



TAX EXEMPT AND
GOVERNMENT ENTITIES
DIVISION

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20224

200431017

UIL No.: 9100.00-00

MAY 04 2004

Legend :

SET: EP: RA: T1

Taxpayer A.....

Taxpayer B.....

IRA T.....

IRA U.....

Company M.....

Amount O.....

Dear :

This is in response to a letter dated November 19, 2003, as supplemented by correspondence dated April 21, 2004, and April 26, 2004, in which your authorized representative requests relief under section 301.9100-3 of the Procedure and Administration Regulations (the "regulations") on your behalf. You submitted the following facts and representations in connection with your request.

Taxpayer A maintained an individual retirement arrangement, IRA T, described in section 408 of the Internal Revenue Code (the "Code"), with Company M. In Taxpayer A converted IRA T into Roth IRA U, which was also with Company M. Taxpayer A's and Taxpayer B's modified adjusted gross income as reflected on their federal Income Tax Return for the year was less than the \$100,000 limitation in Code section 408A(c)(3)(B). On June 11, 2001, Taxpayer A's and Taxpayer B's return was selected for examination by the Internal Revenue Service (the "Service"), and on March 12, 2003, the taxpayers were notified of proposed changes to their return. These changes would result in an increase in their modified adjusted gross income for to an amount that exceeded the \$100,000 limitation which would cause them to be ineligible to convert traditional IRA T to a Roth IRA. In determining the final amount of the adjustments to their 1998 return and resulting tax liability, Taxpayer A and Taxpayer B would like to ascertain whether Roth IRA U may be converted back to a traditional IRA and thereby be excluded from gross income for

1998. Taxpayer A timely filed a joint federal income tax return with his spouse, Taxpayer B, for calendar year which was signed by their professional advisor. The amount converted from IRA T was Amount O.

Taxpayer A was unaware of the failed Roth conversion and the need to recharacterize Roth IRA U, until March 12, 2003, when he spoke with a representative from the Service. Therefore, Taxpayer A missed the deadlines provided in Announcement 99-57, 1999-24 I.R.B. 50 (June 14, 1999), and Announcement 99-104, 1999-44 I.R.B. 555 (November 1, 1999), which would have allowed Taxpayer A to recharacterize the failed Roth conversion until December 31, 1999.

Accordingly, based on your submission and the above facts and representations, you request a ruling that pursuant to section 301.9100-3 of the regulations, Taxpayer A be granted a period not to exceed sixty days from the date of this ruling letter to recharacterize Roth IRA U back to a traditional IRA.

With respect to your request for relief under section 301.9100-3 of the regulations, Code section 408A(d)(6) and section 1.408A-5 of the federal Income Tax Regulations (the "I.T. Regulations") provide that, except as otherwise provided by the Secretary, a taxpayer may elect to recharacterize an IRA contribution made to one type of IRA as having originally been made to another type of IRA by making a trustee-to-trustee transfer of the IRA contribution, plus earnings, to the other type of IRA. In a recharacterization, the IRA contribution is treated as having been made to the transferee IRA and not the transferor IRA. Under section 408A(d)(6) and section 1.408A-5, this recharacterization election generally must occur on or before the date prescribed by law, including extensions, for filing the taxpayer's federal income tax returns for the year of contributions.

Section 1.408A-5, Q&A-6 of the I.T. Regulations describes how a taxpayer makes the election to recharacterize the IRA contribution. To recharacterize an amount that has been converted from a traditional IRA to a Roth IRA: (1) the taxpayer must notify the Roth IRA trustee of the taxpayer's intent to recharacterize the amount, (2) the taxpayer must provide the trustee (and the transferee trustee, if different from the transferor trustee) with specified information that is sufficient to effect the recharacterization, and (3) the trustee must make the transfer.

Code section 408A(c)(3) provides that an individual with an adjusted gross income (as modified within the meaning of subparagraph (c)(3)(C)) in excess of \$100,000 for a taxable year is not permitted to make a qualified rollover contribution to a Roth IRA from an individual retirement plan other than a Roth IRA during that taxable year.

Section 1.408A-4, Q&A-2 of the I.T. Regulations provides that an individual with modified adjusted gross income in excess of \$ 100,000 for a taxable year is not permitted to convert an amount to a Roth IRA during that taxable year. Section

1.408A-4, Q&A-2 further provides that an individual and his spouse must file a joint Federal Tax Return to convert a traditional IRA to a Roth IRA, and that the modified adjusted gross income (AGI) subject to the \$100,000 limit for a taxable year is the modified AGI derived from the joint return using the couple's combined income.

