to Target; payments by Acquiror to Seller for tax benefit of medical payments ruled adjustments to purchase price for Target stock); FSA 199942025 (Oct. 22, 1999).

c. Settlement on Indemnity Obligation

Suppose Seller agrees to indemnify Acquiror for a Target liability, and later Seller makes a payment to Acquiror to settle its obligation. Suppose also that, ultimately, Target's liability does not have to be paid at all or is paid in an amount less than Seller's settlement payment. Should this payment still be treated as a capital contribution by Acquiror to Target relating back to the sale (with, presumably, a deemed section 301 distribution by Target to Acquiror)? Or is there a reduction in purchase price of the Target stock? In either case, there is no taxable income to Target or Acquiror.

E. Other Indemnities or Compensation Payments Between the Parties

Seller may indemnify or compensate Acquiror for other risks – not just Target's liabilities. The treatment of these payments may depend on whether they are made as part of the original transaction or as a result of a new arrangement.

1. Payments as Part of the Original Transaction

In *Freedom Newspapers, Inc. v. Commissioner*, T.C. Memo 1977-429, a broker agreed to indemnify Acquiror for its inability to sell a Target asset unwanted by Acquiror. In an *Arrowsmith*-like analysis, the court treated the indemnity payment as a reduction in Acquiror's purchase price for the Target stock. The fact that a third party made the payment to Acquiror meant that Seller's treatment was not affected, but Acquiror's basis in the Target stock was reduced. There was no taxable income to Target. In *Federal Bulk Carriers, Inc. v. Commissioner*, 66 T.C. 283 (1976), *aff'd on other grounds*, 558 F.2d 128 (2d Cir. 1977), Seller effectively

guaranteed a projected level of earnings from one of Target's assets via an indemnity agreement. Ultimately, the earnings fell short of the guaranteed level. Citing *Arrowsmith*, the Tax Court treated Seller's indemnity payments as adjustments to sale price and therefore as capital losses. For examples of indemnity payments not treated as relating back to their respective sales, see *Inland Asphalt Co. v. Commissioner*, 756 F.2d 1425 (9th Cir. 1985) (an indemnity payment related to a previous distribution-leaseback transaction between Target and Seller rather than to the sale); TAM 200427023 (July 2, 2004).

2. Payments as Part of a New Transaction

In PLR 200518014 (Dec. 30, 2004), C, a consolidated group parent, sold the stock of two subsidiaries (X and Y) to S, another consolidated group parent. The sale agreement provided that, if X or Y incurred a loss after the Closing, the loss would not be carried back to a C year. After the Closing, the law was changed to allow net operating loss ("NOL") carrybacks for five years instead of two years. In the fourth year after Closing, X and Y incurred NOLs. C and B reached a new agreement that the NOLs would be carried back to a C year, that C would file the refund claims, and that C would retain 1/3 of the refund and pay the remaining 2/3 of the refund to B. IRS ruled that the payment by C to B was not a return of purchase price under *Arrowsmith*, because it was not made pursuant to the original agreement. Instead, it ruled that the payment was ordinary income to B and deductible to C. Presumably, C retained 1/3 of the refund tax-free. This ruling was sharply criticized for disregarding the regulations on allocating tax liabilities among members of consolidated groups and so suggesting that C could retain the refund tax-free. J. Prusiecki, "Brilliant Advocacy or Very Good Luck?" 107 Tax Notes 1751 (June 27, 2005). The ruling was revoked retroactively without explanation. PLR 200613022 (Oct. 28, 2005).

TAX-FREE TRANSACTIONS

VI. Contingent and Escrowed Stock in General

A. Background and General Treatment

The tests for tax-free treatment of contingent and escrowed stock in tax-free reorganizations were developed in *Carlberg v. United*

States, 281 F.2d 507 (8th Cir. 1960), and *Hamrick v. Commissioner*, 43 T.C. 21 (1964) (*acq. in result only*). In these cases, IRS argued that contingent and escrowed stock arrangements did not constitute “stock” that could be received tax-free, but the courts rejected this argument. In response, IRS first adopted a policy of issuing advance rulings on tax-free reorganizations involving contingent stock, but only if the right to receive the contingent stock was not separately transferable. Rev. Rul. 57-586, C.B. 1957-2, 249; Rev. Rul. 66-112, 1966-1 C.B. 68; Rev. Rul. 67-90, 1967-1 C.B. 79. In view of these authorities, the Target shareholders may receive contingent and escrowed stock tax-free under section 354, if appropriate guidelines are observed. It should also be noted that the receipt of contingent and escrowed stock are not subject to tax under section 305(b), because the contingent or escrowed stock is not issued “with respect to stock” of the issuer. J.P. Holden, “Unraveling the Mysteries of Section 305,” 36th Ann. N.Y.U. Inst. Fed Tax’n 781, 813 (1978).

B. Advance Ruling Guidelines

Ultimately, IRS developed advance ruling guidelines in Sections 3.03 and 3.06 of Rev. Proc. 77-37, 1977-2 C.B. 568, and then revised them in Rev. Proc. 84-42, 1984-1 C.B. 521. The tests relate to the following factors:

- Business purpose for the arrangement (usually that the parties cannot agree on a price).
- Time limit of 5 years until all stock is returned or issued.
- Cap on amount of contingent or escrowed stock: no more than 50% of all the stock issued.
- Rights to contingent stock not assignable, or at least not negotiable or readily marketable.
- Only additional stock may be issued, not other property.
- Contingencies are subject to objective determination; contingencies are not in the control of either or both of the parties or contingencies relating to death, continued employment of a shareholder or Target’s tax liability.
- Any escrowed stock is issued and outstanding, and Target shareholders are entitled to vote the stock and receive

dividends; contingent stock is not issued and outstanding and involves no dividends or voting rights.

If these tests are met, contingent stock and escrowed stock both are treated as stock that qualifies for tax-free treatment, even though contingent stock may represent a promise to issue stock in the future. Thus, contingent stock and escrowed stock count favorably toward the continuity-of-interest test and the “solely for voting stock” test. An example of a private ruling using these tests is PLR 9827027 (Apr. 3, 1998). For a discussion of the case law and these tests, see R. Willens, “Contingent Stock Acquisitions Should Gain Popularity in Uncertain Times,” *Daily Tax Report* June 23, 2003.

C. Commentary

Some commentators have argued that the advance ruling guidelines are more restrictive than the case law would suggest.

D. Tillinghast, “Contingent Stock Pay-Outs in Tax-Free Reorganizations,” 22 *Tax Law*. 467 (1969); R. Jacobs, “Escrows and Their Tax Consequences,” 39 *N.Y.U. Inst. Fed. Tax’n* § 5 (1981); J.C. Fleming, “Rethinking Contingent Price Reorganizations,” 9 *J. Corp. Tax’n* 3 (1982). Nevertheless, the advance ruling guidelines have become the usual standards in structuring transactions.

D. Contingent and Escrowed Stock and the Continuity-of-Interest Signing-Date Fixed Consideration Rule

1. Background

To satisfy the continuity-of-interest test, at least 40% of the consideration received for the Target stock must consist of stock of Acquiror (or in some instances Acquiror’s parent). Reg. § 1.368-1(e)(2)(v) *Example (1)*. Generally, consideration is valued for this purpose when paid, usually at Closing. A long-standing problem concerns the common situation in which Target and Acquiror agree on pricing terms by contract, but the Closing and payment of consideration take place later. If the value of the Acquiror stock declines before it is issued, continuity may be jeopardized.

2. 2004 Proposed Regulations and 2005 Final Regulations

In August 2004, regulations were proposed to eliminate this problem by allowing the value of the Acquiror stock to be fixed as of the day before a binding contract is entered into. Prop. Reg. § 1.368-1(e)(2). This rule would have applied only in limited circumstances. If consideration was escrowed, the rule would have applied, if the escrow was “to secure customary target representations and warranties.” The rule would not have applied, however, if any contingent consideration was involved in the transaction, even if all stock. The proposed regulations did not deal with post-Closing contingent consideration.

