

the announcement of the withdrawal is published). Manufacturers are reminded that an erroneous certification may result in the imposition of penalties—

(a) Under § 7206 for fraud and making false statements; and

(b) Under § 6701 for aiding and abetting an understatement of tax liability (in the amount of \$1,000 per return on which a credit is claimed in reliance on the certification).

(8) *Availability of Certification Information.* The Service encourages manufacturers to provide a listing of applicable certification information with respect to their products on their websites to assist taxpayers in determining whether their purchases qualify for the credit for residential energy efficient property.

.03 *Additional Requirements.* A taxpayer claiming a credit with respect to an expenditure is responsible for determining whether the expenditure appropriately relates to a qualifying dwelling unit (within the meaning of section 3.01(2) of this notice) and cannot rely on a manufacturer's certification for that purpose.

.04 *Labor Costs.* Section 25D allows the credit for expenditures for labor costs properly allocable to the onsite preparation, assembly, or original installation of residential energy efficient property described in section 3.01 of this notice and for piping or wiring to interconnect such property to the dwelling unit.

SECTION 4. SPECIAL RULES FOR JOINT OCCUPANCY

.01 If a dwelling unit is jointly occupied and used during any calendar year as a residence by two or more individuals, then the maximum amount of qualified fuel cell expenditures which may be taken into account for purposes of § 25D(a) by all individuals with respect to the dwelling unit during the calendar year is \$1,667 for each half kilowatt of capacity of the fuel cell power plant to which such expenditures relate.

.02 The amount of expenditures taken into account under section 4.01 of this notice by any individual for a taxable year is equal to the lesser of—

(1) The amount of expenditures made by the individual with respect to the dwelling during the calendar year, or

(2) The maximum amount of expenditures that may be taken into account by all individuals under section 4.01 of this notice multiplied by a fraction—

(a) The numerator of which is the amount of expenditures made by the individual with respect to the dwelling during the calendar year, and

(b) The denominator of which is the total expenditures made by all individuals with respect to the dwelling during the calendar year.

SECTION 5. PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT

The collection of information contained in this notice 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 1545–2134.

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 notice is in section 3. This information is required to be collected and retained in order to ensure that property meets the requirements for the residential energy efficient property credit under § 25D. This information will be used to determine whether the property for which manufacturers provide certifications is property that qualifies for the credit. The collection of information is required to obtain a benefit from manufacturers' certification statements that property meets certain requirements that must be satisfied to qualify for the credit. The likely respondents are corporations, partnerships, and individuals.

The estimated total annual reporting burden is 350 hours.

The estimated annual burden per respondent varies from 2 hours to 3 hours, depending on individual circumstances, with an estimated average burden of 2.5 hours to complete the requests for certification required under this notice. The estimated number of respondents is 140.

The estimated annual frequency of responses is on occasion.

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 6. DRAFTING INFORMATION

The principal author of this notice is Martha S. McRee of the Office of Associate Chief Counsel (Passthroughs & Special Industries). For further information regarding this notice, contact Martha S. McRee at (202) 622–3110 (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, §§ 172, 6411.)*

Rev. Proc. 2009–26

SECTION 1. PURPOSE

.01 In February 2009, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Tax Act of 2009, Div. B of Pub. L. No. 111–5, 123 Stat. 115 (the Act) was signed into law. Section 1211 of the Act allows an eligible small business (ESB) to elect to carry back a 2008 net operating loss (NOL) for a period of 3, 4, or 5 years to offset taxable income in those preceding taxable years. Prior to the Act, taxpayers generally could carry back an NOL only two taxable years. On March 16, 2009, the Internal Revenue Service and Treasury Department issued Rev. Proc. 2009–19, 2009–14 I.R.B. 747, advising taxpayers how to elect the 3-, 4-, or 5-year carryback.

.02 The Service has received many claims from taxpayers that seek a 3-, 4-, or 5-year carryback but that inadvertently have not made a valid election in accordance with Rev. Proc. 2009–19. These inadvertent failures may be due to the fact that the enactment of § 1211 and issuance of Rev. Proc. 2009–19 occurred midway through the current tax return filing season.

.03 To provide certainty to taxpayers and to implement the intent of Congress in providing an extended carryback period, this revenue procedure modifies Rev. Proc. 2009–19 to provide that an ESB may elect a 3-, 4-, or 5-year carryback period simply by filing a Form 1045, Form 1139, or amended return that carries back

the NOL for 3, 4, or 5 years. Although Forms 1045 and 1139 ordinarily are due within 12 months after the taxable year of the NOL, § 172(b)(1)(H)(iii) requires that the taxpayer elect a 3-, 4-, or 5-year carryback within 6 months after the due date (excluding extensions) of the return for the taxable year of the NOL. Thus, a taxpayer that seeks to make a timely § 172(b)(1)(H) election using Form 1045, Form 1139, or an amended return must file the form in advance of its ordinary due date.

