

By: Representative Bourdeaux

To: Ways and Means

## HOUSE BILL NO. 425

1 AN ACT TO AMEND SECTION 27-7-9, MISSISSIPPI CODE OF 1972, TO  
2 PROVIDE THAT NO GAIN OR LOSS SHALL BE RECOGNIZED UNDER THE STATE  
3 INCOME TAX LAWS BY TAXPAYERS EXCHANGING PROPERTY WITH PROPERTY OF  
4 EQUAL VALUE SITUATED OUTSIDE THE STATE; AND FOR RELATED PURPOSES.

5 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI:

6 SECTION 1. Section 27-7-9, Mississippi Code of 1972, is  
7 amended as follows:

8 27-7-9. (a) Except as provided in Sections 27-7-95 through  
9 27-7-103, determination of amount of gain or loss.

10 (1) Computation of gain or loss. The gain from the  
11 sale or other disposition of property shall be the excess of the  
12 amount realized therefrom over the adjusted basis provided in  
13 subsection (c) for determining gain, and the loss shall be the  
14 excess of the adjusted basis provided in subsection (c) for  
15 determining loss over the amount realized.

16 (2) Amount realized. The amount realized from the sale  
17 or other disposition of property shall be the sum of any money  
18 received plus the fair market value of the property (other than  
19 money) received.

20 (3) Installment sales. Nothing in this section shall  
21 be construed to prevent (in the case of property sold under  
22 contract providing for payment in installments) the taxation of  
23 that portion of any installment payment representing gain or  
24 profit in the year in which such payment is received.

25 (b) Recognition of gain or loss. Except as otherwise  
26 provided in this section, on the sale or exchange of property the  
27 entire amount of the gain or loss, determined under subsection

28 (a), shall be recognized.

29 (c) Adjusted basis for determining gain or loss.

30 (1) In general. The adjusted basis for determining the  
31 gain or loss from the sale or other disposition of property,  
32 whenever acquired, shall be the basis determined under subsection  
33 (d) adjusted as provided in subsection (e).

34 (2) Bargain sale to a charitable organization. If a  
35 deduction is allowed under Section 27-7-17 (relating to charitable  
36 contributions) by reason of a sale, then the adjusted basis for  
37 determining the gain from such sale shall be that portion of the  
38 adjusted basis which bears the same ratio to the adjusted basis as  
39 the amount realized bears to the fair market value of the  
40 property.

41 (d) Basis of property.

42 (1) Property acquired after March 16, 1912. The basis  
43 for ascertaining the gain derived or the loss sustained from the  
44 sale or other disposition of property, real, personal or mixed,  
45 shall be, in the case of property acquired after March 16, 1912,  
46 the cost of such property, except as otherwise provided in this  
47 subsection.

48 (2) Inventory property. If the property should have  
49 been included in the last inventory, the basis shall be the last  
50 inventory value thereof.

51 (3) Property acquired by gift. In the case of property  
52 acquired by gift after January 1, 1936, the basis shall be the  
53 same as that which it would have in the hands of the donor or the  
54 last preceding owner by whom it was not acquired by gift. If the  
55 facts necessary to determine such basis are unknown to the donee,  
56 the commissioner shall, if possible, obtain such facts from such  
57 donor, or last preceding owner, or any other person cognizant  
58 thereof. If the commissioner finds it impossible to obtain such  
59 facts, the commissioner shall establish a basis for the property  
60 from the best information available. In the case of property  
61 acquired by gift on or before January 1, 1936, the basis for  
62 ascertaining gain or loss from the sale or other disposition  
63 thereof shall be the fair market price or value of such property  
64 at the time of acquisition.

