

Internal Revenue Service

Department of the Treasury
Washington, DC 20224

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Person To Contact: _____, ID No. _____
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Refer Reply To:
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PLR-112337-10
Date: SEPTEMBER 15, 2010

Re

LEGEND

- Decedent =
- Child =
- Certified Public Accountant 1 =
- Certified Public Accountant 2 =
- Date 1 =
- Date 2 =
- Date 3 =
- Date 4 =

Dear _____ :

This responds to your authorized representative's letter of February 17, 2010, requesting an extension of time under § 301.9100 of the Procedure and Administration Regulations to make an alternate valuation election under § 2032 of the Internal Revenue Code.

The facts and representations submitted are summarized as follows. Decedent died on Date 1. Child was appointed as the executrix of Decedent's estate. Child retained Certified Public Accountant 1 to prepare and file the estate's Form 706, United States Estate (and Generation-Skipping Transfer) Tax Return. However, Certified Public Accountant 1 died before the return could be completed. Form 4768, Application for Extension of Time to File the Form 706 was timely filed on Date 2, and Certified Public Accountant 2 completed the return.

The Form 706 was timely filed on Date 3. However, the Form 706 was prepared without consideration of the alternate valuation election under § 2032. Date 4 will be the date that is one year from the due date of the return, including extensions.

Section 2032(a) provides, in part, that the value of the gross estate may be determined, if the executor so elects, by valuing all the property included in the gross estate as follows:

(1) In the case of property distributed, sold, exchanged, or otherwise disposed of, within 6 months after the decedent's death such property shall be valued as of the date of distribution, sale, exchange, or other disposition.

(2) In the case of property not distributed, sold, exchanged, or otherwise disposed of, within 6 months after the decedent's death such property shall be valued as of the date 6 months after the decedent's death.

Section 2032(c) provides that no election may be made under § 2032 with respect to an estate unless such election will decrease: (1) the value of the gross estate; and (2) the sum of the tax imposed under chapter 11 of the Code and the tax imposed by chapter 13 with respect to property includible in the decedent's gross estate (reduced by credits allowable against such taxes).

Section 2032(d)(1) provides that an election under § 2032 shall be made by the executor on the return of tax imposed by § 2001. Under § 2032(d)(2), no election may be made under § 2032 if such return is filed more than 1 year after the time prescribed by law (including extensions) for filing such return.

Section 20.2032-1(b)(3) of the Estate Tax Regulations provides that a request for an extension of time pursuant to §§ 301.9100-1 and 301.9100-3 will not be granted unless the estate tax return is filed no later than 1 year after the due date of the return, including extensions.

Under § 301.9100-1(c), the Commissioner may grant a reasonable extension of time to make a regulatory election, or statutory election (but no more than 6 months except in the case of a taxpayer who is abroad), under all subtitles of the Internal Revenue Code except Subtitles E, G, H, and I, if the taxpayer demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that the taxpayer has acted reasonably and in good faith, and granting relief will not prejudice the interests of the government.

Sections 301.9100-1 through 301.9100-3 provide the standards the Commissioner will use to determine whether to grant an extension of time to make an election. Section 301.9100-1(a).

Section 301.9100-2 provides an automatic extension of time for making certain elections. Section 301.9100-3 provides extensions of time for making elections that do not meet the requirements of § 301.9100-2.

Requests for relief under § 301.9100-3 will be granted when the taxpayer provides the evidence to establish to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that the taxpayer acted reasonably and in good faith, and that granting relief will not prejudice the interests of

the government.

Section 301.9100-3(b)(1)(v) provides that a taxpayer is deemed to have acted reasonably and in good faith if the taxpayer reasonably relied on a qualified tax professional, including a tax professional employed by the taxpayer, and the tax professional failed to make, or advise the taxpayer to make, the election.

Based on the facts submitted and the representations made, we conclude that the standards of §§ 301.9100-1 and 301.9100-3 have been satisfied.

Consequently, executrix is granted an extension of time (to the date which is 120 days from the date of this letter) for making the alternate valuation election under § 2032. A copy of this letter should be attached to the Supplemental Form 706 and sent to the Cincinnati Service Center at the following address: Internal Revenue Service, Cincinnati Service Center — Stop 82, Cincinnati, OH 45999.

The ruling contained in this letter is based upon information and representations submitted by the taxpayer and accompanied by a penalty of perjury statement executed by an appropriate party. While this office has not verified any of the material submitted in support of the request for rulings, it is subject to verification on examination.

Except as specifically ruled herein, we express or imply no opinion on the federal tax consequences of the transaction under the cited provisions or under any other provisions of the Code. This ruling is directed only to the taxpayer requesting it. Section 6110(k)(3) provides that it may not be used or cited as precedent.

Sincerely,

Associate Chief Counsel
(Passthroughs and Special Industries)

By: _____
Leslie H. Finlow, Senior Technician Reviewer
Branch 4
Office of Associate Chief Counsel
(Passthroughs & Special Industries)

Enclosure:
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