

period during which the return or claim for refund was presented for signature to the taxpayer (or nontaxable entity). However, in the case of a return which becomes due (with extensions, if any) during a return period following the return period during which the return was presented for signature, the material shall be retained and kept available for inspection or the 3-year period following the close of the later return period in which the return became due. For the definition of "return period" see section 6060(c). If the person subject to the record retention requirement of this paragraph (b) is a corporation or a partnership which is dissolved before completion of the 3-year period, then all persons who under state law are responsible for the winding up of the affairs of the corporation or partnership shall be subject, on behalf of the corporation or partnership, to these record retention requirements until completion of the 3-year period. If state law does not specify any person or persons as responsible for winding up, then, collectively, the directors or general partners shall be subject, on behalf of the corporation or partnership, to the record retention requirements of this paragraph (b). For purposes of the penalty imposed by section 6695(d), such designated persons shall be deemed to be the income tax return preparer and will be jointly and severally liable for each failure.

(c) *Preparer.* For the definition of "income tax return preparer", see section 7701(a)(36) and §3071.7701-15. For purposes of applying this section, in the case of:

(1) An employment arrangement between two or more income tax return preparers, the person who employs (or engages) one or more other preparers to prepare for compensation any return or claim for refund other than for the person shall be considered to be the sole income tax return preparer; and

(2) A partnership arrangement for the preparation of returns and claims for refund, the partnership shall be considered to be the sole income tax return preparer.

(d) *Penalties.* (1) For the civil penalty for failure to furnish a copy of the return or claim for refund to the taxpayers (or nontaxable entity) as re-

quired under paragraphs (a) and (c) of this section, see section 6695(a) and §1.6695-(a).

(2) For the civil penalty for failure to retain a copy of the return or claim for refund, or to retain a record as required under paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section, see section 6695(d) and §1.6695-1(d).

(Sec. 6060(b), Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (90 Stat. 1691, (26 U.S.C. 6060(b))); sec. 7805, Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (68A Stat. 917, (26 U.S.C. 7805))

[T.D. 7519, 42 FR 59967, Nov. 23, 1977, as amended by T.D. 7640, 44 FR 49452, Aug. 23, 1979; T.D. 7948, 49 FR 8601, Mar. 8, 1984]

#### § 1.6107-2 Form and manner of furnishing copy of return and retaining copy or record.

(a) *In general.* The Commissioner may prescribe the form and manner of satisfying the requirements imposed by section 6107(a) and (b) and §1.6107-1(a) and (b) in forms, instructions, or other appropriate guidance (see §601.601(d)(2) of this chapter).

(b) *Effective date.* To the extent this section relates to section 6107(a) and §1.6107-1(a), it applies to income tax returns and claims for refund presented to a taxpayer for signature after December 31, 2002. To the extent this section relates to section 6107(b) and §1.6107-1(b), it applies after December 31, 2002, to returns and claims for refund for which the 3-year period described in section 6107(b) expires after December 31, 2002.

[T.D. 9119, 69 FR 15249, Mar. 25, 2004]

#### § 1.6109-1 Identifying numbers.

(a) *Information to be furnished after April 15, 1974.* For provisions concerning the requesting and furnishing of identifying numbers with respect to returns, statements, and other documents which must be filed after April 15, 1974, see §301.6109-1 of this chapter (Regulations on Procedure and Administration).

(b) *Information to be furnished before April 15, 1974.* For provisions concerning the requesting and furnishing of identifying numbers with respect to returns, statements, and other documents which must be filed before April 16,

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1974, see 26 CFR § 1.6109-1 (revised as of April 1, 1973).

[T.D. 7306, 39 FR 9946, Mar. 15, 1974; 39 FR 11080, Mar. 25, 1974]

### § 1.6109-2 Income tax return preparers furnishing identifying numbers for returns or claims for refund filed after December 31, 1999.

(a) *Furnishing identifying number*—(1) Each return of tax, or claim for refund of tax, under subtitle A of the Internal Revenue Code prepared by one or more income tax return preparers must include the identifying number of the preparer required by § 1.6695-1(b) to sign the return or claim for refund. In addition, if there is a partnership or employment arrangement between two or more preparers, the identifying number of the partnership or employer must also appear on the return or claim for refund. For the definition of the term “income tax return preparer” (or “preparer”) see section 7701(a)(36) and § 301.7701-15 of this chapter.

(2) The identifying number of a preparer who is an individual (not described in paragraph (a)(3) of this section) is that individual’s social security account number, or such alternative number as may be prescribed by the Internal Revenue Service in forms, instructions, or other appropriate guidance.

(3) The identifying number of a preparer (whether an individual, corporation, or partnership) who employs or engages one or more persons to prepare the return or claim for refund (other than for the preparer) is that preparer’s employer identification number.

(b) and (c) [Reserved]. For further guidance, see § 1.6109-2A(b) and (c).

(d) *Effective date.* Paragraph (a) of this section and this paragraph (d) apply to returns or claims for refund filed after December 31, 1999. For returns or claims for refund filed prior to January 1, 2000, see § 1.6109-2A(a).

[T.D. 9014, 67 FR 52863, Aug. 14, 2002]

### § 1.6115-1 Disclosure requirements for quid pro quo contributions.

(a) *Good faith estimate defined*—(1) *In general.* A good faith estimate of the value of goods or services provided by an organization described in section

170(c) in consideration for a taxpayer’s payment to that organization is an estimate of the fair market value, within the meaning of § 1.170A-1(c)(2), of the goods or services. The organization may use any reasonable methodology in making a good faith estimate, provided it applies the methodology in good faith. If the organization fails to apply the methodology in good faith, the organization will be treated as not having met the requirements of section 6115. See section 6714 for the penalties that apply for failure to meet the requirements of section 6115.

(2) *Good faith estimate for goods or services that are not commercially available.* A good faith estimate of the value of goods or services that are not generally available in a commercial transaction may be determined by reference to the fair market value of similar or comparable goods or services. Goods or services may be similar or comparable even though they do not have the unique qualities of the goods or services that are being valued.

(3) *Examples.* The following examples illustrate the rules of this paragraph (a).

*Example 1.* Facility not available on a commercial basis. Museum *M*, an organization described in section 170(c), is located in Community *N*. In return for a payment of \$50,000 or more, *M* allows a donor to hold a private event in a room located in *M*. Private events other than those held by such donors are not permitted to be held in *M*. In Community *N*, there are four hotels, *O*, *P*, *Q*, and *R*, that have ballrooms with the same capacity as the room in *M*. Of these hotels, only *O* and *P* have ballrooms that offer amenities and atmosphere that are similar to the amenities and atmosphere of the room in *M* (although *O* and *P* lack the unique collection of art that is displayed in the room in *M*). Because the capacity, amenities, and atmosphere of ballrooms in *O* and *P* are comparable to the capacity, amenities, and atmosphere of the room in *M*, a good faith estimate of the benefits received from *M* may be determined by reference to the cost of renting either the ballroom in *O* or the ballroom in *P*. The cost of renting the ballroom in *O* is \$2500 and, therefore, a good faith estimate of the fair market value of the right to host a private event in the room at *M* is \$2500. In this example, the ballrooms in *O* and *P* are considered similar and comparable facilities to the room in *M* for valuation purposes, notwithstanding the fact that the room in *M* displays a unique collection of art.