65           (4) Property acquired by bequests, devises and  
66 inheritance. If personal property was acquired by specific  
67 bequest, or if real property was acquired by general or specific  
68 devise or by intestacy, the basis shall be the fair market value  
69 of the property at the time of the death of the decedent. If the  
70 property was acquired by the decedent's estate from the decedent,  
71 the basis in the hands of the estate shall be the fair market  
72 value of the property at the time of the death of the decedent.  
73 In all other cases, if the property was acquired either by will or  
74 by intestacy, the basis shall be the fair market value of the  
75 property at the time of the distribution to the taxpayer. In the  
76 case of property transferred in trust to pay the income for life  
77 to or upon the order or direction of the grantor, with the right  
78 reserved to the grantor at all times prior to his death to revoke  
79 the trust, the basis of such property in the hands of the persons  
80 entitled under the terms of the trust instrument to the property  
81 after the grantor's death shall, after such death, be the same as  
82 if the trust instrument had been a will executed on the day of the  
83 grantor's death.

84           (5) Property acquired by a transfer in trust. If the  
85 property was acquired by a transfer in trust (other than by a  
86 transfer in trust by a bequest or devise), the basis shall be the  
87 same as it would be in the hands of the grantor, increased in the  
88 amount of gain, or decreased in the amount of loss, recognized to  
89 the grantor upon such transfer under this section.

90           (6) Property acquired in tax-free exchanges. If the  
91 property was acquired upon an exchange described in subsection  
92 (f), the basis shall be the same as in the case of the property  
93 exchanged, decreased in the amount of any money received by the  
94 taxpayer and increased in the amount of gain or decreased in the  
95 amount of loss to the taxpayer that was recognized upon such  
96 exchange by the terms of this act. If the property so acquired  
97 consisted in part of the type of property permitted by subsection

98 (f) to be received without recognition of gain or loss, and in  
99 part of other property, the basis provided in this subsection  
100 shall be allocated between the properties (other than money)  
101 received, and for the purpose of the allocation there shall be  
102 assigned to such other property an amount equivalent to its fair  
103 market value at the date of the exchange.

104 (7) Property acquired in tax-free distribution. If the  
105 property consists of stock or securities distributed to a taxpayer  
106 in connection with a transaction described in subsection (f), the  
107 basis in the case of the stock in respect of which the  
108 distribution was made shall be apportioned, under rules and  
109 regulations prescribed by the commissioner, between such stock and  
110 the stock or securities distributed.

111 (8) Property acquired in involuntary conversions. If  
112 the property was acquired as the result of a compulsory or  
113 involuntary conversion described in subsection (f), the basis  
114 shall be the same as in the case of property so converted,  
115 decreased in the amount of any money received by the taxpayer  
116 which was not expended in accordance with the provisions of said  
117 subsection determining the taxable status of the gain or loss upon  
118 such conversion, and increased in the amount of gain or decreased  
119 in the amount of loss to the taxpayer recognized upon such  
120 conversion.

121 (9) Property acquired in wash sales. If substantially  
122 identical property was acquired in place of stock or securities  
123 which were sold or disposed of and in respect of which loss was  
124 not allowed as a deduction under Section 27-7-17(d), the basis in  
125 the case of property so acquired shall be the basis in the case of  
126 the stock or securities so sold or disposed of, except that, if  
127 the repurchase price was in excess of the sales price, such basis  
128 shall be increased in the amount of the difference, or if the  
129 repurchase price was less than the sales price, such basis shall  
130 be decreased in the amount of the difference.

131           (10) Property acquired before March 16, 1912. The  
132 basis for determining the gain or loss from the sale or other  
133 disposition of property acquired before March 16, 1912, shall be:

134           (A) The cost of such property (or in the case of  
135 such property as is described in subsection (d)(2) or (4) of this  
136 section the basis as therein provided, or in the case of property  
137 acquired by gift or transfer in trust, the fair market value of  
138 such property at the time of such acquisition); or

139           (B) The fair market value of such property as of  
140 March 16, 1912, whichever is greater.

141           In determining the fair market value of stock in a  
142 corporation as of March 16, 1912, due regard shall be given to the  
143 fair market value of the assets of the corporation as of that  
144 date.

145           (e) Adjustments to basis.

