

(d) Time for assessment of deficiency attributable to gain

If a qualifying vessel operator has made the election provided in subsection (a), then—

(1) the statutory period for the assessment of any deficiency, for any taxable year in which any part of the gain is realized, attributable to such gain shall not expire prior to the expiration of 3 years from the date the Secretary is notified by such operator (in such manner as the Secretary may by regulations prescribe) of the replacement qualifying vessel or of an intention not to replace, and

(2) such deficiency may be assessed before the expiration of such 3-year period notwithstanding the provisions of section 6212(c) or the provisions of any other law or rule of law which would otherwise prevent such assessment.

(e) Basis of replacement qualifying vessel

In the case of any replacement qualifying vessel purchased by the qualifying vessel operator which resulted in the nonrecognition of any part of the gain realized as the result of a sale or other disposition of a qualifying vessel, the basis shall be the cost of the replacement qualifying vessel decreased in the amount of the gain not so recognized; and if the property purchased consists of more than one piece of property, the basis determined under this sentence shall be allocated to the purchased properties in proportion to their respective costs.

(Added Pub. L. 108-357, title II, §248(a), Oct. 22, 2004, 118 Stat. 1456.)

Subchapter S—Tax Treatment of S Corporations and Their Shareholders

Part	
I.	In general.
II.	Tax treatment of shareholders.
III.	Special rules.
IV.	Definitions; miscellaneous.
PART I—IN GENERAL	
Sec.	
1361.	S corporation defined.
1362.	Election; revocation; termination.
1363.	Effect of election on corporation.

§ 1361. S corporation defined

(a) S corporation defined

(1) In general

For purposes of this title, the term “S corporation” means, with respect to any taxable year, a small business corporation for which an election under section 1362(a) is in effect for such year.

(2) C corporation

For purposes of this title, the term “C corporation” means, with respect to any taxable year, a corporation which is not an S corporation for such year.

(b) Small business corporation

(1) In general

For purposes of this subchapter, the term “small business corporation” means a domestic corporation which is not an ineligible corporation and which does not—

(A) have more than 100 shareholders,

(B) have as a shareholder a person (other than an estate, a trust described in subsection (c)(2), or an organization described in subsection (c)(6)) who is not an individual,

(C) have a nonresident alien as a shareholder, and

(D) have more than 1 class of stock.

(2) Ineligible corporation defined

For purposes of paragraph (1), the term “ineligible corporation” means any corporation which is—

(A) a financial institution which uses the reserve method of accounting for bad debts described in section 585,

(B) an insurance company subject to tax under subchapter L,

(C) a corporation to which an election under section 936 applies, or

(D) a DISC or former DISC.

(3) Treatment of certain wholly owned subsidiaries

(A) In general

Except as provided in regulations prescribed by the Secretary, for purposes of this title—

(i) a corporation which is a qualified subchapter S subsidiary shall not be treated as a separate corporation, and

(ii) all assets, liabilities, and items of income, deduction, and credit of a qualified subchapter S subsidiary shall be treated as assets, liabilities, and such items (as the case may be) of the S corporation.

(B) Qualified subchapter S subsidiary

For purposes of this paragraph, the term “qualified subchapter S subsidiary” means any domestic corporation which is not an ineligible corporation (as defined in paragraph (2)), if—

(i) 100 percent of the stock of such corporation is held by the S corporation, and

(ii) the S corporation elects to treat such corporation as a qualified subchapter S subsidiary.

(C) Treatment of terminations of qualified subchapter S subsidiary status

(i) In general

For purposes of this title, if any corporation which was a qualified subchapter S subsidiary ceases to meet the requirements of subparagraph (B), such corporation shall be treated as a new corporation acquiring all of its assets (and assuming all of its liabilities) immediately before such cessation from the S corporation in exchange for its stock.

(ii) Termination by reason of sale of stock

If the failure to meet the requirements of subparagraph (B) is by reason of the sale of stock of a corporation which is a qualified subchapter S subsidiary, the sale of such stock shall be treated as if—

(I) the sale were a sale of an undivided interest in the assets of such corporation (based on the percentage of the corporation’s stock sold), and

(II) the sale were followed by an acquisition by such corporation of all of its assets (and the assumption by such corporation of all of its liabilities) in a transaction to which section 351 applies.

(D) Election after termination

If a corporation's status as a qualified subchapter S subsidiary terminates, such corporation (and any successor corporation) shall not be eligible to make—

- (i) an election under subparagraph (B)(ii) to be treated as a qualified subchapter S subsidiary, or
- (ii) an election under section 1362(a) to be treated as an S corporation,

before its 5th taxable year which begins after the 1st taxable year for which such termination was effective, unless the Secretary consents to such election.

(E) Information returns

Except to the extent provided by the Secretary, this paragraph shall not apply to part III of subchapter A of chapter 61 (relating to information returns).

(c) Special rules for applying subsection (b)

(1) Members of a family treated as 1 shareholder

(A) In general

For purposes of subsection (b)(1)(A), there shall be treated as one shareholder—

- (i) a husband and wife (and their estates), and
- (ii) all members of a family (and their estates).

(B) Members of a family

For purposes of this paragraph—

(i) In general

The term “members of a family” means a common ancestor, any lineal descendant of such common ancestor, and any spouse or former spouse of such common ancestor or any such lineal descendant.

(ii) Common ancestor

An individual shall not be considered to be a common ancestor if, on the applicable date, the individual is more than 6 generations removed from the youngest generation of shareholders who would (but for this subparagraph) be members of the family. For purposes of the preceding sentence, a spouse (or former spouse) shall be treated as being of the same generation as the individual to whom such spouse is (or was) married.

(iii) Applicable date

The term “applicable date” means the latest of—

- (I) the date the election under section 1362(a) is made,
- (II) the earliest date that an individual described in clause (i) holds stock in the S corporation, or
- (III) October 22, 2004.

(C) Effect of adoption, etc.

Any legally adopted child of an individual, any child who is lawfully placed with an in-

dividual for legal adoption by the individual, and any eligible foster child of an individual (within the meaning of section 152(f)(1)(C)), shall be treated as a child of such individual by blood.