.04 This revenue procedure also prescribes: (1) how a taxpayer elects a 3-, 4-, or 5-year carryback if the taxpayer previously filed an election to forgo an NOL carryback period; and (2) how a taxpayer elects a 3-, 4-, or 5-year carryback if the taxpayer is a partner of an ESB that is a partnership, a shareholder of an ESB that is an S corporation, or a sole proprietor.

SECTION 2. BACKGROUND

.01 Section 172(a) allows a deduction equal to the aggregate of the NOL carryovers and carrybacks to the taxable year. Section 172(b)(1)(A)(i) provides that an NOL for any taxable year generally must be carried back to each of the 2 years preceding the taxable year of the NOL. Section 172(b)(3) provides that any taxpayer entitled to a carryback period under § 172(b)(1) may make an irrevocable election to relinquish the carryback period with respect to an NOL for any taxable year.

.02 Section 6411(a) provides that a taxpayer may file an application for a tentative carryback adjustment of the tax for the prior taxable year affected by an NOL carryback from any taxable year. Section 6411(a) also provides that the application must be filed on or after the date of filing for the return for the taxable year of the NOL from which the carryback results and within a period of 12 months after that taxable year or, with respect to any portion of a business credit carryback attributable to an NOL from a subsequent taxable year, within a period of 12 months from the end of the subsequent taxable year. Section 6411(b) provides a 90-day period during which the Service will make a limited examination of the application to discover omissions and errors of computation and determine the amount of the decrease in tax attributable to the carryback. The Service may disallow, without further ac-

tion, any application that contains errors of computation that cannot be corrected within the 90-day period or that contains material omissions. The decrease in tax attributable to the carryback will be applied against unpaid amounts of tax. Any remainder of the decrease will, within the 90-day period, be credited or refunded.

.03 Section 172(b)(1)(H) permits an ESB to carry back its applicable 2008 NOL to 3, 4, or 5 years preceding the taxable year of the NOL, as the ESB elects.

.04 Section 172(b)(1)(H)(iv) provides that the term “eligible small business” has the meaning given by § 172(b)(1)(F)(iii), except that § 448(c) is applied by substituting “\$15 million” for “\$5 million” each place it appears. Section 172(b)(1)(F)(iii) provides that a small business is a corporation or partnership that meets the gross receipts test of § 448(c) for the taxable year in which the loss arose (or in the case of a sole proprietorship, that would meet such test if the proprietorship were a corporation).

.05 Section 448 generally prohibits certain taxpayers from using the cash receipts and disbursements method of accounting. Section 448(b)(3) provides an exception to this requirement in the case of any corporation or partnership if, for all prior taxable years beginning after December 31, 1985, the entity (or any predecessor) met the \$5 million gross receipts test of § 448(c). Section 448(c)(1) provides that a corporation or partnership meets the \$5 million gross receipts test for any prior taxable year if the average annual gross receipts of the entity for the 3-taxable-year period ending with that prior taxable year does not exceed \$5 million. Section 448(c)(2) (aggregation rules) generally provides that all persons treated as a single employer under subsection (a) or (b) of § 52 or subsection (m) or (o) of § 414 are treated as one person for purposes of § 448(c)(1).

.06 The \$5 million gross receipts test of § 448(c) is applied to a taxpayer’s prior taxable year by determining the average annual gross receipts for the 3-year period that ends with that prior taxable year. Under § 172(b)(1)(F)(iii), in order to be a small business, a taxpayer must meet the gross receipts test of § 448(c) for the taxable year in which the NOL arose. Consequently, to determine if a taxpayer is a small business for purposes of § 172(b)(1)(F)(iii), the taxable year in

which the NOL arose is the last taxable year of the 3-year period to which the test is applied.

.07 Section 172(b)(1)(H)(ii)(I) provides that the term “applicable 2008 net operating loss” means the taxpayer’s NOL for any taxable year ending in 2008. However, under § 172(b)(1)(H)(ii)(II), the taxpayer may elect instead to have the term mean the taxpayer’s NOL for any taxable year beginning in 2008.

.08 Section 172(b)(1)(H)(iii) provides that any election under § 172(b)(1)(H) is required to be made in such a manner as may be prescribed by the Secretary, and must be made by the due date (including extension of time) for filing the taxpayer’s return for the taxable year of the NOL. The election is irrevocable and may be made only for one taxable year.

