

## Rev. Proc. 2002-59

### SECTION 1. PURPOSE

This revenue procedure provides guidance under § 7701 of the Internal Revenue Code for an entity newly formed under local law that requests relief for a late initial classification election filed by the due date of the entity's first federal tax return (excluding extensions).

### SECTION 2. BACKGROUND

.01 Section 7701 provides definitions for business entities and their owners for federal tax purposes.

.02 Section 301.7701-1(a) of the Procedure and Administration Regulations provides general rules for the classification of various organizations for federal tax purposes. Whether an organization is an entity separate from its owners for federal tax purposes is a matter of federal tax law and does not depend on whether the organization is recognized as an entity under local law. Section 301.7701-1(b) provides that the classification of organizations that are recognized as separate entities is determined under § 301.7701-2, § 301.7701-3, and § 301.7701-4 unless a provision of the Code provides for special treatment of that organization.

.03 Section 301.7701-2(a) provides that a business entity is any entity recognized for federal tax purposes (including an entity with a single owner that may be disregarded as an entity separate from its owner) that is not properly classified as a trust or otherwise subject to special treatment under the Code. A business entity with two or more members is classified for federal tax purposes as either a corporation or a partnership. A business entity with only one owner is classified as a corporation or is disregarded as an entity separate from its owner. Section 301.7701-2(b) sets forth those business entities that are considered corporations for federal tax purposes.

.04 Section 301.7701-3 provides that a business entity not classified as a corporation under § 301.7701-2(b)(1), (3), (4),

(5), (6), (7), or (8) (an eligible entity) is able to choose its classification for federal tax purposes. Under § 301.7701-3(b)(1) a domestic eligible entity is, in the absence of an election otherwise, a partnership if it has two or more members, and disregarded as an entity separate from its owner if it has a single owner. Section 301.7701-3(b)(2) provides generally that, in the absence of an election otherwise, a foreign eligible entity is (a) a partnership if it has two or more members and at least one member does not have limited liability, (b) an association if all its members have limited liability, or (c) disregarded as an entity separate from its owner if it has a single owner that does not have limited liability.

.05 Section 301.7701-3(c)(1)(i) provides generally that an eligible entity may elect to be classified other than as provided under § 301.7701-3(b), or to change its classification, by filing Form 8832, *Entity Classification Election*, with the service center designated on Form 8832. Section 301.7701-3(c)(1)(iii) provides that an election made under § 301.7701-3(c)(1)(i) will be effective on the date specified by the entity on Form 8832 or on the date filed if no date is specified on the election form. The effective date specified on Form 8832 cannot be more than 75 days prior to the date on which the election is filed. If an election specifies an effective date more than 75 days prior to the date on which the election is filed, it will be effective 75 days prior to the date it was filed.

.06 Under § 301.9100-1(c), the Commissioner may grant a reasonable extension of time to make a regulatory election or certain statutory elections under all subtitles of the Code, except subtitles E, G, H, and I, if the taxpayer demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that the taxpayer acted reasonably and in good faith, and that granting the relief will not prejudice the interests of the government. Section 301.9100-1(b) defines the term "regulatory election" as an election whose due date is prescribed by a regulation published in the Federal Register, or a revenue ruling, revenue procedure, notice, or announcement published in the Internal Revenue Bulletin. An entity classification election made pursuant to § 301.7701-3(c) is a regulatory election.

.07 The Commissioner has authority under § 301.9100-1 and § 301.9100-3 to grant

an extension of time if a taxpayer fails to file a timely election under § 301.7701-3(c). Section 301.9100-3 provides that the Commissioner will grant an extension of time when the taxpayer provides the evidence to establish to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that the taxpayer has acted reasonably and in good faith, and the grant of relief will not prejudice the interests of the government.

.08 On February 11, 2002, the Service and Treasury issued Rev. Proc. 2002-15, 2002-6 I.R.B. 490, which provides guidance under § 7701 for certain newly formed entities to request relief for a late initial classification election filed within 6 months of the due date of the initial election and prior to the due date (excluding extensions) of the tax return for the entity's default classification.

### SECTION 3. SCOPE

This revenue procedure modifies and supersedes Rev. Proc. 2002-15 by, in particular, extending the time for filing a late initial entity classification election from six months to the due date for the federal tax return (excluding extensions) of the entity's desired classification for the year of the entity's formation. The tax return due date for an entity desiring to be disregarded as an entity separate from its owner is the due date for its sole owner's tax return for the taxable year in which the entity was formed. An initial classification election is an election by an eligible entity newly formed under local law to be classified effective on the date of its formation as other than its default classification under § 301.7701-3(b)(1) and (2). This procedure is in lieu of the letter ruling procedure that is used to obtain relief for a late entity classification election under § 301.9100-1 through § 301.9100-3. Accordingly, user fees do not apply to corrective action under this revenue procedure. An entity that is not eligible for relief under this revenue procedure, or is denied relief by the service center, may request relief by applying for a letter ruling. The procedural requirements for requesting a letter ruling are described in Rev. Proc. 2002-1, 2002-1 I.R.B. 1 (or its successor). This revenue procedure does not apply to a subsequent election to change the classification of an entity.