(2) Certain trusts permitted as shareholders

(A) In general

For purposes of subsection (b)(1)(B), the following trusts may be shareholders:

(i) A trust all of which is treated (under subpart E of part I of subchapter J of this chapter) as owned by an individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States.

(ii) A trust which was described in clause (i) immediately before the death of the deemed owner and which continues in existence after such death, but only for the 2-year period beginning on the day of the deemed owner's death.

(iii) A trust with respect to stock transferred to it pursuant to the terms of a will, but only for the 2-year period beginning on the day on which such stock is transferred to it.

(iv) A trust created primarily to exercise the voting power of stock transferred to it.

(v) An electing small business trust.

(vi) In the case of a corporation which is a bank (as defined in section 581) or a depository institution holding company (as defined in section 3(w)(1) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1813(w)(1)), a trust which constitutes an individual retirement account under section 408(a), including one designated as a Roth IRA under section 408A, but only to the extent of the stock held by such trust in such bank or company as of the date of the enactment of this clause.

This subparagraph shall not apply to any foreign trust.

(B) Treatment as shareholders

For purposes of subsection (b)(1)—

(i) In the case of a trust described in clause (i) of subparagraph (A), the deemed owner shall be treated as the shareholder.

(ii) In the case of a trust described in clause (ii) of subparagraph (A), the estate of the deemed owner shall be treated as the shareholder.

(iii) In the case of a trust described in clause (iii) of subparagraph (A), the estate of the testator shall be treated as the shareholder.

(iv) In the case of a trust described in clause (iv) of subparagraph (A), each beneficiary of the trust shall be treated as a shareholder.

(v) In the case of a trust described in clause (v) of subparagraph (A), each potential current beneficiary of such trust shall be treated as a shareholder; except that, if for any period there is no potential current beneficiary of such trust, such trust shall be treated as the shareholder during such period.

(vi) In the case of a trust described in clause (vi) of subparagraph (A), the individual for whose benefit the trust was created shall be treated as a shareholder.

(3) Estate of individual in bankruptcy may be shareholder

For purposes of subsection (b)(1)(B), the term “estate” includes the estate of an individual in a case under title 11 of the United States Code.

(4) Differences in common stock voting rights disregarded

For purposes of subsection (b)(1)(D), a corporation shall not be treated as having more than 1 class of stock solely because there are differences in voting rights among the shares of common stock.

(5) Straight debt safe harbor**(A) In general**

For purposes of subsection (b)(1)(D), straight debt shall not be treated as a second class of stock.

(B) Straight debt defined

For purposes of this paragraph, the term “straight debt” means any written unconditional promise to pay on demand or on a specified date a sum certain in money if—

- (i) the interest rate (and interest payment dates) are not contingent on profits, the borrower’s discretion, or similar factors,
- (ii) there is no convertibility (directly or indirectly) into stock, and
- (iii) the creditor is an individual (other than a nonresident alien), an estate, a trust described in paragraph (2), or a person which is actively and regularly engaged in the business of lending money.

(C) Regulations

The Secretary shall prescribe such regulations as may be necessary or appropriate to provide for the proper treatment of straight debt under this subchapter and for the coordination of such treatment with other provisions of this title.

(6) Certain exempt organizations permitted as shareholders

For purposes of subsection (b)(1)(B), an organization which is—

- (A) described in section 401(a) or 501(c)(3), and
- (B) exempt from taxation under section 501(a),

may be a shareholder in an S corporation.

(d) Special rule for qualified subchapter S trust**(1) In general**

In the case of a qualified subchapter S trust with respect to which a beneficiary makes an election under paragraph (2)—

- (A) such trust shall be treated as a trust described in subsection (c)(2)(A)(i),
- (B) for purposes of section 678(a), the beneficiary of such trust shall be treated as the owner of that portion of the trust which consists of stock in an S corporation with respect to which the election under paragraph (2) is made, and
- (C) for purposes of applying sections 465 and 469 to the beneficiary of the trust, the disposition of the S corporation stock by the

trust shall be treated as a disposition by such beneficiary.

(2) Election**(A) In general**

A beneficiary of a qualified subchapter S trust (or his legal representative) may elect to have this subsection apply.

(B) Manner and time of election**(i) Separate election with respect to each corporation**

An election under this paragraph shall be made separately with respect to each corporation the stock of which is held by the trust.

(ii) Elections with respect to successive income beneficiaries

If there is an election under this paragraph with respect to any beneficiary, an election under this paragraph shall be treated as made by each successive beneficiary unless such beneficiary affirmatively refuses to consent to such election.

(iii) Time, manner, and form of election

Any election, or refusal, under this paragraph shall be made in such manner and form, and at such time, as the Secretary may prescribe.

(C) Election irrevocable

An election under this paragraph, once made, may be revoked only with the consent of the Secretary.

(D) Grace period

An election under this paragraph shall be effective up to 15 days and 2 months before the date of the election.

(3) Qualified subchapter S trust

For purposes of this subsection, the term “qualified subchapter S trust” means a trust—

- (A) the terms of which require that—
 - (i) during the life of the current income beneficiary, there shall be only 1 income beneficiary of the trust,
 - (ii) any corpus distributed during the life of the current income beneficiary may be distributed only to such beneficiary,
 - (iii) the income interest of the current income beneficiary in the trust shall terminate on the earlier of such beneficiary’s death or the termination of the trust, and
 - (iv) upon the termination of the trust during the life of the current income beneficiary, the trust shall distribute all of its assets to such beneficiary, and
- (B) all of the income (within the meaning of section 643(b)) of which is distributed (or required to be distributed) currently to 1 individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States.

A substantially separate and independent share of a trust within the meaning of section 663(c) shall be treated as a separate trust for purposes of this subsection and subsection (c).

(4) Trust ceasing to be qualified

(A) Failure to meet requirements of paragraph (3)(A)

If a qualified subchapter S trust ceases to meet any requirement of paragraph (3)(A),

the provisions of this subsection shall not apply to such trust as of the date it ceases to meet such requirement.