In 2005, IRS and Treasury adopted final regulations based on the proposed regulations but responding to numerous comments from the tax bar. T.D. 9225 (Sept. 15, 2005). Like the proposed regulations, the final regulations did not deal with post-Closing contingent consideration—a fact acknowledged in the preamble.

3. 2007 Temporary Regulations

On March 19, 2007, IRS and Treasury adopted a new set of temporary regulations on this subject. T.D. 9316, 72 Fed. Reg. 12974 (March 20, 2007). In response to comments, the temporary regulations allowed the value of the Acquiror stock to be fixed as of the day before the binding contract for continuity purposes, even if there is contingent consideration, if (a) the transaction would satisfy the continuity test without the contingent consideration, and (b) the contingent consideration does not prevent the exchanging Target shareholders from being subject to the economic benefits and burdens of owning Acquiror stock. In 2007, the temporary regulations expired, but, in Notice 2010-25, 2010-1 C.B. 527, the Service announced that, until issuance of final regulations, taxpayers could choose to follow the proposed regulations that mirrored the temporary regulations, subject only to a consistency requirement.

The tax bar had mixed response to the temporary regulations. Some stated that the signing date rule should be broadened to include contingent stock and “collar” arrangements, and other situations. Amer. Bar. Ass’n Section of Tax’n, “Comments on

Temporary and Proposed Regulations Regarding the Measurement of Continuity of Interest Under Section 368” (Feb. 26, 2010).

4. 2011 Final Regulations

On December 16, 2011, final regulations similar to the 2007 temporary regulations were adopted. T.D. 9565, 72 Fed. Reg. 12974 (March 20, 2007). Reg. §§ 1.368-1(e)(2)(iii)(B), 1.368-1(e)(2)(v) *Examples (10), (11), (12)*. If the contingency to which the consideration is subject relates to the value of the Acquiror stock (e.g., a collar), then, the signing date rule does not apply, and the value of the Acquiror stock is measured at the time of Closing.

The final regulations do not address issuances of contingent consideration after Closing. Apparently, if the contingent stock is treated as “stock” (see part VI.A., above), the continuity test is applied again taking this consideration into account, but, if the signing-date tests are met, the value of the Acquiror stock is measured as of the day before the contract is entered into. Otherwise, the value of the Acquiror stock may be measured as of when it is issued.

The rule on escrowed consideration is similar to the rule in the proposed regulations. If consideration is escrowed, the signing date valuation rule can apply, provided the escrow is “to secure target’s performance of customary pre-Closing covenants or customary pre-Closing target representations or warranties.” Otherwise, the contingent consideration rules apparently apply, but, again, the regulations are not explicit on this point. The final regulations contain an example suggesting that escrowed stock that is ultimately forfeited and returned to Acquiror does not count favorably toward continuity. Treas. Reg. § 1.368-1(e)(2)(v) Example 2. See part VII.C.4., below.

5. 2011 Proposed Regulations

On the same day as the issuance of the 2011 final regulations, the Service and Treasury published proposed regulations to provide new methods to value stock for continuity-of-interest purposes. The proposed regulations would allow use of average traded prices of the stock during periods after the signing of a binding contract and before Closing. They would also allow use of floor and ceiling prices and collars. None of the proposed regulations, however, relates to post-Closing events.

VII. Escrowed Stock

A. Escrowed Stock as "Stock"

If escrowed stock satisfies the tests in Rev. Proc. 84-42, it is treated as "stock" qualifying for tax-free treatment. *See* part VI.B., above.

B. Treatment at Closing

1. General

In a reorganization, escrowed stock is treated as though Acquiror had issued the stock to the Target shareholders, who then transferred the stock to the escrow. At least that is what IRS contemplates in Rev. Proc. 84-42. The Target shareholders are to vote the stock. Dividends are "to be distributed" and taxed to the Target shareholders. (Can the dividends themselves be escrowed?) This treatment is not consistent with the treatment of escrows in taxable acquisitions, as reflected in Prop. Reg. § 1.468B-8. *See* parts III.B. and III.C., above. These proposed regulations, though, would not apply to tax-free acquisitions. Prop. Reg. § 1.468B-8(b)(1).

2. Stock Basis

Because escrowed stock is considered to belong to the Target shareholders, the stock is part of the reorganization price, and the escrowed shares take part of the overall substituted basis under section 358.

3. No Imputed Interest

There is no imputed interest on escrowed stock. Rev. Rul. 70-120, 1970-1 C.B. 124. Compare part VIII.D., below, discussing the requirements for imputed interest on contingent stock.

4. Effect on Continuity of Interest

See part VI., above.

C. Effect of Return of Escrowed Stock to Acquiror

1. Possible Analyses

If escrowed stock is returned to Acquiror, *e.g.*, because of indemnity obligations, there may be either (a) an adjustment to the reorganization purchase price (as in a taxable acquisition) or (b) a

separate redemption of the stock by Acquiror, treated as a sale or a dividend under section 302.

2. Returned Stock Valued at Closing

Generally, return of the escrowed stock is treated as an adjustment to the purchase price if the returned stock is valued, for purposes of the transaction, based on its value at the time of the original acquisition. Rev. Rul. 76-42, 1976-1 C.B. 102; Rev. Rul. 76-334, 1976-2 C.B. 108. In this case, the remaining shares take on the part of the substituted basis that had belonged to the escrowed shares, and there is no gain or loss to the former Target shareholders. If any of the other shares have been sold in the meantime, gain or loss is recognized under *Arrowsmith v. Commissioner*, 344 U.S. 6 (1952), to account for the basis adjustment.

3. Changes in Stock Value Taken into Account

If the formula for the number of shares returned takes into account changes in Acquiror stock value since the transaction, the return of the escrowed stock is a separate stock redemption by Acquiror. The redemption price is the discharge of the shareholders' indemnity obligations (*i.e.*, the value of the escrowed stock that is redeemed). Rev. Rul. 78-376, 1978-2 C.B. 149. According to this ruling, the same amount is added to the redeemed shareholders' basis in its *remaining* stock of Acquiror. Query whether the indemnity amount should be added to the shareholders' basis in *all* of the Acquiror stock received in the original transaction (including the escrowed stock redeemed). If the redemption is treated as a sale under section 302(a), then the redeemed shareholders recognize gain or loss based on the current value of the returned stock and its basis. If the redemption is treated as a dividend under section 302(d), then, under Reg. § 1.302-2(c), the basis of the redeemed stock shifts to the other Acquiror stock held by the shareholder.

4. Effect of Return of Escrowed Stock on Continuity of Interest

Under the general continuity-of-interest regulations, Acquiror stock issued in a potential reorganization and then redeemed by Acquiror, "in connection with" the reorganization, counts against continuity. Does this rule apply to escrowed stock? In an informal

presentation, a National Office official made the following observations:

- There is a good chance that escrowed stock will be treated as issued in the acquisition and so counted favorably for continuity purposes.
- There is a good argument that return of escrowed stock would be treated as a separate transaction, not “in connection with” the reorganization.

For an example of this approach, *see* Rev. Rul. 76-334, 1976-2 C.B. 108. There, after a type-B reorganization, escrowed stock was returned for cash equal to half the stock value. IRS said the cash was received in a separate redemption and did not prevent the transaction from qualifying as a type-B reorganization.

Nevertheless, Reg. § 1.368-1(e)(2)(v) Example 2 could be read as stating that any escrowed stock that is forfeited and returned to Acquiror does not count favorably toward continuity-of-interest.

VIII. Contingent Stock

A. Contingent Stock as “Stock” – Continuity of Interest

Contingent stock is treated as “stock” for reorganization purposes, so long as the advance ruling guidelines are met. *See* part VI.B., above. The value of the fixed and contingent stock may be measured on the day before a binding contract is entered into. *See* part VI.D., above.

B. Treatment at Closing

The regimes for contingent stock and escrowed stock are different. Contingent stock is treated as issued only when the contingency disappears and the stock is actually issued. IRS has been concerned about how to determine stock basis when the contingent stock is issued, but it is well settled now that basis is reallocated among all the shares issued in the reorganization.