## SECTION 4. RELIEF FOR LATE INITIAL CLASSIFICATION ELECTIONS

.01 *Eligibility for Relief.* An entity is eligible for relief under section 4.03 of this revenue procedure for a late initial classification election if the following requirements are met: (1) the entity, newly formed under local law (whether or not the entity is relevant within the meaning of § 301.7701-3(d)), failed to obtain its desired classification as of the date of its formation solely because Form 8832 was not filed timely under § 301.7701-3(c)(1); (2) the due date of the federal tax return for the entity's desired classification (excluding extensions) for the taxable year beginning with the date of the entity's formation has not passed (regardless of whether a federal tax return is actually required to be filed); and (3) the entity has reasonable cause for its failure to timely make the initial entity classification election.

.02 *Procedural Requirements for Requesting Relief.* On or before the due date of the first federal tax return (excluding extensions) of the entity's desired classification, the newly formed entity must file with the applicable service center (determined in accordance with the instructions to Form 8832) a completed Form 8832, signed in accordance with § 301.7701-3(c)(2). The Form 8832 must state at the top of the document "FILED PURSUANT TO REV. PROC. 2002-59." Attached to the Form 8832 must be a statement explaining the reason for the failure to file a timely initial classification election.

.03 *Relief for Late Entity Classification Elections.* Upon receipt of a completed application requesting relief under this revenue procedure, the Service will determine whether the requirements for granting additional time have been satisfied and will notify the entity of the result of its determination.

## SECTION 5. EFFECTIVE DATE

This revenue procedure generally applies to all ruling requests pending in the national office on September 30, 2002, the date of publication of this revenue procedure in the Internal Revenue Bulletin, and to requests for relief received thereafter.

## SECTION 6. EFFECT ON OTHER DOCUMENTS

Rev. Proc. 2002-15 is modified and superseded.

## SECTION 7. PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT

The collection of information contained in this revenue procedure has been reviewed and approved by the Office of Management and Budget in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3507) under control number 1545-1771.

An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless the collection of information displays a valid OMB control number.

The collection of information in this revenue procedure is in Section 4.02. This information is required to be submitted to the applicable service center in order to obtain relief for late initial classification elections. This information will be used to determine whether the eligibility requirements for obtaining relief have been met. The collection of information is required to obtain a benefit. The likely respondents are business or other for-profit institutions.

The estimated total annual reporting burden is 100 hours.

The estimated annual burden per respondent varies from .5 hours to 1.5 hours, depending on individual circumstances, with an estimated average of 1 hour. The estimated number of respondents is 100.

The estimated annual frequency of responses is one.

Books or records relating to a collection of information must be retained as long as their contents may become material in the administration of any internal revenue law. Generally, tax returns and tax return information are confidential, as required by 26 U.S.C. 6103.

## SECTION 8. DRAFTING INFORMATION

The principal author of this revenue procedure is Beverly M. Katz of the Office of Associate Chief Counsel (Passthroughs and Special Industries). For further information regarding this revenue procedure, contact Ms. Katz at (202) 622-3050 (not a toll-free call).

26 CFR 601.105: Examination of returns and claims for refund, credit, or abatement; determination of correct tax liability.

(Also Part I, Sections 62, 162, 170, 213, 217, 274, 1016; 1.62-2, 1.162-17, 1.170A-1, 1.213-1, 1.217-2, 1.274-5, 1.1016-3.)

## Rev. Proc. 2002-61

### SECTION 1. PURPOSE

This revenue procedure updates Rev. Proc. 2001-54, 2001-48 I.R.B. 530, by providing optional standard mileage rates for employees, self-employed individuals, or other taxpayers to use in computing the deductible costs of operating an automobile for business, charitable, medical, or moving expense purposes. This revenue procedure also provides rules under which the amount of ordinary and necessary expenses of local travel or transportation away from home that are paid or incurred by an employee will be deemed substantiated under § 1.274-5 of the Income Tax Regulations when a payor (the employer, its agent, or a third party) provides a mileage allowance under a reimbursement or other expense allowance arrangement to pay for such expenses. Use of a method of substantiation described in this revenue procedure is not mandatory and a taxpayer may use actual allowable expenses if the taxpayer maintains adequate records or other sufficient evidence for proper substantiation.

### SECTION 2. SUMMARY OF STANDARD MILEAGE RATES

#### .01 *Standard mileage rates.*

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|--|---------------------|
| (1) Business (section 5 below)           | 36.0 cents per mile |
| (2) Charitable (section 7 below)         | 14 cents per mile   |
| (3) Medical and Moving (section 7 below) | 12 cents per mile   |

.02 *Determination of standard mileage rates.* The business, medical, and moving standard mileage rates reflected in this revenue procedure are based on an annual study of the fixed and variable costs of operating an automobile conducted on behalf of the Internal Revenue Service by an independent contractor, and the charitable