(B) Failure to meet requirements of paragraph (3)(B)

If any qualified subchapter S trust ceases to meet any requirement of paragraph (3)(B) but continues to meet the requirements of paragraph (3)(A), the provisions of this subsection shall not apply to such trust as of the first day of the first taxable year beginning after the first taxable year for which it failed to meet the requirements of paragraph (3)(B).

(e) Electing small business trust defined

(1) Electing small business trust

For purposes of this section—

(A) In general

Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the term “electing small business trust” means any trust if—

- (i) such trust does not have as a beneficiary any person other than (I) an individual, (II) an estate, (III) an organization described in paragraph (2), (3), (4), or (5) of section 170(c), or (IV) an organization described in section 170(c)(1) which holds a contingent interest in such trust and is not a potential current beneficiary,
- (ii) no interest in such trust was acquired by purchase, and
- (iii) an election under this subsection applies to such trust.

(B) Certain trusts not eligible

The term “electing small business trust” shall not include—

- (i) any qualified subchapter S trust (as defined in subsection (d)(3)) if an election under subsection (d)(2) applies to any corporation the stock of which is held by such trust,
- (ii) any trust exempt from tax under this subtitle, and
- (iii) any charitable remainder annuity trust or charitable remainder unitrust (as defined in section 664(d)).

(C) Purchase

For purposes of subparagraph (A), the term “purchase” means any acquisition if the basis of the property acquired is determined under section 1012.

(2) Potential current beneficiary

For purposes of this section, the term “potential current beneficiary” means, with respect to any period, any person who at any time during such period is entitled to, or at the discretion of any person may receive, a distribution from the principal or income of the trust (determined without regard to any power of appointment to the extent such power remains unexercised at the end of such period). If a trust disposes of all of the stock which it holds in an S corporation, then, with respect to such corporation, the term “potential current beneficiary” does not include any person who first met the requirements of the preceding sentence during the 1-year period ending on the date of such disposition.

(3) Election

An election under this subsection shall be made by the trustee. Any such election shall apply to the taxable year of the trust for which made and all subsequent taxable years of such trust unless revoked with the consent of the Secretary.

(4) Cross reference

For special treatment of electing small business trusts, see section 641(c).

(f) Restricted bank director stock

(1) In general

Restricted bank director stock shall not be taken into account as outstanding stock of the S corporation in applying this subchapter (other than section 1368(f)).

(2) Restricted bank director stock

For purposes of this subsection, the term “restricted bank director stock” means stock in a bank (as defined in section 581) or a depository institution holding company (as defined in section 3(w)(1) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1813(w)(1)),¹ if such stock—

- (A) is required to be held by an individual under applicable Federal or State law in order to permit such individual to serve as a director, and
- (B) is subject to an agreement with such bank or company (or a corporation which controls (within the meaning of section 368(c)) such bank or company) pursuant to which the holder is required to sell back such stock (at the same price as the individual acquired such stock) upon ceasing to hold the office of director.

(3) Cross reference

For treatment of certain distributions with respect to restricted bank director stock, see section 1368(f).

(g) Special rule for bank required to change from the reserve method of accounting on becoming S corporation

In the case of a bank which changes from the reserve method of accounting for bad debts described in section 585 or 593 for its first taxable year for which an election under section 1362(a) is in effect, the bank may elect to take into account any adjustments under section 481 by reason of such change for the taxable year immediately preceding such first taxable year.

(Added Pub. L. 97-354, § 2, Oct. 19, 1982, 96 Stat. 1669; amended Pub. L. 98-369, div. A, title VII, § 721(c), (f), July 18, 1984, 98 Stat. 967; Pub. L. 99-514, title IX, § 901(d)(4)(G), title XVIII, § 1879(m)(1)(A), Oct. 22, 1986, 100 Stat. 2380, 2910; Pub. L. 100-647, title I, § 1018(q)(2), Nov. 10, 1988, 102 Stat. 3585; Pub. L. 101-239, title VII, § 7811(c)(6), Dec. 19, 1989, 103 Stat. 2407; Pub. L. 104-188, title I, §§ 1301-1302(c), 1303, 1304, 1308(a), (b), (d)(1), 1315, 1316(a), (e), 1616(b)(15), Aug. 20, 1996, 110 Stat. 1777, 1779, 1782, 1783, 1785, 1786, 1857; Pub. L. 105-34, title XVI, § 1601(c)(1), (3), (4)(B), (C), Aug. 5, 1997, 111 Stat. 1087; Pub. L. 105-206, title VI, § 6007(f)(3), July 22, 1998, 112 Stat. 810;

¹ So in original. Another closing parenthesis probably should precede the comma.

Pub. L. 106-554, §1(a)(7) [title III, §316(b)], Dec. 21, 2000, 114 Stat. 2763, 2763A-644; Pub. L. 108-357, title II, §§231(a), 232(a), 233(a), (b), 234(a), 236(a), 239(a), Oct. 22, 2004, 118 Stat. 1433-1435, 1437; Pub. L. 109-135, title IV, §§403(b), 413(a)(1), (c), Dec. 21, 2005, 119 Stat. 2620, 2641; Pub. L. 110-28, title VIII, §§8232(a), 8233(a), 8234(a), May 25, 2007, 121 Stat. 197, 198.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The date of the enactment of this clause, referred to in subsec. (c)(2)(A)(vi), is the date of enactment of Pub. L. 108-357, which was approved Oct. 22, 2004.

PRIOR PROVISIONS

A prior section 1361, acts Aug. 16, 1954, ch. 736, 68A Stat. 350; Oct. 10, 1962, Pub. L. 87-792, §7(h), 76 Stat. 829; Feb. 26, 1964, Pub. L. 88-272, title II, §225(k)(5), 78 Stat. 94; Apr. 14, 1966, Pub. L. 89-389, §4(a), 80 Stat. 115, related to election of certain partnerships and proprietorships to be taxed as domestic corporations, prior to repeal by Pub. L. 89-389, §4(b)(1), Apr. 14, 1966, 80 Stat. 116, effective Jan. 1, 1969.