C. Second Acquisition

IRS has ruled that, after an acquisition involving contingent stock (the “first acquisition”), a second acquisition of Acquiror corporation would not adversely affect the tax-free treatment of the contingent stock in the first acquisition, even though stock of the

second acquiror corporation was issued instead of the contingent stock intended to be issued in the first acquisition. Rev. Rul. 75-456, 1975-2 C.B. 128; PLR 9838007 (June 16, 1998).

D. Treatment of Receipt by Former Target Shareholders – Imputed Interest

1. Imputed Interest

Imputed interest is another feature of contingent stock. The courts and IRS have long been consistent in concluding that the deferred issuance of contingent stock is a deferred payment and includes imputed interest. *Tribune Publishing Co. v. United States*, 836 F.2d 1176 (9th Cir. 1987); *Kingsley v. Commissioner*, 662 F.2d 539 (9th Cir. 1981); *Vorbleski v. Commissioner*, 589 F.2d 123 (3d Cir. 1978); *Katkin v. Commissioner*, 570 F.2d 139 (6th Cir. 1978); *Fox v. United States*, 510 F.2d 1330 (1974); *Jeffers v. United States*, 556 F.2d 986 (Ct. Cl. 1977); *Feifer v. United States*, 500 F. Supp. 102 (N.D. Ga. 1980); *Cocker v. Commissioner*, 68 T.C. 544 (1977); *Catterall v. Commissioner*, 68 T.C. 413 (1977); *Solomon v. Commissioner*, 67 T.C. 379 (1976); Rev. Rul. 72-35, 1972-1 C.B. 139; Rev. Rul. 70-300, 1970-1 C.B. 125, *clarified*, Rev. Rul. 72-32, 1972-1 C.B. 48; Rev. Rul. 73-298, 1973-2 C.B. 173.

2. Interest Income to Target Shareholders as Received

The interest is taxed to the recipient of the stock when the stock is received, based on a discounting from the date of the reorganization to the date the stock is received. In other words, there is no original issue discount accrual in the meantime. Reg. § 1.483-4(b) *Example 2*.

3. Deduction to Acquiror

Section 163(l), enacted in 1997, provides that a borrower may not deduct interest payable in stock. Thus, Acquiror may not be able to deduct the imputed interest on contingent stock, because the debt is payable in stock. Notwithstanding the broad statutory language, there is good reason to believe that section 163(l) does not apply to contingent stock issued in a reorganization.

- A contingent stock obligation may not be a “debt instrument” within the meaning of section 163(l). Reg. § 1.483-4(b)

Example 2, states that a contingent stock obligation is “not a debt instrument for federal income tax purposes,” so that there is no original issue discount under section 1274, but instead interest is imputed on the cash method under section 483.

- In a private ruling, IRS declined to apply section 163(l) where a debt would be paid in stock only in certain unlikely events. PLR 200052027 (Sept. 29, 2000).
- Rev. Rul. 2002-31, 2002-22 I.R.B. 1023, holds that the issuer of convertible debt with contingent interest – based on the value of the issuer’s stock – may deduct original issue discount-type interest on the “noncontingent bond method” of Reg. § 1.1275-4(b). It also holds that the interest is deductible, in spite of section 163(l).

4. Advantage of Escrowed Stock

As discussed in part VII.B.3., above, there is no imputed interest requirement if escrowed stock is used instead of contingent stock. Escrowed stock may not always be an option, however. For financial accounting purposes, escrowed stock may be treated as outstanding stock in computing earnings per share, whereas contingent stock is not treated as outstanding stock. FAS No. 128 (1997). Should contingent stock and escrowed stock be treated so differently?

E. Treatment of Receipt of Contingent Stock by Former Target Shareholders – Effect on Basis of Acquiror Stock

If contingent stock is issued, the former Target shareholders adjust their basis in their Acquiror stock to allocate an appropriate part of their substituted basis under section 358 to the contingent shares. Contingent shares received as imputed interest take full fair market value basis. It is not clear whether the former Target shareholders may identify specific shares with specific basis, or whether they must allocate all the basis (including the fair market value basis resulting from imputed interest income) among all the shares received. *See* Reg. § 1.1012-1(c) (FIFO and identification rules for sales of separate blocks of stock). *But see* Rev. Rul. 55-355, 1955-1 C.B. 418 (average basis used for Acquiror stock received in tax-free reorganization in exchange for several blocks of Target stock).

F. Effect of Non-Receipt by Former Target Shareholders

If the former Target shareholders do not receive the contingent stock, there is no effect on either Acquiror or the former Target shareholders.

G. Nonvested Compensatory Stock

1. Issue

In some industries, it is common for employee-stockholders of Target to receive, in exchange for their Target stock, Acquiring stock that is subject to restrictions, even if their Target stock is unrestricted. In such a situation, the question is how to reconcile the tax-free exchange treatment allowed under the reorganization rules with the taxation of compensatory stock under section 83.

2. Partial Solution

In Rev. Rul. 2007-49, 2007-31 I.R.B. 237, *Situation 2*, IRS reconciled these two sets of rules: A, a Target employee, owned 100 shares of Target stock with \$1,000 basis and \$31,000 value. In a reorganization, Acquiror acquired the Target stock in exchange for its own stock. A received Acquiror shares worth \$31,000, subject to restrictions for three years: (a) if A's employment with Acquiror terminates, A must sell the shares back to Acquiror for \$31,000 or its value at the time of forfeiture, whichever is less, and (b) in the meantime, the shares are nontransferable. IRS ruled that A's exchange of Target stock for Acquiror stock was tax-free under the reorganization rules, and that, by making a section 83(b) election, A could lock in the value of the Acquiror stock it received at \$31,000 and avoid taxable compensation income at any time – either at the time of the acquisition or later, when the forfeiture lapsed. If A did not make the section 83(b) election, however, he or she would be taxed on the value of the stock at that time, less \$31,000.

Rev. Rul. 2007-49 focuses mainly on section 83, and it assumes that the transaction qualifies as a reorganization. Thus, it does not say whether the nonvested stock that A receives counts favorably or unfavorably toward continuity-of-interest in general or deal with other continuity-of-interest issues, *e.g.*, whether fluctuations in the value of the Acquiror stock between the date the contract was

signed and the Closing date would affect continuity-of-interest. See part VI.D., above.

In Rev. Rul. 2007-49, A was one of many Target shareholders and was the only service provider among them. Thus, A was the only Target shareholder to receive nonvested Acquiror stock. The other shareholders received the same stock consideration as A but without the restrictions. This situation, although not uncommon, is anomalous in that A was not treated the same as other holders of the same stock. Rev. Rul. 2007-49 disregards this anomaly. By so doing, it avoids an issue that arises if most or all of the shareholders are also employees, and they all receive restricted stock. In this situation, it may be unclear how much of the Acquiror stock is received for the Target stock and how much for services, *i.e.*, the value of the Target stock. If the value of the Target stock is less than the value of the Acquiror stock received, the employee-shareholders will have taxable compensation income under section 83, even though the acquisition qualifies as a tax-free reorganization.

On its facts, Rev. Rul. 2007-49 also does not address the “signing-date” continuity-of-interest rules, discussed in part VI.D., above. If A’s nonvested stock is forfeited only if employment terminates, however, the contingency would not seem to relate to the value of the stock, and so continuity-of-interest should be determined based on the value of the Acquiror stock when the acquisition contract is signed.

IX. Options to Acquire Stock

A. Treatment of Options as Zero-Principal Securities

Options to acquire stock (including warrants) received in tax-free reorganizations are treated as securities with a zero principal amount. Reg. §§ 1.354-1(e), 1.355-1(c) and 1.356-3(b). The effect of this treatment is to extend nonrecognition to the receipt of options in a reorganization. I.R.C. § 356(a)(1)(B); Reg. § 1.356-3(c) *Examples 7, 8, and 9* (illustrating the effect of a right to acquire stock having no principal amount). Nonrecognition treatment prevails if the Target shareholder exchanges (1) Target options or securities for Acquiror options or (2) Target stock for Acquiror options and Acquiror stock.