146           (1) In general. In computing the amount of gain or  
147 loss from the sale or other disposition of property, proper  
148 adjustment shall be made for any expenditure, receipt, loss or  
149 other item, properly chargeable to capital account since the basis  
150 date. The cost or other basis of the property shall also be  
151 diminished by the amount of the deductions for exhaustion, wear  
152 and tear, obsolescence, amortization, and depletion, which have  
153 since the acquisition of the property been allowable in respect of  
154 such property whether or not such deductions were claimed by the  
155 taxpayer or formerly allowed. In the case of stock, the basis  
156 shall be diminished by the amount of distributions previously made  
157 in respect to such stock, to the extent provided under this  
158 section.

159           (2) Substituted basis. Whenever it appears that the  
160 basis of the property in the hands of a taxpayer is a substituted  
161 basis, then the adjustments provided in subsection (e)(1) shall be  
162 made after first making in respect of such substituted basis  
163 proper adjustments of a similar nature in respect of the period

164 during which the property was held by the transferor, donor or  
165 grantor, or during which the other property was held by the person  
166 for whom the basis is to be determined. The term "substituted  
167 basis" as used in this subsection means a basis determined under  
168 any provision of this section or under any corresponding provision  
169 of a prior Income Tax Law, providing that the basis shall be  
170 determined by reference to the basis in the hands of a transferor,  
171 donor or grantor, or, by reference to other property held at any  
172 time by the person for whom the basis is to be determined.

173 (f) Recognition of gain or loss -- exceptions.

174 (1) Exchange solely in kind.

175 (A) Property held for productive use or  
176 investment. No gain or loss shall be recognized if property held  
177 for productive use in trade or business or for investment (not  
178 including stock in trade or other property held primarily for  
179 sale, nor stocks, bonds, notes, choses in action, certificates of  
180 trust or beneficial interest, or other securities or evidence of  
181 indebtedness or interest) is exchanged solely for property of a  
182 like kind to be held either for productive use in trade or  
183 business or for investment.

184 (B) Stock for stock in same corporation. No gain  
185 or loss shall be recognized if common stock in a corporation is  
186 exchanged solely for common stock in the same corporation, or if  
187 preferred stock in a corporation is exchanged solely for preferred  
188 stock in the same corporation.

189 (C) Transfers to corporation controlled by  
190 transferor. No gain or loss shall be recognized if property is  
191 transferred to a corporation by one or more persons solely in  
192 exchange for stock or securities in such corporation, and if  
193 immediately after the exchange such person or persons are in  
194 control of the corporation; but in the case of an exchange by two  
195 (2) or more persons, this subsection shall apply only if the  
196 amount of the stock and securities received by each is

197 substantially in proportion to his interest in the property prior  
198 to the exchange.

199 (D) Stock for stock on reorganization. No gain or  
200 loss shall be recognized if stock or securities in a corporation,  
201 a party to a reorganization, are, in pursuance of the plan of  
202 reorganization, exchanged solely for stock or securities in such  
203 corporation or in another corporation, a party to a  
204 reorganization.

205 (E) Property for property situated outside the  
206 state. No gain or loss shall be recognized if property owned by a  
207 taxpayer is exchanged solely for property situated outside the  
208 state with a nonresident of the state, provided the properties are  
209 of equal value; however, this subsection (f)(1)(E) shall not apply  
210 to the transfer of the personal residence of a taxpayer or an  
211 exchange of stocks or assets pursuant to a reorganization, as  
212 hereinafter provided for in this section.

213 (2) Gain from exchanges not solely in kind. If an  
214 exchange would be within the provisions of subsection (f)(1) of  
215 this section, if it were not for the fact that the property  
216 received in exchange consists not only of property permitted by  
217 subsection (f)(1) to be received without the recognition of gain,  
218 but also of other property or money, then the gain, if any, to the  
219 recipient shall be recognized, but in an amount not in excess of  
220 the sum of such money and the fair market value of such other  
221 property so received.