AMENDMENTS

2007—Subsec. (b)(3)(C). Pub. L. 110-28, §8234(a), designated existing provisions as cl. (i), inserted cl. (i) heading, and added cl. (ii).

Subsec. (f). Pub. L. 110-28, §8232(a), added subsec. (f). Subsec. (g). Pub. L. 110-28, §8233(a), added subsec. (g).

2005—Subsec. (b)(3)(A). Pub. L. 109-135, §413(c)(1), struck out “and in the case of information returns required under part III of subchapter A of chapter 61” after “Secretary”.

Subsec. (b)(3)(E). Pub. L. 109-135, §413(c)(2), added subpar. (E).

Subsec. (c)(1). Pub. L. 109-135, §403(b), reenacted heading without change and amended text generally. Prior to amendment, text consisted of subpars. (A) to (D) relating to treatment as 1 shareholder, family members, adoption, and election.

Subsec. (c)(2)(A)(vi). Pub. L. 109-135, §413(a)(1), inserted “or a depository institution holding company (as defined in section 3(w)(1) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1813(w)(1)))” after “a bank (as defined in section 581)” and “or company” after “such bank”.

2004—Subsec. (b)(1)(A). Pub. L. 108-357, §232(a), substituted “100” for “75”.

Subsec. (b)(3)(A). Pub. L. 108-357, §239(a), inserted “and in the case of information returns required under part III of subchapter A of chapter 61” after “Secretary”.

Subsec. (c)(1). Pub. L. 108-357, §231(a), amended heading and text of par. (1) generally. Prior to amendment, text read as follows: “For purposes of subsection (b)(1)(A), a husband and wife (and their estates) shall be treated as 1 shareholder.”

Subsec. (c)(2)(A)(vi). Pub. L. 108-357, §233(a), added cl. (vi).

Subsec. (c)(2)(B)(vi). Pub. L. 108-357, §233(b), added cl. (vi).

Subsec. (d)(1)(C). Pub. L. 108-357, §236(a), added subpar. (C).

Subsec. (e)(2). Pub. L. 108-357, §234(a), inserted “(determined without regard to any power of appointment to the extent such power remains unexercised at the end of such period)” after “of the trust” and substituted “1-year” for “60-day”.

2000—Subsec. (e)(1)(A)(i)(IV). Pub. L. 106-554 added subcl. (IV).

1998—Subsec. (e)(4). Pub. L. 105-206 substituted “section 641(c)” for “section 641(d)”.

1997—Subsec. (b)(1)(B). Pub. L. 105-34, §1601(c)(4)(C), substituted “subsection (c)(6)” for “subsection (c)(7)”.

Subsec. (b)(3)(A). Pub. L. 105-34, §1601(c)(3), substituted “Except as provided in regulations prescribed by the Secretary, for purposes of this title” for “For purposes of this title”.

Subsec. (c)(6), (7). Pub. L. 105-34, §1601(c)(4)(B), redesignated par. (7) as (6).

Subsec. (e)(1)(B)(iii). Pub. L. 105-34, §1601(c)(1), added cl. (iii).

1996—Subsec. (b)(1)(A). Pub. L. 104-188, §1301, substituted “75” for “35”.

Subsec. (b)(1)(B). Pub. L. 104-188, §1316(a)(1), amended subpar. (B) generally. Prior to amendment, subpar. (B) read as follows: “have as a shareholder a person (other than an estate and other than a trust described in subsection (c)(2)) who is not an individual.”

Subsec. (b)(2)(A). Pub. L. 104-188, §1315, amended subpar. (A) generally. Prior to amendment, subpar. (A) read as follows: “a financial institution to which section 585 applies (or would apply but for subsection (c) thereof).”

Pub. L. 104-188, §1308(a), redesignated subpar. (B) as (A) and struck out former subpar. (A) which read as follows: “a member of an affiliated group (determined under section 1504 without regard to the exceptions contained in subsection (b) thereof).”

Subsec. (b)(2)(B). Pub. L. 104-188, §1308(a), redesignated subpar. (C) as (B). Former subpar. (B) redesignated (A).

Pub. L. 104-188, §1616(b)(15), struck out “or to which section 593 applies” after “subsection (c) thereof”.

Subsec. (b)(2)(C) to (E). Pub. L. 104-188, §1308(a), redesignated subpars. (D) and (E) as (C) and (D), respectively. Former subpar. (C) redesignated (B).

Subsec. (b)(3). Pub. L. 104-188, §1308(b), added par. (3).

Subsec. (c)(2)(A)(ii). Pub. L. 104-188, §1303, substituted “2-year period” for “60-day period” in first sentence and struck out at end “If a trust is described in the preceding sentence and if the entire corpus of the trust is includible in the gross estate of the deemed owner, the preceding sentence shall be applied by substituting ‘2-year period’ for ‘60-day period’.”

Subsec. (c)(2)(A)(iii). Pub. L. 104-188, §1303(1), substituted “2-year period” for “60-day period”.

Subsec. (c)(2)(A)(v). Pub. L. 104-188, §1302(a), added cl. (v).

Subsec. (c)(2)(B)(v). Pub. L. 104-188, §1302(b), added cl. (v).

Subsec. (c)(5)(B)(iii). Pub. L. 104-188, §1304, substituted “a trust described in paragraph (2), or a person which is actively and regularly engaged in the business of lending money” for “or a trust described in paragraph (2)”.

Subsec. (c)(6). Pub. L. 104-188, §1308(d)(1), struck out par. (6) which read as follows:

“(6) OWNERSHIP OF STOCK IN CERTAIN INACTIVE CORPORATIONS.—For purposes of subsection (b)(2)(A), a corporation shall not be treated as a member of an affiliated group during any period within a taxable year by reason of the ownership of stock in another corporation if such other corporation—

“(A) has not begun business at any time on or before the close of such period, and

“(B) does not have gross income for such period.”

Subsec. (c)(7). Pub. L. 104-188, §1316(a)(2), added par. (7).