B. Treatment of Options as Boot in Certain Exchanges

Options received in a reorganization are treated as taxable boot if the Target shareholder exchanges Target stock for Acquiror options. Reg. § 1.354-1(d) Example 4; I.R.C. §§ 354(a)(2)(A), 355(a)(3) and 356(d). Acquiror's nonqualified preferred stock ("NQPS") or Acquiror's NQPS options received in exchange for anything other than Target NQPS or Target NQPS options is also treated as boot. Reg. § 1.356-6(a). *See* T.D. 8882, 65 Fed. Reg. 31,078 (May 16, 2000). In these situations, Target shareholders recognize gain up to the fair market value of the options. I.R.C. § 356(a)(1); Reg. § 1.356-1(a). The regulations provide no guidance on the valuation of options, but presumably principles analogous to the valuation of options in other contexts would apply. *See, e.g.*, Rev. Rul. 59-60, 1959-1 C.B. 237; I.R.C. §§ 83, 305, 307(b)(1).

C. Effect on Continuity of Interest

The preamble to T.D. 8752 (adopting the final option regulations under sections 354, 355 and 356) does not discuss whether options count favorably or unfavorably toward continuity of interest. But the preamble to the proposed regulations cites *Helvering v. Southwest Consolidated Corp.*, 315 U.S. 194 (1942) (stock options not stock for continuity-of-interest purposes). 61 Fed. Reg. 67,508 (Dec. 23, 1996). T.D. 8752 adopted the proposed regulations in substantially the same form, and so it would appear that options count unfavorably toward continuity of interest, as non-stock consideration.

X. Target's Contingent Liabilities

A. "Assumption" of Liabilities

Section 357 governs much of the treatment of liabilities assumed in tax-free corporate acquisitions. As long as liabilities are not assumed for a tax avoidance purpose, (and, in some instances, as long as the amount of the assumed liabilities does not exceed the basis of the property transferred by the same transferor), the liabilities are not treated as taxable "boot."

B. Possible Effect of Assumption of Target's Contingent Liabilities on Tax-Free Reorganization Status

1. Identity of the Acquiring Corporation

Contingent liabilities are like any other liabilities for purposes of determining whether their assumption is taxable "boot." Generally, only the "acquiring corporation" may assume liabilities tax-free. This term is defined in Reg. § 1.381(a)-1(b)(2). So the parties must be careful in structuring transactions to be sure the correct corporation "assumes" the liability, within the meaning of section 357(d). Rev. Rul. 70-107, 1970-1 C.B. 78, Rev. Rul. 70-224, 1970-1 C.B. 79, and Rev. Rul. 73-257, 1973-2 C.B. 189 (in triangular acquisition, Parent may assume Target liabilities if acquisition is a merger, but not otherwise).

2. Cause-to-Direct Acquisitions

a. General

As stated in part X.B.1., above, IRS has taken the position that, in some tax-free reorganizations, Target liabilities may not be assumed directly from Target by a subsidiary of the acquiring corporation. In Rev. Rul. 64-73, 1964-1 C.B. 142, however, IRS allowed the acquiring corporation to cause Target assets to be transferred directly to a lower-tier subsidiary while being deemed transferred first to the acquiring corporation and then by the Acquiring corporation to its subsidiary. Caution is warranted, however, in structuring a transaction in which Target liabilities are transferred in this manner.

b. Disregarded Entities

It may be possible, however, to avoid having a parent "acquiring corporation" assume the contingent liabilities of Target by having Target transfer its assets and liabilities to a limited liability company or similar entity that can be treated as a disregarded entity of the parent. Reg. § 301.7701-2(c)(2). Such a transaction could qualify as a type-C reorganization. *See also* Reg. § 1.368-2(b)(1) (merger of Target into disregarded entity of parent may qualify as type-A reorganization – merger of Target into parent).

3. Proposed Regulations on Transactions Involving the Transfer of Net Value

In March 2005, regulations were proposed to make clear that, for a transaction to qualify as a tax-free reorganization, there must be a transfer of “net value” by Target to Acquiror. Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, REG-163314-03, Transactions Involving the Transfer of No Net Value, 70 FR 11903 (Mar. 10, 2005). In other words, the fair market value of the assets transferred must be greater than the liabilities assumed in the transaction. For this purpose, contingent liabilities are included in Target’s liabilities. Thus, Target’s contingent liabilities could prevent an acquisition from qualifying as a reorganization. But the method of determining the amount of liabilities is not specified. The preamble suggests several ways in which the amount of liabilities might be determined. These methods, include (a) the “value” of each liability (the amount a third party would have to be compensated to assume the liability) and (b) the maximum amount of the liability if there is a more-than 50% probability of payment (*see also Merkel v. Commissioner*, 192 F.3d 844 (9th Cir.1999) (contingent liabilities not taken into account for purposes of section 108 insolvency exception, because taxpayer could not show that it was more-likely-than-not he would be called upon to pay them; discounting of liability for this purpose by probability of occurrence rejected)), and (c) disregarding the excess of a nonrecourse liability over the fair market value of the property securing it.

C. Deductions to Acquiror and Related Matters

1. Acquisitive Reorganizations – Step-in-the-Shoes Treatment

The treatment of contingent liabilities in tax-free acquisitive reorganizations is codified in section 381(c)(16) and in the regulations. Reg. §§ 1.381(c)(4)-1(a)(1)(ii), 1.381(c)(16)-1(a). Generally, Acquiror steps into Target’s shoes and may deduct liability items assumed from Target to the same extent as though no acquisition had occurred. Nondeductible liability items assumed from Target, however, do not become not deductible. *W.D. Haden Co. v. Commissioner*, 165 F.2d 588 (5th Cir. 1948) (tax liability assumed in tax-free merger capitalized when paid; post-merger interest deductible); Rev. Rul. 73-146, 1973-1 C.B. 61. If the

liability was reflected in determining the amount of stock issued in the reorganization, the general rule in section 381(c)(4) applies, and Acquiror steps into Target's method of accounting. The results appear to be the same either way.

2. Acquisitive Reorganizations – Indemnities for Contingent Liabilities Paid by Acquiror

Contingent liabilities of Target that are assumed and paid by Acquiror but indemnified by former Target shareholders could be treated as never paid by Acquiror (especially if the indemnity involves return of stock issued in the reorganization). The case law, however, supports treating the indemnity payment as contributed to Target's capital by the former Target shareholders. As a result, a stepped-up basis is allowed to the indemnifying shareholder; a deduction is allowed to Acquiror; and there is no taxable gain or income to any party (except, of course, the person receiving the indemnity payment).

a. Treatment of Acquiror and Target

In *VCA Corp. v. United States*, 77-2 USTC ¶ 9736, 40 AFTR 2d ¶ 77-5429, *unpublished opinion*, 566 F.2d 1192 (Ct. Cl. 1977), the court allowed Acquiror to deduct certain Target expenses, even though indemnified by the former Target shareholders. This seems to be the right answer, since Acquiror, as Target's successor, ought to have the deduction. IRS has adopted the view of the *VCA* court. AOD 1981-115. In this case, Acquiror realizes no taxable income from the reimbursement. Rev. Rul. 83-73, 1983-1 C.B. 84, *clarifying* Rev. Rul. 58-374, 1958-2 C.B. 396. GCM 38977 (Apr. 8, 1982) explains this result as following from the treatment of the indemnity payment as a contribution to Target's capital, occurring immediately before the merger.

b. Treatment of Former Target Shareholders

Treating the indemnity payment as a capital contribution means that the former Target shareholders are not entitled to deduct the indemnity payment. Instead, the payment is treated as an increase in the basis of their Target stock before the acquisition. The result is akin to a double deduction: Target gets the ordinary deduction for the item itself, as described in parts V.D.2. (for a taxable stock sale) and X.C.2.a. (for a reorganization), above, and the Target shareholders get a stepped-up basis in the Acquiror stock as a

result of a deemed contribution to Target's capital immediately before the reorganization. This increased stock basis would be reflected in the basis in the Acquiror stock received in the reorganization. *Kaufmann v. Commissioner*, 10 TCM (CCH) 790, PH TCM ¶ 51250 (1951); *McGlothlin Estate v. Commissioner*, 370 F.2d 729 (5th Cir. 1967), *aff'g* 44 T.C. 611 (1965); *Edwards v. United States*, 70-1 USTC ¶¶ 9188, 12,654, 25 AFTR 2d 526 (W.D. PA. 1970); *M. Buten & Sons, Inc. v. Commissioner*, T.C. Memo 1972-44.