222 (3) Loss from exchanges not solely in kind. If an  
223 exchange would be within the provisions of subsection (f)(1) of  
224 this section, if it were not for the fact that the property  
225 received in exchange consists not only of property permitted by  
226 subsection (f)(1) to be received without the recognition of gain  
227 or loss but also of other property or money, then no loss from the  
228 exchange shall be recognized.

229 (4) Distribution of stock on reorganization. If in

230 pursuant of a plan of reorganization, there is distributed to a  
231 shareholder in a corporation, a party to the reorganization, stock  
232 or securities in such corporation or in another corporation, a  
233 party to the reorganization, without the surrender by such  
234 shareholder of stock or securities in such corporation, no gain to  
235 the distributee from the receipt of such stock or securities shall  
236 be recognized.

237 (5) Distribution with effect of taxable dividend. If a  
238 distribution made in pursuance of a plan of reorganization is  
239 within the provisions of subsection (f)(4) of this section, but  
240 has the effect of the distribution of a taxable dividend, then  
241 there shall be taxed as a dividend to each distributee such an  
242 amount of the gain recognized under subsection (f)(2) as is not in  
243 excess of his rateable share of the undistributed earnings and  
244 profits of the corporation. The remainder, if any, of the gain  
245 recognized under subsection (f)(2) shall be taxed as a gain from  
246 the exchange of property.

247 (6) Involuntary conversions. If property, as a result  
248 of its destruction in whole or in part, theft, seizure or  
249 requisition or condemnation, or threat or imminence thereof, is  
250 compulsorily or involuntarily converted:

251 (A) Into property similar or related in service or  
252 use to the property so converted, no gain shall be recognized, but  
253 loss shall be recognized;

254 (B) Into money, no gain shall be recognized if  
255 such money is expended, within a period ending two (2) years after  
256 the close of the first taxable year in which any part of the gain  
257 upon the conversion is realized, in the acquisition of other  
258 property similar or related in service or use to the property so  
259 converted, or in the acquisition of control of a corporation  
260 owning such other property, or in the establishment of a  
261 replacement fund, but loss shall be recognized. If any part of  
262 the money is not so expended, the gain shall be recognized to the



263 extent of the money which is not so expended, regardless of  
264 whether such money is received in one or more taxable years and  
265 regardless of whether or not the money which is not so expended  
266 constitutes gain. Provided, gain realized on property which is  
267 compulsorily or involuntarily converted for public use under Title  
268 II, Chapter 27, Mississippi Code of 1972, or any federal law  
269 relating to the involuntary conversion of property for public use  
270 shall not be recognized. Provided further, that gain realized on  
271 property which is voluntarily converted for public use shall not  
272 be recognized after it becomes evident that eminent domain  
273 proceedings are probable.

274         The provisions of this subsection relating to the  
275 nonrecognition of gain, including the exception provided in  
276 subparagraph (B), shall apply only to an owner of the converted  
277 property who has held title to such property for a period at least  
278 three (3) years prior to the date of the disposition of the  
279 converted property, provided that an owner who acquired such  
280 property by bequest, devise, gift or inheritance shall be excluded  
281 from this limitation, if the preceding owner acquired title to  
282 such property at least three (3) years prior to the date of  
283 disposition.

284             (7) Property exchanged treated as equivalent of cash.

285         When property other than property specified in subsection  
286 (f)(1)(A) of this section is exchanged for other property, the  
287 property received in exchange shall, for the purpose of  
288 determining gain or loss, be treated as the equivalent of cash to  
289 the amount of its fair market value.

290             (8) Distribution of assets of corporation. The  
291 distribution to the taxpayer of the assets of a corporation shall  
292 be treated as a sale of the stock or securities of the corporation  
293 owned by him, and the gain or loss shall be computed accordingly.

294             (9) Organization of a corporation. In the case of the  
295 organization of a corporation, the stock and securities received

296 shall be considered to take the place of property transferred  
297 therefor, and no gain or loss shall be deemed to arise therefrom.