Subsec. (e). Pub. L. 104-188, §1302(c), added subsec. (e).

Subsec. (e)(1)(A)(i). Pub. L. 104-188, §1316(e), struck out “which holds a contingent interest and is not a potential current beneficiary” after “170(c)”.

1989—Subsec. (b)(2)(B). Pub. L. 101-239 amended subpar. (B) generally. Prior to amendment, subpar. (B) read as follows: “a financial institution which is a bank (as defined in section 585(a)(2)) or to which section 593 applies.”

1988—Subsec. (d)(3). Pub. L. 100-647 substituted “with-in the meaning of” for “treated as a separate trust under” in last sentence.

1986—Subsec. (b)(2)(B). Pub. L. 99-514, §901(d)(4)(G), substituted “which is a bank (as defined in section 585(a)(2)) or to which section 593 applies” for “to which section 585 or 593 applies”.

Subsec. (d)(3). Pub. L. 99-514, §1879(m)(1)(A), inserted at end “A substantially separate and independent share of a trust treated as a separate trust under section

663(c) shall be treated as a separate trust for purposes of this subsection and subsection (c).”

1984—Subsec. (c)(6). Pub. L. 98-369, § 721(c), amended par. (6) generally, substituting “during any period within a taxable year” for “during any taxable year” in provisions preceding subpar. (A), and substituting “on or before the close of such period” for “on or after the date of its incorporation and before the close of such taxable year” in subpar. (A), and “does not have gross income for such period” for “does not have taxable income for the period included within such taxable year” in subpar. (B).

Subsec. (d)(2)(B)(i). Pub. L. 98-369, § 721(f)(3), substituted “corporation” for “S corporation” in heading and text.

Subsec. (d)(2)(D). Pub. L. 98-369, § 721(f)(1), substituted “15 days and 2 months” for “60 days”.

Subsec. (d)(3). Pub. L. 98-369, § 721(f)(2), in amending par. (3) generally, redesignated subpar. (C) as (A), substituted a period for “, and” at end of subpar. (B), and struck out former subpar. (A) which read “which owns stock in 1 or more S corporations”.

Subsec. (d)(4). Pub. L. 98-369, § 721(f)(2), in amending par. (4) generally, redesignated existing provisions as subpar. (A), inserted “Failure to meet requirements of paragraph (3)(A)” as subpar. (A) heading, substituted “of paragraph (3)(A)” for “under paragraph (3)”, and added subpar. (B).

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 2007 AMENDMENT

Pub. L. 110-28, title VIII, § 8232(c), May 25, 2007, 121 Stat. 198, provided that:

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The amendments made by this section [amending this section and section 1368 of this title] shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2006.

“(2) SPECIAL RULE FOR TREATMENT AS SECOND CLASS OF STOCK.—In the case of any taxable year beginning after December 31, 1996, restricted bank director stock (as defined in section 1361(f) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as added by this section) shall not be taken into account in determining whether an S corporation has more than 1 class of stock.”

Pub. L. 110-28, title VIII, § 8233(b), May 25, 2007, 121 Stat. 198, provided that: “The amendments made by this section [amending this section] shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2006.”

Pub. L. 110-28, title VIII, § 8234(b), May 25, 2007, 121 Stat. 199, provided that: “The amendments made by this section [amending this section] shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2006.”

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 2005 AMENDMENT

Amendment by section 403(b) of Pub. L. 109-135 effective as if included in the provision of the American Jobs Creation Act of 2004, Pub. L. 108-357, to which such amendment relates, see section 403(nn) of Pub. L. 109-135, set out as a note under section 26 of this title.

Pub. L. 109-135, title IV, § 413(d), Dec. 21, 2005, 119 Stat. 2642, provided that: “The amendments made by this section [amending this section and sections 1362 and 4975 of this title] shall take effect as if included in the provisions of the American Jobs Creation Act of 2004 [Pub. L. 108-357] to which they relate.”

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 2004 AMENDMENT

Pub. L. 108-357, title II, § 231(c)(1), Oct. 22, 2004, 118 Stat. 1433, provided that: “The amendment made by subsection (a) [amending this section] shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2004.”

Pub. L. 108-357, title II, § 232(b), Oct. 22, 2004, 118 Stat. 1434, provided that: “The amendment made by this section [amending this section] shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2004.”

Amendment by section 233(a), (b) of Pub. L. 108-357 effective Oct. 22, 2004, see section 233(e) of Pub. L. 108-357, set out as a note under section 512 of this title.

Pub. L. 108-357, title II, § 234(b), Oct. 22, 2004, 118 Stat. 1435, provided that: “The amendments made by this

section [amending this section] shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2004.”

Pub. L. 108-357, title II, § 236(b), Oct. 22, 2004, 118 Stat. 1435, provided that: “The amendments made by this section [amending this section] shall apply to transfers made after December 31, 2004.”

Pub. L. 108-357, title II, § 239(b), Oct. 22, 2004, 118 Stat. 1437, provided that: “The amendment made by this section [amending this section] shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2004.”

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 2000 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 106-554 effective as if included in the provisions of the Small Business Job Protection Act of 1996, Pub. L. 104-188, to which such amendment relates, see section 1(a)(7) [title III, § 316(e)] of Pub. L. 106-554, set out as a note under section 51 of this title.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1998 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 105-206 effective, except as otherwise provided, as if included in the provisions of the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997, Pub. L. 105-34, to which such amendment relates, see section 6024 of Pub. L. 105-206, set out as a note under section 1 of this title.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1997 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 105-34 effective as if included in the provisions of the Small Business Job Protection Act of 1996, Pub. L. 104-188, to which it relates, see section 1601(j) of Pub. L. 105-34, set out as a note under section 23 of this title.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1996 AMENDMENT

Amendment by sections 1301-1302(c), 1303, 1304, 1308(a), (b), (d)(1), and 1315 of Pub. L. 104-188 applicable to taxable years beginning after Dec. 31, 1996, see section 1317(a) of Pub. L. 104-188, set out as a note under section 641 of this title.