3. Section 351 Exchanges – General

a. No Statutory Step-in-the-Shoes Treatment

Section 381 does not apply to transfers of assets or businesses under section 351. Without section 381, the corporate transferee could be subject to case law treating liability assumptions as part of the cost of the property and so capitalized when paid (not deducted by the transferee and perhaps not the transferor either). *Holdcroft Transportation Co. v. Commissioner*, 153 F.2d 323 (8th Cir. 1946). *See also F. Tinker & Sons Co. v. Commissioner*, 1 B.T.A. 799 (1925); *Caldwell & Company v. Commissioner*, 26 B.T.A. 790 (1932), *aff'd per curiam*, 65 F.2d 1012 (2d Cir. 1933); *Automatic Sprinkler Company of America v. Commissioner*, 27 B.T.A. 160 (1932); *F.S. Stimson Corp. v. Commissioner*, 43 B.T.A. 303 (1938); *Brown Fence & Wire Co. v. Commissioner*, 46 B.T.A. 344 (1942); *Portland Gasoline Company v. Commissioner*, 181 F.2d 538 (5th Cir. 1950). If the transferor did not recognize gain in the transfer (as would be the case for an assumed liability, unless section 357(b) or section 357(c) applied), the transferee would get no asset basis for the payment either.

b. Rev. Rul. 95-74, 1995-2 C.B. 36

Here, IRS ruled that contingent environmental liabilities of a transferor assumed in a section 351 transfer of a business resulted in deductions to the transferee as the payments were made. IRS believes this *ad hoc* “step-in-the-shoes” favorable treatment is limited to situations where the assets transferred and the liabilities assumed involved a transfer of a full business, and where there was a business purpose for the transfer.

4. Section 351 Exchanges – Scope and Meaning of Step-in-the-Shoes Treatment

a. General

In a section 351 exchange, when the transferee corporation assumes a contingent liability of the transferor and later pays the liability, there could be various tax impacts. Either the transferor or the transferee could be entitled to the deduction (or capital item). At the time the transferor pays the assumed contingent liability, the all-events and economic performance tests are met. At that point, the possible permutations of deduction and/or capitalization for the transferor and the transferee are as follows:

- Transferor gets no deduction (with no gain recognition except under section 357(b) or (c)); transferee gets the deduction, either because the expenditure is treated as a transferee expense (not as an assumed liability), or because there is an assumed liability, but the transferee steps into the transferor's shoes under Rev. Rul. 95-74 (*see* part X.C.3.b., above).
- Transferor gets the deduction (with no gain recognition except under section 357(b) or (c)); transferee gets no deduction and no asset basis step-up, except to the extent of the transferor's gain recognition, if any.
- Transferor gets no deduction (with no gain recognition except under section 357(b) or (c)); transferee gets no deduction and no asset basis step-up (*Holdcroft Transportation Co., supra*).

The transferor's basis in the stock of the transferee could also be affected in various ways:

- No stock basis reduction because no "liability" (sections 357(c)(3) and 358(d)) and/or no "assumption" (section 357(d)).
- Loss disallowance on the stock under section 358(h).
- Stock basis reduction at the time of the transfer.
- Stock basis reduction when all-events and economic performance tests are met (parity with transferor treatment).
- Possible double counting of stock basis reduction in consolidated return has been eliminated by Reg. § 1.1502-

80(d) (generally turning off section 357(c) within a consolidated group).

b. Relationship Between Deduction of Contingent Liability and Transferor's Stock Basis

If the transferor gets no tax benefit (no deduction or step-up in asset or stock basis) from its incurring of the contingent liability or from the transferee's payment of the liability, then the transferor's basis in the stock of the transferee should not be reduced by the transferee's assumption of the liability.

On the other hand, if the transferor does get tax benefit from any of these events, the transferor's basis in the stock of the transferee should be reduced to reflect the fact that it got a tax benefit at no cost.

c. Implementation

These principles could be implemented in several alternative ways, all arguably consistent with the Code but all flawed, including the following:

- Limit favorable treatment under sections 357(c)(3) and 358(d)(2) to liabilities that are deductible to (or capitalized by) the *transferee* upon accrual or payment by the transferee, under a "step-into-the-shoes" treatment test like that of Rev. Rul. 95-74. If the *transferor* is entitled to a deduction, even in the future, reduce the transferor's basis in the transferee stock by the amount of the assumed liability at the time of the exchange. If the transferor's stock basis is exhausted, the transferor would recognize gain under section 357(c). The advantage of this method is that it would produce consistent treatment of the transferee's deduction and the transferor stock basis reduction. On the other hand, the language of section 357(c)(3) is broad enough to encompass any liabilities not reflected in the tax system (asset basis or prior deduction) at the time of the asset transfer. For this reason, the courts of appeals in both *Black & Decker Corp. v. United States*, 436 F.3d 431 (4th Cir. 2006); *Coltec Industries, Inc. v. United States*, 454 F.3d 1340 (Fed. Cir. 2006), *cert. denied* 167 L.Ed.2d 76 (2007), rejected the idea of limiting the benefits of section 357(c)(3) and 358(d)(2) to liabilities that would result in deductions by the transferee. In addition, a double hit from

this stock basis adjustment and loss disallowance under section 358(h) would have to be prevented.

- If the payment of a liability by the transferee results in a deduction to the transferor, the payment could be treated, not as a liability assumption under section 357, but as taxable boot. The results would be gain recognition to the transferor (with an offsetting deduction) and asset basis step-up to transferee. This method would prevent net tax benefit to the transferor for amounts not paid by it (except for character, if the recognized gain is capital gain). On the other hand, this method could accelerate taxable gain recognition in non-abusive transactions.
- Apply favorable treatment under sections 357(c)(3) and 358(d)(2) to all liabilities not yet taken into account at time of exchange either as a transferor deduction or in the transferor's asset basis (*i.e.*, regardless of whether the transferor or the transferee gets a deduction later). But if the transferor is entitled to deduct an amount paid later by the transferee, the transferor's basis in the transferee stock would be reduced by the amount of the deduction and, if the stock basis is exhausted, the transferor would recognize gain under section 357(c). This method would provide consistent treatment of transferee deductions and transferor stock basis reductions. Also, such a rule would be administrable, because all tax reporting would be in the hands of the transferor. It would be consistent with section 358(h) with no need for an adjustment to avoid a double hit. As a disadvantage, however, such a rule could allow artificial timing benefits to the transferor before the deduction is taken into account (but section 358(h) would limit this benefit).
- Deny deduction to the transferor for contingent liabilities assumed by the transferee in all cases. *Holdcroft Transportation Co., supra*. In effect, the transferor would get basis in the stock of the transferee in lieu of a deduction. In cases where the transferee is not entitled to a deduction, the transferee would get additional basis in the transferred assets by the amount of payment of the assumed liability. This method would prevent net tax benefit to the transferor for amounts not paid. But it could eliminate ordinary deductions

to which one of the parties should be entitled (inconsistent with treatment of taxable asset sales).

