

the first date on which S2 is not a member of the P group, such asset loss reduces the suspended loss pursuant to paragraph (c)(4) of this section. \* \* \*

(v) *Effect of subsequent stock sale.* In year 6, when S1 sells its remaining S2 stock for \$100, it recognizes \$0 gain/loss. Pursuant to paragraph (c)(5) of this section, the remaining \$5 of the suspended loss is allowed on the P group's return for Year 6 when S1 sells its remaining S2 stock.

\* \* \* \* \*

*Example 6.* \* \* \* (i) In Year 1, P forms S with a contribution of \$80 in exchange for 80 shares of common stock of S which at that time represents all of the outstanding stock of S. S becomes a member of the P group. In Year 2, P contributes Asset A with a basis of \$50 and a value of \$20 in exchange for 20 shares of common stock of S in a transfer to which section 351 applies. In Year 4, in a transaction that is not part of a plan that includes the Year 1 and Year 2 contributions, P contributes the 20 shares of S common stock it acquired in Year 2 to PS, a partnership, in exchange for a 20 percent capital and profits interest in a transaction described in section 721. Immediately after the contribution to PS, S is a member of the P group. In Year 5, P sells its interest in PS for \$20.

\* \* \* \* \*

(g) \* \* \*

(5) \* \* \*

*Example 1. Transfers of property in the avoidance of basis redetermination rule—(i) Facts.* In Year 1, P forms S with a contribution of \$100 in exchange for 100 shares of common stock of S which at that time represents all of the outstanding stock of S. S becomes a member of the P group. In Year 2, P contributes 20 shares of common stock of S to PS, a partnership, in exchange for a 20 percent capital and profits interest in a transaction described in section 721. In Year 3, P contributes Asset A with a basis of \$50 and a value of \$20 to PS in exchange for an additional capital and profits interest in PS in a transaction described in section 721. Also in Year 3, PS contributes Asset A to S and P contributes an additional \$80 to S in transfers to which section 351 applies. In Year 4, S sells Asset A for \$20, recognizing a loss of \$30. The P group uses that loss to offset income of P. In Year 5, P sells its entire interest in PS for \$40.

*Example 2. Transfers effecting a reimportation of loss—(i) Facts.* In Year 1, P forms S with a contribution of Asset A with a value of \$100 and a basis of \$120, Asset B with a value of \$50 and a basis of \$70, and Asset C with a value of \$90 and a basis of \$100 in exchange for all of the common stock of S and S becomes a member of the P group. \* \* \*

\* \* \* \* \*

*Example 3. Transfers to avoid recognition of gain—(i) Facts.* P owns all of the stock of S1 and S2. The S2 stock has a basis of \$400 and a value of

\$500. S1 owns 50% of the S3 common stock with a basis of \$150. \* \* \*

(ii) *Analysis.* Pursuant to paragraph (b)(4) of this section, because S2 owns stock of S3 (another subsidiary of the same group) and, immediately after the sale of the S2 stock, S3 is a member of the group, then for purposes of applying paragraph (b) of this section, S2 is deemed to have transferred its S3 stock. Because S3 is a member of the group immediately after the transfer of the S2 stock and the S3 stock deemed transferred has a basis in excess of value, the group in the S3 stock is redetermined pursuant to paragraph (b)(1) of this section immediately prior to the sale of the S2 stock.

Accordingly, P would recognize only \$1 of gain on the sale of its S2 stock. However, because the recapitalization of the S3 was structured with a view to, and has the effect of, avoiding the recognition of gain on a disposition of stock by invoking the application of paragraph (b) of this section, paragraph (g)(4)(i) of this section applies. Accordingly, paragraph (b) of this section does not apply upon P's disposition of the S2 stock and P recognizes \$100 gain on the disposition of the S2 stock.

\* \* \* \* \*

(j) *Effective date.* This section applies with respect to stock transfers, deconsolidations of subsidiaries, determinations of worthlessness, and stock dispositions on or after March 10, 2006. \* \* \*

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## Deletions From Cumulative List of Organizations Contributions to Which are Deductible Under Section 170 of the Code

### Announcement 2006-69

The Internal Revenue Service has revoked its determination that the organiza-

tion listed below qualifies as an organization described in sections 501(c)(3) and 170(c)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

Generally, the Service will not disallow deductions for contributions made to a listed organization on or before the date of announcement in the Internal Revenue Bulletin that an organization no longer qualifies. However, the Service is not precluded from disallowing a deduction for any contributions made after an organization ceases to qualify under section 170(c)(2) if the organization has not timely filed a suit for declaratory judgment under section 7428 and if the contributor (1) had knowledge of the revocation of the ruling or determination letter, (2) was aware that such revocation was imminent, or (3) was in part responsible for or was aware of the activities or omissions of the organization that brought about this revocation.

If on the other had a suite for declaratory judgment has been timely filed, contributions from individuals and organizations described in section 170(c)(2) that are otherwise allowable will continue to be deductible. Protection under section 7428(c) would begin on September 11, 2006, and would end on the date the court first determines that the organization is not described in section 170(c)(2) as more particularly set forth in section 7428(c)(1). For individual contributors, the maximum deduction protected is \$1,000, with a husband and wife treated as one contributor. This benefit is not extended to any individual, in whole or in part, for the acts or omissions of the organization that were the basis for revocation.

Youth Ministries, Inc., d/b/a  
Operation Rescue West  
Wichita, KS