Amendment by sections 1316(a), (e) of Pub. L. 104-188 applicable to taxable years beginning after Dec. 31, 1997, see section 1316(f) of Pub. L. 104-188, set out as a note under section 170 of this title.

Amendment by section 1616(b)(15) of Pub. L. 104-188 applicable to taxable years beginning after Dec. 31, 1995, see section 1616(c) of Pub. L. 104-188, set out as a note under section 593 of this title.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1989 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 101-239 effective, except as otherwise provided, as if included in the provision of the Technical and Miscellaneous Revenue Act of 1988, Pub. L. 100-647, to which such amendment relates, see section 7817 of Pub. L. 101-239, set out as a note under section 1 of this title.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1988 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 100-647 effective, except as otherwise provided, as if included in the provision of the Tax Reform Act of 1986, Pub. L. 99-514, to which such amendment relates, see section 1019(a) of Pub. L. 100-647, set out as a note under section 1 of this title.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1986 AMENDMENT

Amendment by section 901(d)(4)(G) of Pub. L. 99-514 applicable to taxable years beginning after Dec. 31, 1986, see section 901(e) of Pub. L. 99-514, set out as a note under section 166 of this title.

Pub. L. 99-514, title XVIII, § 1879(m)(2), Oct. 22, 1986, 100 Stat. 2910, provided that: “The amendments made by this subsection [amending this section and section 1368 of this title] shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1982.”

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1984 AMENDMENT

Pub. L. 98-369, div. A, title VII, § 721(y), July 18, 1984, 98 Stat. 972, as amended by Pub. L. 99-514, § 2, Oct. 22, 1986, 100 Stat. 2095, provided that:

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, any amendment made by this section

[amending this section, sections 48, 108, 267, 318, 465, 1362, 1363, 1367, 1368, 1371, 1374, 1375, 1378, 1379, 6362, and 6659 and provisions set out as a note under this section] shall take effect as if included in the Subchapter S Revision Act of 1982 [Pub. L. 97-354].

“(2) AMENDMENT MADE BY SUBSECTION (b)(2).—Subparagraph (C) of section 108(d)(7) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 [formerly I.R.C. 1954] (as amended by subsection (b)(2)) shall apply to contributions to capital after December 31, 1980, in taxable years ending after such date.

“(3) AMENDMENT MADE BY SUBSECTION (g)(1).—If—

“(A) any portion of a qualified stock purchase is pursuant to a binding contract entered into on or after October 19, 1982, and before the date of the enactment of this Act [July 18, 1984], and

“(B) the purchasing corporation establishes by clear and convincing evidence that such contract was negotiated on the contemplation that, with respect to the deemed sale under section 338 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, paragraph (2) of section 1362(e) of such Code would apply,

then the amendment made by paragraph (1) of subsection (g) [amending section 1362 of this title] shall not apply to such qualified stock purchase.

“(4) AMENDMENTS MADE BY SUBSECTION (l).—The amendments made by subsection (l) [amending section 1362 of this title] shall apply to any election under section 1362 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (or any corresponding provision of prior law) made after October 19, 1982.

“(5) AMENDMENT MADE BY SUBSECTION (t).—If—

“(A) on or before the date of the enactment of this Act [July 18, 1984] 50 percent or more of the stock of an S corporation has been sold or exchanged in 1 or more transactions, and

“(B) the person (or persons) acquiring such stock establish by clear and convincing evidence that such acquisitions were negotiated on the contemplation that paragraph (2) of section 1362(e) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 would apply to the S termination year in which such sales or exchanges occur, then the amendment made by subsection (t) [amending section 1362 of this title] shall not apply to such S termination year.”

EFFECTIVE DATE

Pub. L. 97-354, § 6, Oct. 19, 1982, 96 Stat. 1697, as amended by Pub. L. 97-448, title III, § 305(d)(1)(A), Jan. 12, 1983, 96 Stat. 2399; Pub. L. 98-369, div. A, title VII, § 721(i), (k), July 18, 1984, 98 Stat. 969; Pub. L. 99-514, § 2, Oct. 22, 1986, 100 Stat. 2095, provided that:

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in this section, the amendments made by this Act [enacting this section and sections 1362, 1363, 1366 to 1368, 1371 to 1375, 1377 to 1379, and 6241 to 6245 of this title, amending sections 31, 44D to 44F, 46, 48, 50A, 50B, 52, 53, 55, 57, 58, 62, 108, 163, 168, 170, 172, 179, 183, 189, 194, 267, 280, 280A, 291, 447, 464, 465, 613A, 992, 1016, 1101, 1212, 1251, 1254, 1256, 3453, 3454, 4992, 4996, 6037, 6042, 6362, and 6661 of this title and section 1108 of Title 29, Labor, omitting section 1376 of this title, and enacting provisions set out as a note under section 1 of this title] shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1982.

“(b) TRANSITIONAL RULES.—

“(1) SECTIONS 1379 AND 62(9) CONTINUE TO APPLY FOR 1983.—Sections 1379 and 62(9) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 [formerly I.R.C. 1954] (as in effect before the date of the enactment of this Act [Oct. 19, 1982]) shall remain in effect for years beginning before January 1, 1984.

“(2) ALLOWANCE OF EXCLUSION OF DEATH BENEFIT.—Notwithstanding section 241(b) of the Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982 [section 241(b) of Pub. L. 97-248, set out as a note under section 416 of this title] in the case of amounts received under a plan of an S corporation, the amendment made by section 239 of such Act [section 239 of Pub. L. 97-248, amending section 101 of this title] shall apply with respect to decedents dying after December 31, 1982.

“(3) NEW PASSIVE INCOME RULES APPLY TO TAXABLE YEARS BEGINNING DURING 1982.—In the case of a taxable year beginning during 1982—

“(A) sections 1362(d)(3), 1366(f)(3), and 1375 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (as amended by this Act [Pub. L. 97-354]) shall apply, and

“(B) section 1372(e)(5) of such Code (as in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act [Oct. 19, 1982]) shall not apply.