5. Contingent Liabilities in Divisive Type-D Reorganizations and Other Tax-Free Spin-offs

a. Assumption of Contingent Liabilities by Spun-Off Subsidiary

In connection with divisive type-D reorganizations and spin-offs, the distributing parent (“Distributing”) and the spun-off subsidiary (“Controlled”) often enter into agreements relating to contingent liabilities of the business being spun-off. Under this type of agreement, Distributing may retain the liabilities, or Controlled may assume them. Whichever party has legal liability, the other party may indemnify that party for some or all of these items.

In several private rulings, IRS has ruled that payments by Distributing to Controlled, or vice versa, pursuant to these types of agreements are deemed to relate back to a time immediately before the spin-off. *See, e.g.*, PLR 199919025 (Feb. 12, 1999). This conclusion does not specify the actual treatment of the payment as, *e.g.*, a distribution or payment of “boot” by Controlled to Distributing or a capital contribution by Distributing to Controlled. Nor does it specify which party is entitled to the deduction if the item is deductible when paid or accrued.

Under section 357(d), an “assumption” of liabilities by Controlled for tax purposes can be effected either by a legal assumption (with no indemnity from Distributing) or by an indemnity to Distributing. In other words, the concept of an “assumption” is the same in a divisive type-D reorganization as in a section 351 exchange. *See* part X.C.3., above.

Similarly, Rev. Rul. 95-74 should apply to a divisive type-D reorganization in the same manner as to a section 351 exchange. In Rev. Rul. 95-74, IRS ruled that the transferee corporation in a section 351 exchange may deduct payments of contingent liabilities incurred by the transferor, so long as the business or assets that generated the deduction are also transferred. *See* part X.C.3.b., above. CCA 201023056 (Sept. 22, 2009) adopts the view that, if Controlled assumes a contingent liability in a divisive type-D reorganization, it may deduct its payment of the liability

under the same theory as in Rev. Rul. 95-74, but that relief under section 1341, is not available.

If Controlled is a pre-existing corporation and is spun-off with no type-D reorganization or other asset transfer, may Controlled assume a contingent liability from its parent and deduct the payment when made? Such a transaction does not resemble a section 351 exchange, and therefore the analogy to Rev. Rul. 95-74 is less clear than in the case of a divisive type-D reorganization. On the other hand, if the contingent liability arose in connection with Controlled's business, it may make sense to allow the deduction to Controlled.

b. Stock Options and Restricted Stock

In Rev. Rul. 2002-1, 2002-1 C.B. 268, Distributing granted restricted Distributing stock and nonqualified options on Distributing stock to employees. Then, upon Distributing's tax-free spin-off of Controlled, the employees' rights were cancelled, and restricted stock and nonqualified options on both Distributing and Controlled stock were substituted. IRS ruled that, when the restrictions on stock lapsed and the options were exercised (as the case may be), no gain or loss was recognized to either Distributing or Controlled, and Distributing and Controlled each was entitled to deductions with respect to their own employees.

D. Assumptions of Liabilities in Corporate Tax Shelter Transactions

1. Section 357(d)

Within the past several years there have been legislative and regulatory efforts to clarify what is meant by "assuming" a liability. The changes were intended to prevent abuse and to eliminate non-economic results. In 1999 Congress amended sections 357(a) and (c) and enacted section 357(d) to clarify the concept of "assumption" of a liability. Miscellaneous Trade and Technical Corrections Act of 1999, Pub. L. No. 106-36, § 3001(b)(1) (106th Cong., 1st Sess. 1999). Treasury and IRS have issued an Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking soliciting comments on a variety of issues under section 357(d). Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, Liabilities Assumed in Certain Transactions (Announcement 2003-37, REG-100818-01, RIN 1545-A474, 68 Fed. Reg. 23,931 (May 6, 2003).

a. Recourse Liabilities

A recourse liability is now considered assumed only if, based on all the facts and circumstances, the transferee has agreed to and is expected to satisfy the liability. I.R.C. § 357(d)(1).

b. Nonrecourse Liabilities

Nonrecourse liabilities, on the other hand, are considered assumed only to the extent they do *not* attach to assets which are *not* transferred in the exchange. This rule is implemented first by treating a nonrecourse liability as assumed if any asset subject to that liability is transferred, and second by reducing the amount assumed by the lesser of (i) the amount of the liability which the owner of non-transferred assets agrees to and is expected to satisfy, or (ii) the fair market value of the other assets. I.R.C.

§§ 357(d)(1)(B), (d)(2). The Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (*see* part X.D.1., above) questions whether a different set of rules should be used to determine if a nonrecourse liability has been assumed.

2. Cross-Collateralized Debt

One tax shelter involved the transfer of several items of property, all subject to the same liability, to separate corporations, with the full amount of the liability being added to the basis of each property. The treatment of recourse debt under section 357(d) (part X.D.1.a., above) prevents one liability (contingent or fixed) from resulting in two or more basis step-ups.

3. BOSS Transactions – Reg. § 1.301-1(g)

Ambiguity in the meaning of “assumption” of liabilities had also led to abuse in the context of corporate distributions. Notice 99-59, 1999-2 C.B. 761 (“BOSS” transactions). To prevent this abuse, regulations were adopted in early January 2001 to apply the section 357(d) definition of “assumption” to distributions under section 301. Temp. Reg. § 1.301-1T(g), covering distributions after January 4, 2001, and some earlier transactions which are substantially similar to the BOSS transaction. The regulation was finalized in April 2001. Reg. § 1.301-1(g).

4. Contingent Liability Shelters – Notice 2001-17, Section 358(h) and Section 362(e)

Another transaction that takes advantage of the liability assumption rules involves a transfer of a high basis asset (usually cash or cash equivalents) to a corporation in exchange for stock and the assumption by the corporation of a contingent liability. As a result, the fair market value of the stock issued in the exchange is close to zero. Under sections 357(c)(3) and 358(d), however, the contingent liability does not reduce the basis of the issued stock, and Taxpayers then sell the stock at fair market value, recognizing a duplicated loss.

IRS first attacked this transaction in FSA 199905008 (Oct. 29, 1998), *reconsidered by* FSA 199929015 (Apr. 20, 1999) and TAM 200006014 (Oct. 22, 1999).

Then, in Notice 2001-17, 2001-2 C.B. 730, IRS designated the contingent liability tax shelter as a “listed” transaction under Temp. Reg. § 1.6011-4T(b)(2) and stated the intention to challenge it using a number of broad-based arguments and followed up with FSA 200122022 (June 1, 2001), FSA 200121013 (May 25, 2001), FSA 200134008 (Aug. 24, 2001) and CCA 200117039 (Apr. 27, 2001). In Rev. Proc. 2002-67, 2002-2 C.B. 733, IRS provided two alternative procedures to settle cases involving these transactions.

In two court tests of the shelter, the taxpayers prevailed in the trial court but lost on appeal. *Black & Decker Corp. v. United States*, 436 F.3d 431 (4th Cir. 2006), *aff'g in part, rev'g and remanding in part* 340 F. Supp. 621 (D. Md. 2004); *Coltec Industries, Inc. v. United States*, 454 F.3d 1340 (Fed. Cir. 2006), *rev'g* 94 AFTR 2d 2004-6708 (Ct. Fed. Cl. 2004), *cert. denied* 167 L.Ed.2d 76 (2007). In each case, the court of appeals concluded that the loss would be available under a technical interpretation of the statutory provisions as then in effect (*i.e.*, without section 358(h), enacted later), but held that the transactions lacked economic substance. In *Coltec*, the Federal Circuit held that this conclusion was sufficient to disregard the transactions and to disallow the loss. In *Black & Decker*, the Fourth Circuit remanded the case for a determination of whether, even though lacking economic substance, the transactions had a non-tax business purpose that would rescue them.

Section 358(h), enacted in 2000, eliminates the tax shelter with a new loss disallowance rule, effective for transfers on or after October 18, 1999.