Sections 301.9100-1, 301.9100-2, and 301.9100-3 of the regulations provide guidance concerning requests for relief submitted to the Service on or after December 31, 1997. Section 301.9100-1(c) provides that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in his discretion, may grant a reasonable extension of the time fixed by a regulation, a revenue ruling, a revenue procedure, a notice, or an announcement published in the Internal Revenue Bulletin for the making of an election or application for relief in respect of tax under, among others, Subtitle A of the Code.

Section 301.9100-2 of the regulations lists certain elections for which automatic extensions of time to file are granted. Section 301.9100-3 generally provides guidance with respect to the granting of relief with respect to those elections not referenced in section 301.9100-2. The relief requested in this case is not referenced in section 301.9100-2.

Section 301.9100-3 of the regulations provides that applications for relief that fall within section 301.9100-3 will be granted when the taxpayer provides sufficient evidence (including affidavits described in section 301.9100-3(e)(2)) to establish that (1) the taxpayer acted reasonably and in good faith, and (2) granting relief would not prejudice the interests of the Government.

Section 301.9100-3(b)(1) of the regulations provides that a taxpayer will be deemed to have acted reasonably and in good faith (i) if its request for section 301.9100-1 relief is filed before the failure to make a timely election is discovered by the Internal Revenue Service (the "Service"); (ii) if the taxpayer inadvertently failed to make the election because of intervening events beyond the taxpayer's control; (iii) if the taxpayer failed to make the election because, after exercising reasonable diligence, the taxpayer was unaware of the necessity for the election; (iv) the taxpayer reasonably relied upon the written advice of the Service; or (v) 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.

Section 301.9100-3(c)(1)(ii) of the regulations provides that ordinarily the interests of the Government will be treated as prejudiced and that ordinarily the Service will not grant relief when tax years that would have been affected by the election had it been timely made are closed by the statute of limitations before the taxpayer's receipt of a ruling granting relief under this section.

Announcement 99-57 provided that a taxpayer who timely filed his or her 1998 federal

income tax return would have until October 15, 1999, to recharacterize an amount that had been converted from a traditional IRA to a Roth IRA.

Announcement 99-104 provided that a taxpayer who timely filed his or her 1998 federal income tax return would have until December 31, 1999 to recharacterize an amount that had been converted from a traditional IRA to a Roth IRA.

In this case, Taxpayer A was not eligible to convert his traditional IRA into a Roth IRA since the combined modified adjusted gross income of Taxpayer A and his spouse, Taxpayer B, exceeded \$100,000 for the year of the conversion. Taxpayer A timely filed a joint federal income tax return which was signed by his professional advisor. Thus, he was eligible for relief under Announcements 99-57 and 99-104. However, he missed the deadlines provided under these announcements because he was unaware that he was ineligible for the Roth IRA conversion or of the need to recharacterize until the year 2003. Therefore, it is necessary to determine whether he is eligible for relief under the provisions of section 301.9100-3 of the regulations.

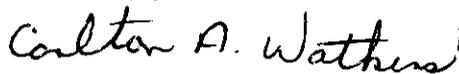
Although Taxpayer A was ineligible for the 1998 Roth IRA conversion, he was unaware of his ineligibility or the need to recharacterize until the year 2003, when a Service representative proposed certain adjustments to Taxpayer A's and Taxpayer B's return which would cause their modified adjusted gross income for to exceed the \$100,000 limitation. Taxpayer A and Taxpayer B then requested relief from the Service which would allow them to recharacterize Roth IRA U back to a traditional IRA pursuant to Announcements 99-57 and 99-104. Thus, Taxpayer A satisfies the requirements of clauses (iii) and (v) of section 301.9100-3(b)(1) of the regulations. Accordingly, we rule that, pursuant to section 301.9100-3 of the regulations, Taxpayer A is granted a period not to exceed 60 days from the date of this letter to recharacterize his Roth IRA U back to a traditional IRA.

This letter assumes that the above IRAs qualify under Code section 408 at all relevant times.

This letter is directed only to the taxpayer who requested it. Code section 6110(k)(3) provides that it may not be used or cited as precedent.

Should you have any concerns regarding this ruling, please contact

Sincerely yours,



Carlton A. Watkins, Manager
Employee Plans Technical Group 1

cc:

Enclosures:

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Notice 437