The preceding sentence shall not apply in the case of any corporation which elects (at such time and in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury or his delegate shall prescribe) to have such sentence not apply. Subsection (e) shall not apply to any termination resulting from an election under the preceding sentence.

“(c) GRANDFATHER RULES.—

“(1) SUBSIDIARIES WHICH ARE FOREIGN CORPORATIONS OR DISC'S.—In the case of any corporation which on September 28, 1982, would have been a member of the same affiliated group as an electing small business corporation but for paragraph (3) or (7) of section 1504(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, subparagraph (A) of section 1361(b)(2) of such Code (as amended by section 2) shall be applied by substituting ‘without regard to the exceptions contained in paragraphs (1), (2), (4), (5), and (6) of subsection (b) thereof’ for ‘without regard to the exceptions contained in subsection (b) thereof’.

“(2) CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANIES.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—In the case of any qualified casualty insurance electing small business corporation—

“(i) the amendments made by this Act shall not apply, and

“(ii) subchapter S (as in effect on July 1, 1982) of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 [former sections 1371 to 1379 of this title] and part III of subchapter L of chapter 1 of such Code [section 831 et seq. of this title] shall apply.

“(B) QUALIFIED CASUALTY INSURANCE ELECTING SMALL BUSINESS CORPORATION.—The term ‘qualified casualty insurance electing small business corporation’ means any corporation described in section 831(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 if—

“(i) as of July 12, 1982, such corporation was an electing small business corporation and was described in section 831(a) of such Code,

“(ii) such corporation was formed before April 1, 1982, and proposed (through a written private offering first circulated to investors before such date) to elect to be taxed as a subchapter S corporation and to be operated on an established insurance exchange, or

“(iii) such corporation is approved for membership on an established insurance exchange pursuant to a written agreement entered into before December 31, 1982, and such corporation is described in section 831(a) of such Code as of December 31, 1984.

A corporation shall not be treated as a qualified casualty insurance electing small business corporation unless an election under subchapter S of chapter 1 of such Code is in effect for its first taxable year beginning after December 31, 1984.

“(3) CERTAIN CORPORATIONS WITH OIL AND GAS PRODUCTION.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—In the case of any qualified oil corporation—

“(i) the amendments made by this Act shall not apply, and

“(ii) subchapter S (as in effect on July 1, 1982) of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 [former sections 1371 to 1379 of this title] shall apply.

“(B) QUALIFIED OIL CORPORATION.—For purposes of this paragraph, the term ‘qualified oil corporation’ means any corporation if—

“(i) as of September 28, 1982, such corporation—
“(I) was an electing small business corporation, or

“(II) was a small business corporation which made an election under section 1372(a) after December 31, 1981, and before September 28, 1982.

“(ii) for calendar year 1982, the combined average daily production of domestic crude oil or natural gas of such corporation and any one of its substantial shareholders exceeds 1,000 barrels, and

“(iii) such corporation makes an election under this subparagraph at such time and in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury or his delegate shall prescribe.

“(C) AVERAGE DAILY PRODUCTION.—For purposes of subparagraph (B), the average daily production of domestic crude oil or domestic natural gas shall be determined under section 613A(c)(2) of such Code without regard to the last sentence thereof.

“(D) SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDER.—For purposes of subparagraph (B), the term ‘substantial shareholder’ means any person who on July 1, 1982, owns more than 40 percent (in value) of the stock of the corporation.

“(4) CONTINUITY REQUIRED.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—This subsection shall cease to apply with respect to any corporation after—

“(i) any termination of the election of the corporation under subchapter S of chapter 1 of such Code, or

“(ii) the first day on which more than 50 percent of the stock of the corporation is newly owned stock within the meaning of section 1378(c)(2) of such Code (as amended by this Act [Pub. L. 97-354]).

“(B) SPECIAL RULES FOR PARAGRAPH (2).—

“(i) Paragraph (2) shall also cease to apply with respect to any corporation after the corporation ceases to be described in section 831(a) of such Code.

“(ii) For purposes of determining under subparagraph (A)(ii) whether paragraph (2) ceases to apply to any corporation, section 1378(c)(2) of such Code (as amended by this Act [Pub. L. 97-354]) shall be applied by substituting ‘December 31, 1984’ for ‘December 31, 1982’ each place it appears therein.

“(d) TREATMENT OF EXISTING FRINGE BENEFIT PLANS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—In the case of existing fringe benefits of a corporation which as of September 28, 1982, was an electing small business corporation, section 1372 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (as added by this Act [Pub. L. 97-354]) shall apply only with respect to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1987.

“(2) REQUIREMENTS.—This subsection shall cease to apply with respect to any corporation after which ever of the following first occurs:

“(A) the first day of the first taxable year beginning after December 31, 1982, with respect to which the corporation does not meet the requirements of section 1372(e)(5) of such Code (as in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act [Oct. 19, 1982]).

“(B) any termination after December 31, 1982, of the election of the corporation under subchapter S of chapter 1 of such Code, or

“(C) the first day on which more than 50 percent of the stock of the corporation is newly owned stock within the meaning of section 1378(c)(2) of such Code (as amended by this Act [Pub. L. 97-354]).

“(3) EXISTING FRINGE BENEFIT.—For purposes of this subsection, the term ‘existing fringe benefit’ means any employee fringe benefit of a type which the corporation provided to its employees as of September 28, 1982.

“(e) TREATMENT OF CERTAIN ELECTIONS UNDER PRIOR LAW.—For purposes of section 1362(g) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended by this Act [Pub. L.

97-354] (relating to no election permitted within 5 years after termination of prior election), any termination or revocation under section 1372(e) of such Code (as in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act [Oct. 19, 1982]) shall not be taken into account.

“(f) TAXABLE YEAR OF S CORPORATIONS.—Section 1378 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (as added by this Act [Pub. L. 97-354]) shall take effect on the day after the date of the enactment of this Act [Oct. 19, 1982]. For purposes of applying such section, the reference in subsection (a)(2) of such section to an election under section 1362(a) shall include a reference to an election under section 1372(a) of such Code as in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act [Oct. 19, 1982].”