- Section 358(h)(1) reduces the basis of stock to the extent that (a) it exceeds the stock's fair market value, and (b) a liability was assumed by the transferee corporation in exchange for the stock.
- For purposes of section 358(h), the term "liabilities" includes contingent liabilities, even those that have not otherwise been yet taken into account under the Code.
- Under section 358(h)(2), stock basis is not reduced by a liability, if the assets transferred to the corporation as part of the exchange include either (a) the trade or business associated with the liability, or (b) substantially all of the assets associated with the liability. In regulations, however, Treasury used its authority under section 358(h)(2) to eliminate the exception for transfers of substantially all of the assets associated with a liability. Reg. § 1.358-5, T.D. 9207, 70 Fed. Reg. 30,334 (May 26, 2005), T.D. 9397, 73 Fed. Reg. 26,321 (May 9, 2008).

Section 362(e)(2), enacted in the American Jobs Creation Act of 2004, was intended to prevent double deductions resulting from transfers of built-in loss property to corporations. It reduces the basis of the transferred property from a carryover basis to fair market value. This provision generally does not apply, however, to contingent liabilities. It applies only when the basis of property transferred to a corporation is greater than the fair market value of the property.

Prop. Reg. § 1.1502-36 would disallow losses on sales of consolidated subsidiaries where the loss is artificial and, even if the loss is a real economic loss, would reduce Target's tax attributes (loss carryovers, asset basis, etc.) after the sale to prevent duplication of tax benefits. If Target has contingent liabilities that are paid and deducted (or capitalized later), attributes may be reduced at that time. *See* part V.C.2.d., above.

E. Partnership Liabilities and Tax Shelters

1. Regulations in General

Reg. §§ 1.358-7, 1.752-1, 1.752-6 and 1.752-7, T.D. 9207, 70 Fed. Reg. 30,334 (May 26, 2005), deal with variations on the contingent liability tax shelter involving partnerships. The regulations apply, however, to situations well beyond any specific shelter. Moreover, the implications of the regulations extend beyond partnership taxation into the corporate world.

2. Reg. § 1.752-6

This regulation applies a section 358(h)-like rule to assumptions by partnerships of liabilities incurred after October 18, 1999, and before June 23, 2003, when the temporary regulations were adopted (T.D. 9062, 68 Fed. Reg. 37, 414 (June 24, 2003)).

In a section 721 transaction (a transfer of property to a partnership for a partnership interest), if the partnership assumes a “liability” (defined in the broad terms of section 358(h) to include contingent liabilities and the like), the partner’s basis in its partnership interest is reduced. The amount of the reduction is the full amount of the liability, but only up to the amount necessary to eliminate a built-in loss in the partnership interest.

For “Son-of-BOSS” and substantially similar transactions (Notice 2000-44, 2000-2 C.B. 255), the only exception to this rule is the one for a transfer of the trade or business associated with the liability. The section 358(h) exception for a transfer of substantially all the assets associated with the liability does not apply. Otherwise both of the exceptions in section 358(h)(2) (without Reg. § 1.358-5, discussed in part X.A.4., above) apply – transfers of a trade or business associated with the liability and transfers of substantially all of the assets associated with the liability assumed.

The temporary regulations are said to be effective retroactively from the date of enactment of section 358(h) (October 18, 1999) but not after the date of publication (June 24, 2003). The preamble to T.D. 9062 explains the retroactive treatment by referring to a non-Code provision in the statute enacting section 358(h). Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2001, Pub. L. No. 106-554 (106th Cong. 2d Sess. 2000), § 309(c). This provision directs

Treasury to prescribe section 358(h)-like rules for partnership transactions. This unusual cut-off of effectiveness on the date of publication is due to the fact that a more elaborate regime in the regulations (described in part X.E.3., below) took effect on that day.

Taxpayers may elect to apply Reg. §§ 1.752-1 and 1.752-7 (described in part X.A.4.c., below), instead of Reg. § 1.752-6, to transactions occurring from October 18, 1999, through June 24, 2003. The election to do so must be filed with the partnership's return filed on or after September 24, 2003, and on or before December 31, 2005.

Reg. § 1.752-6 has had a mixed reception from the courts in "Son-of-BOSS" transaction cases, although the outcomes have favored the government.

In *Cemco Investors, LLC v. United States*, 515 F.3d 749 (7th Cir. 2008), the court applied Reg. § 1.752-6 against taxpayer retroactively, in accordance with its terms, and the loss created in a "Son-of-BOSS" transaction was disallowed. In *Maguire Partners Master Investments, LLC v. United States*, 104 AFTR 2d 2009-7839 (N.D. Cal. 2009), the court reached the same conclusion.

In *Klamath Strategic Investment Fund, L.L.C. v. United States*, 98 AFTR 2d 2006-5495 (E.D. Tex. 2006), 472 F. Supp. 885 (E.D. Tex. 2007), *reconsideration denied*, 99 AFTR 2d 2007-2001 (2007), *aff'd*, 103 AFTR 2d 2009-2220 (5th Cir. 2009), however, the district court held that Reg. § 1.752-6 could not be applied retroactively against the taxpayer, because the taxpayer was justified in relying on prior law. Nevertheless, the court disallowed the claimed loss, because the transactions lacked economic substance. The court of appeals affirmed on these grounds but declined to take up the retroactivity issue. In *Sala v. United States*, 101 AFTR 2d 2008-1843 (D. Colo. 2008), *rev'd*, 613 F.2d 1239 (10th Cir. 2010), the district court rejected *Cemco*, held that Reg. § 1.752-6 could not be applied retroactively and allowed the tax benefits of a Son-of-BOSS transaction as having economic substance. The court of appeals reversed on economic substance grounds, but, as in *Klamath*, the court of appeals did not address Reg. § 1.752-6. In *Stobie Creek Investments, LLC v. United States*, 102 AFTR 2d 2008-5442 (Ct. Fed. Cl. 2008), the court held retroactive application of Reg. § 1.752-6 invalid but found no

economic substance in the transaction. In *Murfam Farms, LLC v. United States*, 104 AFTR 2d 2009-5700 (Ct. Fed. Cl. 2009), the court denied a Government motion for summary judgment and held retroactive application of Reg. § 1.752-6 invalid.

In some cases, the courts have upheld the Government's position but have avoided passing directly on the validity of Reg. § 1.752-6. For example, in *Kornman & Associates, Inc. v. United States*, 527 F.3d 443, 461 (5th Cir. 2008), *aff'g Colm Producer, Inc. v. United States*, 460 F. Supp. 713 (N.D. Tex. 2006), the loss created in a short sale Son-of-BOSS transaction was disallowed, because the partnership's short sale obligation was treated as "liability" under section 752 under revenue rulings in effect before Reg. § 1.752-6, and that regulation was held inapplicable. In *7050 Ltd. v. Commissioner*, T.C. Memo. 2008-112, a loss in a Son-of-BOSS transaction was disallowed, because the options transferred to the partnership had expired before the transfer, and because the distribution of the options by the partnership to the partner did not fully liquidate partner's interest. For a review of the Son-of-BOSS cases decided as of June 2009 (ten cases in all), see M. Jackel & R. Crnkovich, "Son-of-BOSS Revisited," 123 Tax Notes 1481 (June 22, 2009). Other cases generally have continued the Government's winning streak without reaching the validity of Reg. § 1.752-6. *Marriott Int'l Resorts, LP v. United States*, 102 AFTR 2d 2008-6039 (Ct. Fed. Cl. 2008); *Clearmeadow Investments, LLC v. United States*, 103 AFTR 2d 2009-2786 (Ct. Fed. Cl. 2009); *Bemont Investments, LLC v. United States*, 106 AFTR 2d 2010-5542 (E.D. Tex. 2010); *Candyce Martin 1999 Irrevocable Trust v. United States*, 108 AFTR 2d 2011-6693 (N.D. Cal. 2011).

3. Reg. §§ 1.358-7, 1.752-1 and 1.752-7

The permanent regulations embody a rethinking of partnership liabilities, especially contingent liabilities. In fact, the permanent regulations include a framework for analyzing liabilities that may apply to corporate and other liabilities in the future.

