

§ 58.6695-1 Other assessable penalties with respect to the preparation of tax returns or claims for refund for other persons.

(a) *In general.* A person who is a tax return preparer of any return or claim for refund of tax under chapter 37 of the Internal Revenue Code (Code) may be subject to penalties for failure to furnish a copy to the taxpayer under section 6695(a) of the Code, failure to sign the return under section 6695(b), failure to furnish an identifying number under section 6695(c), failure to retain a copy or list under section 6695(d), failure to file a correct information return under section 6695(e), and endorsement or negotiation of a check under section 6695(f), in the manner stated in § 1.6695-1 of this chapter.

(b) *Applicability date.* This section applies to returns and claims for refund filed after June 28, 2024, and during taxable years ending after June 28, 2024.

§ 58.6696-1 Claims for credit or refund by tax return preparers.

(a) *In general.* The rules under § 1.6696-1 of this chapter apply to claims for credit or refund by a tax return preparer who prepared a return or claim for credit or refund for tax under chapter 37 of the Internal Revenue Code.

(b) *Applicability date.* This section applies to returns and claims for credit or refund filed, and advice provided, after June 28, 2024, and during taxable years ending after June 28, 2024.

PART 141—TEMPORARY EXCISE TAX REGULATIONS UNDER THE EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT INCOME SECURITY ACT OF 1974

§ 141.4975-13 Definition of “amount involved” and “correction”.

Until superseded by permanent regulations under sections 4975(f) (4) and (5), § 53.4941(e)-1 of this chapter (Foundation Excise Tax Regulations) will be controlling to the extent such regulations describe terms appearing both in section 4941(e) and section 4975(f). Because of the need for immediate guidance with respect to the provisions contained in this Treasury decision, it is found impracticable to issue it with

notice and public procedure thereon under subsection (b) of section 553 of title 5 of the United States Code or subject to the effective date limitation of subsection (d) of that section.

(Sec. 7805 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (68A Stat. 917; 26 U.S.C. 7805))

[T.D. 7425, 41 FR 32890, Aug. 6, 1976, as amended by T.D. 8084, 51 FR 16305, May 2, 1986]

PART 143—TEMPORARY EXCISE TAX REGULATIONS UNDER THE TAX REFORM ACT OF 1969

Sec.

143.1 [Reserved]

143.2 Taxes on self-dealing; scholarship and fellowship grants by private foundations.

143.3-143.4 [Reserved]

143.5 Taxes on self-dealing; indirect transactions by a private foundation.

143.6 Election to shorten the period during which certain excess business holdings of private foundations are treated as permitted holdings.

AUTHORITY: Sec. 7805, 68A Stat. 917; 26 U.S.C. 7805.

§ 143.1 [Reserved]

§ 143.2 Taxes on self-dealing; scholarship and fellowship grants by private foundations.

(a) *In general.* Section 4941(d)(1)(D) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 as added by section 101(b) of the Tax Reform Act of 1969 (83 Stat. 500) provides that the term “self-dealing” includes any direct or indirect payment of compensation (or payment or reimbursement of expenses) by a private foundation to a disqualified person. Section 4941(d)(1)(E) provides that the term “self-dealing” includes any direct or indirect transfer to, or use by, or for the benefit of, a disqualified person of the income or assets of a private foundation.

(b) *Scholarship and fellowship grants.* A scholarship or fellowship grant to a person other than a Government official paid or incurred by a private foundation in accordance with a program which is consistent with the allowance of a deduction under section 170 for contributions made to such private foundation shall not constitute an act

of self-dealing. For example, a scholarship or fellowship grant made by a private foundation in accordance with a program to award scholarship or fellowship grants to the children of employees of the donor shall not constitute an act of self-dealing if the private foundation has, after disclosure of the method of carrying out such program, received a ruling or determination letter stating that it is exempt from taxation under section 501(c)(3) and that contributions to the private foundation are deductible by the donor under section 170.

[T.D. 7030, 35 FR 4293, Mar. 10, 1970]

§§ 143.3–143.4 [Reserved]

§ 143.5 Taxes on self-dealing; indirect transactions by a private foundation.

(a) *In general.* Section 4941(d)(1)(D) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 as added by section 101(b) of the Tax Reform Act of 1969 (83 Stat. 500) provides that the term “self-dealing” includes any direct or indirect payment of compensation (or payment or reimbursement of expenses) by a private foundation to a disqualified person. Section 4941(d)(1)(E) provides that the term “self-dealing” includes any direct or indirect transfer to, or use by, or for the benefit of, a disqualified person of the income or assets of a private foundation. Section 4941(d)(1)(F) provides that the term “self-dealing” includes any direct or indirect agreement by a private foundation to make any payment of money or other property to a government official other than an agreement to employ such individual for any period after the termination of his government service if such individual is terminating his government service within a 90-day period.