ELIMINATION OF ALL EARNINGS AND PROFITS ATTRIBUTABLE TO PRE-1983 YEARS FOR CERTAIN CORPORATIONS

Pub. L. 110-28, title VIII, §8235, May 25, 2007, 121 Stat. 199, provided that: “In the case of a corporation which is—

“(1) described in section 1311(a)(1) of the Small Business Job Protection Act of 1996 [Pub. L. 104-188, set out below], and

“(2) not described in section 1311(a)(2) of such Act, the amount of such corporation’s accumulated earnings and profits (for the first taxable year beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act [May 25, 2007]) shall be reduced by an amount equal to the portion (if any) of such accumulated earnings and profits which were accumulated in any taxable year beginning before January 1, 1983, for which such corporation was an electing small business corporation under subchapter S of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.”

ELIMINATION OF CERTAIN EARNINGS AND PROFITS

Pub. L. 104-188, title I, §1311(a), Aug. 20, 1996, 110 Stat. 1784, provided that: “If—

“(1) a corporation was an electing small business corporation under subchapter S of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 for any taxable year beginning before January 1, 1983, and

“(2) such corporation is an S corporation under subchapter S of chapter 1 of such Code for its first taxable year beginning after December 31, 1996, the amount of such corporation’s accumulated earnings and profits (as of the beginning of such first taxable year) shall be reduced by an amount equal to the portion (if any) of such accumulated earnings and profits which were accumulated in any taxable year beginning before January 1, 1983, for which such corporation was an electing small business corporation under such subchapter S.”

PLAN AMENDMENTS NOT REQUIRED UNTIL
JANUARY 1, 1989

For provisions directing that if any amendments made by subtitle A or subtitle C of title XI [§§1101-1147 and 1171-1177] or title XVIII [§§1800-1899A] of Pub. L. 99-514 require an amendment to any plan, such plan amendment shall not be required to be made before the first plan year beginning on or after Jan. 1, 1989, see section 1140 of Pub. L. 99-514, as amended, set out as a note under section 401 of this title.

TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

Pub. L. 97-448, title III, §305(d)(1)(B), Jan. 12, 1983, 96 Stat. 2399, as amended by Pub. L. 99-514, §2, Oct. 22, 1986, 100 Stat. 2095, provided that: “If—

“(i) after September 30, 1982, and on or before the date of the enactment of this Act [Jan. 12, 1983], stock or securities were transferred to a small business corporation (as defined in section 1361(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 [formerly I.R.C. 1954] as amended by the Subchapter S Revision Act of 1982 [Pub. L. 97-354]) in a transaction to which section 351 of such Code applies, and

“(ii) such corporation is liquidated under section 333 of such Code before March 1, 1983,

then such stock or securities shall not be taken into account under section 333(e)(2) of such Code.”

§ 1362. Election; revocation; termination

(a) Election

(1) In general

Except as provided in subsection (g), a small business corporation may elect, in accordance with the provisions of this section, to be an S corporation.

(2) All shareholders must consent to election

An election under this subsection shall be valid only if all persons who are shareholders in such corporation on the day on which such election is made consent to such election.

(b) When made

(1) In general

An election under subsection (a) may be made by a small business corporation for any taxable year—

(A) at any time during the preceding taxable year, or

(B) at any time during the taxable year and on or before the 15th day of the 3d month of the taxable year.

(2) Certain elections made during 1st 2½ months treated as made for next taxable year

If—

(A) an election under subsection (a) is made for any taxable year during such year and on or before the 15th day of the 3d month of such year, but

(B) either—

(i) on 1 or more days in such taxable year before the day on which the election was made the corporation did not meet the requirements of subsection (b) of section 1361, or

(ii) 1 or more of the persons who held stock in the corporation during such taxable year and before the election was made did not consent to the election,

then such election shall be treated as made for the following taxable year.

(3) Election made after 1st 2½ months treated as made for following taxable year

If—

(A) a small business corporation makes an election under subsection (a) for any taxable year, and

(B) such election is made after the 15th day of the 3d month of the taxable year and on or before the 15th day of the 3rd month of the following taxable year,

then such election shall be treated as made for the following taxable year.

(4) Taxable years of 2½ months or less

For purposes of this subsection, an election for a taxable year made not later than 2 months and 15 days after the first day of the taxable year shall be treated as timely made during such year.

(5) Authority to treat late elections, etc., as timely

If—

(A) an election under subsection (a) is made for any taxable year (determined without regard to paragraph (3)) after the date prescribed by this subsection for making such election for such taxable year or no such election is made for any taxable year, and

(B) the Secretary determines that there was reasonable cause for the failure to timely make such election,

the Secretary may treat such an election as timely made for such taxable year (and paragraph (3) shall not apply).

(c) Years for which effective

An election under subsection (a) shall be effective for the taxable year of the corporation for which it is made and for all succeeding taxable years of the corporation, until such election is terminated under subsection (d).

(d) Termination

(1) By revocation

(A) In general

An election under subsection (a) may be terminated by revocation.

(B) More than one-half of shares must consent to revocation

An election may be revoked only if shareholders holding more than one-half of the shares of stock of the corporation on the day on which the revocation is made consent to the revocation.

(C) When effective

Except as provided in subparagraph (D)—

(i) a revocation made during the taxable year and on or before the 15th day of the 3d month thereof shall be effective on the 1st day of such taxable year, and

(ii) a revocation made during the taxable year but after such 15th day shall be effective on the 1st day of the following taxable year.

(D) Revocation may specify prospective date

If the revocation specifies a date for revocation which is on or after the day on which the revocation is made, the revocation shall be effective on and after the date so specified.

(2) By corporation ceasing to be small business corporation

(A) In general

An election under subsection (a) shall be terminated whenever (at any time on or after the 1st day of the 1st taxable year for which the corporation is an S corporation) such corporation ceases to be a small business corporation.

(B) When effective

Any termination under this paragraph shall be effective on and after the date of cessation.