The most innovative features of the regulations is the broad concept of "obligation" (for section 752 purposes) and the division of obligations into two categories. Obligations are all obligations to make payments. They include both fixed and contingent obligations, regardless of whether the obligation has been taken into account in the tax system (*e.g.*, in creating a deduction or asset

basis). Reg. § 1.752-1(a)(4)(ii). This broad concept of obligation is divided into two categories for section 752 purposes:

- A “Liability” is an obligation that already has been (or never will be) taken into account in the tax system – an obligation that has given rise to basis in an obligor’s asset or in an immediate deduction and an obligation that is neither deductible nor chargeable to capital account. The regulations define the category but do not change the treatment of these “liabilities”. They continue to be taken into account under normal tax accounting principles, and liabilities of a partnership are allocated among partners and affect their basis in their partnership interests under section 752 as before.
- All other obligations are referred to as “§ 1.752-7 liabilities.” These are generally unpaid and unfixed contingent obligations, including environmental, pension, contractual and short sale obligations and the like. These are obligations that have not yet been taken into account in the tax system, but will be taken into account in the future.

With these definitions (and several others) setting the stage, the regulations establish a new regime for dealing with a partner’s § 1.752-7 liabilities that a partnership or another partner assumes.

One approach could have been simply to reduce a partner’s basis in its partnership interest whenever a § 1.752-7 liability is assumed by the partnership and is allocated to another partner. But this approach would have led to two problems – an abuse and an unfairness:

- It would have allowed the tax benefit (*e.g.*, the business expense or depreciation deduction) generated by the § 1.752-7 liability to be reallocated from the partner that incurred the liability to other partners.
- When the § 1.752-7 liability was paid or otherwise taken into account, a second basis reduction would have been suffered by the partners to whom the liability was allocated.

Instead, the regulations prevent double deductions, accelerated deductions and changes in location of the tax attributes of § 1.752-7 liabilities, all without duplicated basis reductions. They accomplish these goals by identifying the liability with the partner

who transferred it to the partnership. The deduction or asset basis attributable to a § 1.752-7 liability remains with the partner that incurred the § 1.752-7 liability (referred to as the “§ 1.752-7 liability partner”), under section 704(c) principles.

- Thus, when a partnership satisfies a § 1.752-7 liability, the resulting deduction or asset basis increase is allocated to the § 1.752-7 liability partner who incurred the liability, to the extent of his or her built-in loss at the time of the assumption of the liability. This reduction in liability allocated to the § 1.752-7 liability partner results in a reduction in its basis in its partnership interest. (The deduction or inside asset basis increase adjusts partnership interest basis separately.)
- The section 704(c) regulations are also amended to treat any partnership property whose basis is increased when a § 1.752-7 liability is paid “as section 704(c) property with the same amount of built-in loss as corresponds to the amount capitalized.” Reg. § 1.704-3(a)(8)(iv).
- This rule bears similarity to the treatment of assumed contingent liabilities in asset sales. In an asset sale, upon satisfaction of the liability by Acquiror, the Target that incurred the liability is deemed to receive additional amount realized on the sale with an offsetting deduction. Acquiror treats the payment in satisfaction of the liability as additional purchase price for the purchased assets, not as a deduction. *See* part IV.D., above. But, unlike the asset sale situation, the amount of the § 1.752-7 liability that is allocated specially to the § 1.752-7 liability partner is limited to the amount necessary to eliminate that partner’s built-in loss (if any) in the partnership interest at the time the liability is assumed.

What happens if the § 1.752-7 liability partner becomes separated from its partnership interest and therefore from its § 1.752-7 liability? For example, a § 1.752-7 liability partner might sell its partnership interest or have its interest liquidated before the § 1.752-7 liability is satisfied.

- In this situation, the regulations trigger a reduction in the § 1.752-7 liability partner’s basis in its partnership interest at the time of the separation. Again, the amount of the reduction is the amount necessary to eliminate a built-in loss in this basis

resulting from the partnership's assumption of the § 1.752-7 liability.

- Here is another parallel with the treatment of taxable asset acquisitions. In determining the amount of the § 1.752-7 liability to compute the built-in loss and basis reduction, the regulations “value” the § 1.752-7 liability at the hypothetical amount the obligor would have had to pay an unrelated party to assume the liability. *See* discussion of the *James M. Pierce Corp.* case in part IV.E., above. But again, unlike the asset sale situation, the amount of the § 1.752-7 liability that is actually taken into account here is limited to the amount necessary to eliminate the partner's built-in loss (if any) in his or her partnership interest at the time the liability is assumed.
- After the § 1.752-7 liability partner has become separated from a § 1.752-7 liability, the partnership (or another partner) might pay the § 1.752-7 liability. In this case, the paying partnership or partner is not entitled to a deduction or other tax benefit associated with the payment, to the extent of the § 1.752-7 liability partner's built-in loss not previously accounted for. Instead, the payor is to notify the § 1.752-7 liability partner of the payment or other satisfaction of the liability, and that partner is entitled to the deduction, up to his or her built-in loss. The other partners do not suffer reduction in their basis in their partnership interests.

One of the section 358(h) exceptions – the one relating to transfers of active businesses – applies in partnership situations. There is also a *de minimis* exception for situations in which the built-in loss on all § 1.752-7 liabilities assumed by the partnership is less than 10% of the partnership's gross assets, up to \$1 million. As with transfers to corporations (*see* part X.A.4., above), a transfer to a partnership of substantially all the assets related to a § 1.752-7 liability assumed by the partnership does not prevent the liability from being subject to the Reg. § 1.752-7 regime.

The regulations also include special rules dealing with all “liabilities” (defined for this purpose by reference to section 358(h) – a definition similar to the definition of “obligation” in the section 752 regulations) assumed by a partnership and then assumed from the partnership by a corporation.

The preamble to the proposed regulations pointed out that concepts in the proposed regulations could find their way into corporate tax rules. Specifically, the definition of “liability” may find application for subchapter C purposes. 68 Fed. Reg. 37,434 at 37,436 (June 24, 2003).

F. Contingent Liabilities in Like-Kind Exchanges

1. General Treatment of Assumed Liabilities

If a taxpayer transfers property in a like-kind exchange, and the transferee assumes a liability (*e.g.*, a mortgage) or takes the property subject to a liability, the taxpayer has “boot,” as though it had received cash, and may recognize gain in the exchange. But, if a taxpayer transfers property subject to a liability and also assumes a liability of the other party, or takes the replacement property subject to a liability, the amounts of the liabilities are netted.

2. Issues Regarding Contingent Liabilities

There are no authorities applying these general principles to contingent liabilities. Thus, a number of issues arise if a taxpayer transfers property in a like-kind exchange and either transfers a contingent liability with the property or takes on a contingent liability with the replacement property:

a. Contingent Liabilities Transferred by Taxpayer

If the value of the taxpayer’s transferred contingent liability can be determined at Closing, does the taxpayer take the liability into account as boot at Closing (*i.e.*, “closed transaction” approach)? If so, is the liability netted?

If the value of the taxpayer’s transferred contingent liability cannot be determined at Closing, is the receipt of the boot deferred (“open transaction”) approach? If so, is the boot treated as a liability transfer (subject to netting) or as receipt of cash (not subject to netting)?

If a taxpayer incurs a liability in an acquisition of property, and if the liability is not reflected in the taxpayer’s basis in the property, the transfer of the liability in a later sale of the property is excluded from amount realized. Reg. § 1.1001-2(a)(3). Does this rule apply if the taxpayer disposes of the property in a like-kind exchange? If

so, does it matter whether the acquisition was a taxable transaction (so that the seller recognized gain from the taxpayer's assumption thereof), or the transaction was a tax-free exchange (so that the taxpayer assumed a pre-existing liability that was not reflected in the transferor's basis)?

b. Contingent Liabilities Assumed by Taxpayer

If the taxpayer assumes, or takes replacement property subject to, a contingent liability, can this contingent liability be netted against either a fixed liability or a contingent liability transferred to the party that receives the transferred property?

If the taxpayer sells the replacement property subject to a contingent liability that the taxpayer had previously assumed, is the liability excluded from amount realized (Reg. § 1.1001-2(a)(3))?