(b) *Indirect transactions by a private foundation.* A transaction engaged in directly with a Government official by an organization described in section 509(a) (1), (2), or (3) which is the recipient of a grant from a private foundation shall not constitute an indirect act of self-dealing between such private foundation and Government official if the private foundation does not earmark the use of the grant for any named Government official and does

not control or retain any veto power over the selection of the Government official by the grantee organization. For purposes of the preceding sentence, a grant by a private foundation shall not constitute an indirect act of self-dealing even though such foundation had reason to believe that certain Government officials would derive benefits from such grant so long as the grantee, in fact, exercises control over the selecting process and actually makes the selection completely independent of the private foundation.

(c) *Example.* The provisions of subsection (b) of this section may be illustrated by the following example.

Example. A private foundation made a grant to an organization described in section 509(a) (1), (2), or (3) to conduct a judicial seminar. The grantee conducting the seminar made payments to certain Government officials. By the nature of the seminar the grantor foundation had reason to believe that Government officials would be compensated for participation in such seminar. The grantee, however, had complete independent control over the selection of such participants. Since the grantee has not acted as a conduit for the private foundation and has, in fact, exercised independent control over the use of the grant, such grant by the private foundation shall not constitute an act of self-dealing with respect to the Government officials.

[T.D. 7036, 35 FR 6322, Apr. 18, 1970]

§ 143.6 Election to shorten the period during which certain excess business holdings of private foundations are treated as permitted holdings.

(a) *In general.* Under section 4943(c)(4)(B)(ii), where the combined holdings on May 26, 1969, of a private foundation and all disqualified persons in any one business enterprise exceed 75 percent of the voting stock or more than a 75 percent interest in the value of all outstanding shares of all classes of stock in such enterprise, and the foundation's holdings on such date do not exceed 95 percent of the voting stock in such enterprise, then such combined holdings must be reduced to 50 percent of the voting stock of such enterprise by the end of a 15-year period beginning on May 26, 1969. However, under section 4943(c)(4)(E), the 15-year period during which such combined holdings in the enterprise must

be reduced to 50 percent is to be shortened to a 10-year period, referred to in section 4943(c)(4)(B)(iii), if, at any time before January 1, 1971, one or more individuals:

(1) Who are substantial contributors (as described in section 507(d)(2)) or members of the family within the meaning of section 4946(d) of one or more substantial contributors to such private foundation, and

(2) Who on May 26, 1969, held in aggregate more than 15 percent of the voting stock of the enterprise, make an election in the manner described in paragraph (b). If an individual who owns 15 percent or less of the voting stock of the enterprise wishes to make an election under this paragraph, he and one or more other individuals who together own more than 15 percent of the voting stock of the enterprise may join in making an election by together filing the statement referred to in paragraph (b) of this section.

(b) *Manner of making election.* The election referred to in paragraph (a) of this section is made by filing two copies of a written statement with the Office of the Assistant Commissioner (Technical), Internal Revenue Service, Washington, DC 20224.

(c) *Additional copies.* The individual filing the written statement referred to in paragraph (b) of this section shall submit a copy of the statement to the private foundation with respect to which the election is being made and to the management of such business enterprise.

(d) *Content of statement.* The statement shall indicate that an election is being made under section 4943(c)(4)(E) of the Code, and shall be signed by each of the individuals making the election, and, in addition shall contain the following information:

(1) The name, address, and taxpayer identification number of each of the individuals making the election;

(2) The name and address of the foundation with respect to which such election is being made;

(3) The name and address of the business enterprise with respect to which the election is being made;

(4) The aggregate number of shares of voting stock in the business enterprise that were held on May 26, 1969, by each

individual making the election, and, in addition, the percentage that such voting stock is of the total number of shares of voting stock issued and outstanding on such date;

(5) The aggregate number of shares of voting stock in the business enterprise held by the private foundation on May 26, 1969, and, in addition, the percentage that such voting stock is of the total number of shares of voting stock issued and outstanding on such date; and

(6) The total number of shares of voting stock in the business enterprise or the best available estimate thereof, that were issued and outstanding on May 26, 1969.

(e) *Time for making election.* The statement referred to in paragraph (b) of this section shall be filed before January 1, 1971.

[T.D. 7038, 35 FR 6962, May 1, 1970]

PART 145—TEMPORARY EXCISE TAX REGULATIONS UNDER THE HIGHWAY REVENUE ACT OF 1982 (PUB. L. 97-424)

Sec.

145.4051-1 Imposition of tax on heavy trucks and trailers sold at retail.

145.4052-1 Special rules and definitions.

145.4061-1 Application to manufacturers tax.

AUTHORITY: 26 U.S.C. 7805.

Sections 145.4051-1 and 145.4052-1 also issued under 26 U.S.C. 4051 and 4052.

SOURCE: T.D. 7882, 48 FR 14362, Apr. 4, 1983, unless otherwise noted.

§ 145.4051-1 Imposition of tax on heavy trucks and trailers sold at retail.

(a) *Imposition of tax—(1) In general.* Section 4051(a)(1) imposes a tax on the first retail sale (as defined in § 145.4052-1(a)) of the following articles (including in each case parts or accessories therefor sold on or in connection therewith or with the sale thereof):

(i) Automobile truck chassis and bodies;

(ii) Truck trailer and semitrailer chassis and bodies; and

(iii) Tractors of the kind chiefly used for highway transportation in combination with a trailer or semitrailer.