298 (10) Sales of certain interests in financial  
299 institutions domiciled in Mississippi, domestic corporations,  
300 domestic limited partnerships or domestic limited liability  
301 companies.

302 (A) No gain shall be recognized from the sale of  
303 authorized shares in financial institutions domiciled in  
304 Mississippi and domestic corporations, or partnership interests in  
305 domestic limited partnerships and domestic limited liability  
306 companies, that have been held for more than one (1) year;  
307 provided, however, that any gain that would otherwise be excluded  
308 by this provision shall first be applied against, and reduced by,  
309 any losses determined from sales or transactions described by this  
310 provision if the losses were incurred in the year of the gain or  
311 within the two (2) years preceding or subsequent to the gain.

312 (B) No gain shall be recognized from the sale of  
313 all or at least ninety percent (90%) of the assets in domestic  
314 corporations except those assets that represent the ownership  
315 interest of another entity provided:

316 (i) The assets of the corporation have been  
317 held for more than one (1) year;

318 (ii) The corporation is totally liquidated  
319 and dissolved within one (1) calendar year from the date of the  
320 sale of all or at least ninety percent (90%) of the assets of the  
321 corporation; and

322 (iii) The depreciation and/or amortization  
323 that has been taken on the assets of the corporation shall be  
324 recaptured and taxed as ordinary income in the same manner as  
325 provided for in Section 1245 of the Internal Revenue Code, as  
326 amended, and any corresponding regulations relating to Section  
327 1245 property. All depreciation and/or amortization shall be  
328 recaptured up to cost prior to any nonrecognition of gains.

329 (g) Reorganization defined. The term "reorganization"  
330 means:

331 (1) A statutory merger or consolidation;

332 (2) The acquisition by one (1) corporation, in exchange  
333 solely for all or a part of its voting stock (or in exchange  
334 solely for all or a part of the voting stock of a corporation  
335 which is in control of the acquiring corporation), of stock of  
336 another corporation if, immediately after the acquisition, the  
337 acquiring corporation has control of such other corporation, or of  
338 substantially all the properties of another corporation;

339 (3) A transfer by a corporation of all or a part of its  
340 assets to another corporation if immediately after the transfer  
341 the transferor, or one or more of its shareholders (including  
342 persons who were shareholders immediately before the transfer), or  
343 any combination thereof, is in control of the corporation to which  
344 the assets are transferred;

345 (4) A recapitalization; or

346 (5) A mere change in identity, form, or place of  
347 organization, however effected.

348 (h) Party to a reorganization defined. The term "a party to  
349 a reorganization" includes a corporation resulting from a  
350 reorganization and includes both corporations in the case of an  
351 acquisition by one (1) corporation of at least a majority of the  
352 voting stock and at least a majority of the total number of shares  
353 of all other classes of stock of another corporation.

354 (i) Control defined. As used in this section, the term  
355 "control" means the ownership of at least eighty percent (80%) of  
356 the voting stock and at least eighty percent (80%) of the total  
357 number of shares of all other classes of stock of the corporation.

358 (j) Special rules.

359 (1) Liquidation of subsidiaries. A transfer to a  
360 parent corporation from its subsidiary of property distributed in  
361 complete liquidation of the subsidiary shall result in no

362 recognized gain or loss if the basis of the property in the hands  
363 of the parent corporation is the same as it was in the hands of  
364 the subsidiary.

365           (2) Gain or loss on sales or exchanges in connection  
366 with certain liquidations. Corporations adopting a plan of  
367 complete liquidation under the provisions of the Internal Revenue  
368 Code shall recognize the gain or loss from the sale or exchange of  
369 property by the corporation under said plan. The total gain or  
370 loss from the liquidating distributions shall be recognized by the  
371 shareholders; however, a credit for the tax paid by the  
372 liquidating corporation on the gain from the sale or exchange of  
373 property under the plan of liquidation will be allowed to the  
374 extent of any tax liability to the shareholders. The corporation  
375 shall provide to the State Tax Commission a list of all  
376 shareholders with their percentage of ownership, distribution, tax  
377 credit allowed, and any other information requested.

378           (3) Distribution of stock and securities of a  
379 controlled corporation. No gain shall be recognized on a  
380 distribution to a stockholder of a corporation if such gain would  
381 not be recognized to such stockholder for federal income tax  
382 purposes under the provisions of Section 355 of the federal  
383 Internal Revenue Code.

384           (4) Notwithstanding the other provisions of this  
385 section, a corporation or other entity that is involved in  
386 restructuring, reorganizing, distributing assets or profits, or  
387 changing ownership that results in an adjustment to its asset  
388 basis is required to report a gain in the year such transaction  
389 occurs on any such transaction when the transaction involves  
390 assets owned or used in this state, or otherwise represents assets  
391 owned or used in this state. If a transfer of income or a change  
392 in asset valuation occurs on the tax records of the taxpayer, such  
393 transaction shall result in taxation to this state to the extent  
394 of the transfer of income or change in asset valuation.

395           (5) If a corporation or other entity makes an Internal  
396 Revenue Code Section 338 election, or other similar election under  
397 which the aggregate basis in assets are increased on the tax  
398 records of the taxpayer, then a similar election must also be made  
399 for Mississippi purposes, but the gain must be recognized by the  
400 corporation in which the increase in basis of the assets occurs.  
401 The corporation or other entity is allowed to increase its basis  
402 by the amount of gain recognized. An aggregate write-down of  
403 assets is not allowed. The parent corporation shall recognize the  
404 gain on the disposition of its stock.

405           (6) For state tax purposes, a corporation or other  
406 legal entity is considered separate from its shareholders,  
407 affiliated corporations or other entities. If a corporation or  
408 other legal entity enters into any transaction that is for the  
409 benefit of its shareholders or for the benefit of an affiliated  
410 corporation without an equal mutual business benefit of the  
411 corporation, then, the transaction will be adjusted or eliminated  
412 to arrive at taxable income to this state. All transactions  
413 entered into by a corporation must be at "arms-length." If  
414 requested by the commissioner, the taxpayer must be able to  
415 substantiate that the transaction occurred at "arms-length." If  
416 not, the transaction may be adjusted to the satisfaction of the  
417 commissioner. For purpose of this subsection, compliance with  
418 federal regulations promulgated under Internal Revenue Code  
419 Section 482, shall constitute "arms-length."

420           (k) Sale or exchange of residence.

421           (1) Loss on sale or exchange of residence. Loss from  
422 the sale or exchange of property used by the taxpayer as his  
423 principal residence is not recognized and cannot be deducted.

424           (2) Nonrecognition of gain. Gain shall be computed in  
425 accordance with the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code,  
426 rules, regulations and revenue procedures relating to the sale or  
427 exchange of a personal residence not in direct conflict with the

428 provisions of the Mississippi Income Tax Law.

429           (3) Gain on the sale or exchange of residence. A  
430 recognizable gain on the sale or exchange of a personal residence  
431 shall be included in gross income and treated as ordinary income.

432           (1) Distributions by corporations.

433           (1) Distributions of the property of a corporation,  
434 including partial and complete liquidations, shall be recognized  
435 by the distributing corporation and the gain or loss shall be  
436 computed on the difference of the fair market value of the assets  
437 distributed and their basis. The total gain or loss from the  
438 distributions to the shareholders shall be recognized by the  
439 shareholders subject to subsections (f)(8) and (j)(1); however, a  
440 credit for the tax paid by the distributing corporation on the  
441 gain from the sale or exchange of property under the plan of  
442 distribution will be allowed to the extent of any liability to the  
443 shareholders. The corporation shall provide to the State Tax  
444 Commission a list of all shareholders with their percentage of  
445 ownership, distribution, tax credit allowed, and any other  
446 information requested.

447           (2) Source of distributions. For the purposes of this  
448 act, every distribution is made out of earnings or profits to the  
449 extent thereof, and from the most recently accumulated earnings  
450 and profits. Any earnings or profit accumulated, or increase in  
451 value of property acquired, before March 16, 1912, may be  
452 distributed exempt from tax (after the earnings and profits  
453 accumulated after March 16, 1912, have been distributed), but any  
454 such tax-free distribution shall be applied against and reduce the  
455 basis of the stock provided in subsection (d).

456           (3) Distributions in liquidation. Amounts distributed  
457 in complete liquidation of a corporation shall be treated as in  
458 full payment in exchange for the stock, and amounts distributed in  
459 partial liquidation of a corporation shall be treated as in part  
460 or full payment in exchange for the stock. The gain or loss to

461 the distributee resulting from such exchange shall be determined  
462 under subsection (a), but shall be recognized only to the extent  
463 provided in subsection (f). In the case of amounts distributed in  
464 partial liquidation, the part of such distribution which is  
465 property chargeable to capital account shall not be considered a  
466 distribution of earnings or profits within the meaning of  
467 paragraph (2) of this subsection for the purpose of determining  
468 the taxability of subsequent distributions by the corporations.

469 (4) Other distributions. If any distribution (not in  
470 partial or complete liquidation) made by a corporation to its  
471 shareholders, is not out of increase in value of property accrued  
472 before March 16, 1912, and is not out of earnings or profits, then  
473 the amount of such distribution shall be applied against and  
474 reduce the basis of the stock provided in subsection (d), and if  
475 in excess of such basis, such excess shall be taxable in the same  
476 manner as a gain from the sale or exchange of property.

477 (5) Stock dividends. A stock dividend shall not be  
478 subject to tax.

479 (6) Cancellation or redemption of stock. If a  
480 corporation cancels or redeems its stock (whether or not such  
481 stock was issued as a stock dividend) at such time and in such  
482 manner as to make the distribution and cancellation or redemption  
483 in whole or in part essentially equivalent to the distribution of  
484 a taxable dividend, the amount so distributed in redemption or  
485 cancellation of the stock, to the extent that it represents a  
486 distribution of earnings or profits accumulated after March 16,  
487 1912, shall be treated as a taxable dividend.

488 (7) "Amounts distributed in partial liquidation"  
489 defined. As used in this subsection, the term "amounts  
490 distributed in partial liquidation" means distribution by a  
491 corporation in complete cancellation or redemption of a part of  
492 its stock, or one of a series of distributions in complete  
493 cancellation or redemption of all or a portion of its stock.

494           (8) Distributions of stock pursuant to order enforcing  
495 the Antitrust Laws. Any distribution of stock which is made  
496 pursuant to the order of any court enforcing the Antitrust Laws of  
497 the United States, or of any state, shall be a distribution which  
498 is not out of earnings and profits of the distributing  
499 corporation, but the value of the stock so distributed shall be  
500 applied against and reduce the basis of the stock of the  
501 distributing corporation provided in subsection (d), and if in  
502 excess of such basis, such excess shall be taxable in the same  
503 manner as a gain from the sale or exchange of property.

504           SECTION 2. Nothing in this act shall affect or defeat any  
505 claim, assessment, appeal, suit, right or cause of action for  
506 taxes due or accrued under the income tax laws before the date on  
507 which this act becomes effective, whether such claims,  
508 assessments, appeals, suits or actions have been begun before the  
509 date on which this act becomes effective or are begun thereafter;  
510 and the provisions of the income tax laws are expressly continued  
511 in full force, effect and operation for the purpose of the  
512 assessment, collection and enrollment of liens for any taxes due  
513 or accrued and the execution of any warrant under such laws before  
514 the date on which this act becomes effective, and for the  
515 imposition of any penalties, forfeitures or claims for failure to  
516 comply with such laws.

517           SECTION 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from  
518 and after January 1, 1999.