.09 Section 1211(d)(2) of the Act provides that in the case of an applicable 2008 NOL for a taxable year ending before the date of enactment of the Act (February 17, 2009), (A) a previous election made under § 172(b)(3) for the NOL may be revoked on or before April 17, 2009; (B) the § 172(b)(1)(H) election for the NOL is treated as timely if made on or before April 17, 2009; and (C) an application under § 6411(a) with respect to the NOL is treated as timely if filed on or before April 17, 2009.

SECTION 3. SCOPE

This revenue procedure applies to any taxpayer that is an ESB, a partner of a partnership that is an ESB, a shareholder in an S corporation that is an ESB, or a sole proprietor of a business that is an ESB, and that incurred an NOL for any taxable year ending in 2008 or beginning in 2008.

SECTION 4. APPLICATION

.01 *Time and manner of making the election under § 172(b)(1)(H).*

(1) *In general.* A taxpayer within the scope of this revenue procedure that has an applicable 2008 NOL may make the election under § 172(b)(1)(H) by following the procedure described in either section 4.01(2) or section 4.01(3) of this revenue procedure.

(2) *Electing on original return.* A taxpayer may make the election under § 172(b)(1)(H) by attaching a statement

to the taxpayer's timely filed federal income tax return for the taxable year in which the applicable 2008 NOL arises. The statement must state that the taxpayer is electing to apply § 172(b)(1)(H) and specify the length of the NOL carryback period elected by the taxpayer (3, 4, or 5 years). If the taxpayer's taxable year of the applicable 2008 NOL ends before February 17, 2009, the taxpayer must make the election on or before the later of the due date (including extensions of time) of the taxpayer's return for that taxable year or April 17, 2009.

(3) *Electing on an appropriate form.* A taxpayer that did not make the election under § 172(b)(1)(H) using the procedures of section 4.01(2) of this revenue procedure, and did not elect to forgo the NOL carryback period under § 172(b)(3), may make the election under § 172(b)(1)(H) as follows:

(a) *What to file.*

(i) A taxpayer may make the election under § 172(b)(1)(H) by filing the appropriate form applying the NOL carryback period chosen by the taxpayer. No statement or label is required with the appropriate form. The appropriate form is:

(A) For corporations: Form 1139, *Corporation Application for Tentative Refund*, or Form 1120X, *Amended U.S. Corporation Income Tax Return*.

(B) For individuals: Form 1045, *Application for Tentative Refund*, or Form 1040X, *Amended U.S. Individual Income Tax Return*.

(C) For estates or trusts: Form 1045, or amended Form 1041, *U.S. Income Tax Return for Estates and Trusts*.

(ii) A taxpayer that makes the election under § 172(b)(1)(H) by filing an amended return must file the return for the earliest taxable year to which the taxpayer is carrying back the applicable 2008 NOL. The taxpayer should not file an amended return for the applicable 2008 NOL taxable year.

(b) *When to file.* The appropriate form must be filed on or before the later of the date that is 6 months after the due date (excluding extensions) for filing the taxpayer's return for the taxable year of the applicable 2008 NOL or April 17, 2009.

(c) *Additional rules.* If a taxpayer makes the election by filing an appropriate form that amends a prior refund claim, the amendment also will apply to a carryback

of any alternative tax NOL for the same taxable year. In the case of an amended application for a tentative carryback adjustment, the 90-day period described in § 6411(b) will begin on the date the amended application is filed.

.02 *Revocation of the election to waive NOL carryback period.* A taxpayer within the scope of this revenue procedure that previously elected under § 172(b)(3) to forgo the carryback period for an applicable 2008 NOL for a taxable year ending before February 17, 2009, may revoke that election and make the election under § 172(b)(1)(H). Any revocation of the election to forgo the NOL carryback period also will apply to a carryback of any alternative tax NOL for the same taxable year. The taxpayer makes the revocation and election by following the procedures of section 4.01(3) of this revenue procedure. In addition, the taxpayer should type or print across the top of the appropriate form "Revocation of NOL Carryback Waiver Pursuant to Rev. Proc. 2009-19." The taxpayer must file the revocation and new election under § 172(b)(1)(H) on or before April 17, 2009.

.03 *Partnerships, S corporations, and sole proprietorships.*

(1) If the taxpayer is a partner in a partnership that qualifies as an ESB, the taxpayer may make the § 172(b)(1)(H) election for its distributive share of the qualifying ESB partnership income, gain, loss, and deduction that is both allocable to the taxpayer under § 704 and allowed in calculating the taxpayer's applicable 2008 NOL.

(2) If the taxpayer is a shareholder in an S corporation that qualifies as an ESB, the taxpayer may make the § 172(b)(1)(H) election for its *pro rata* share of the qualifying ESB S corporation income, gain, loss, and deduction under § 1366 that is allowed in calculating the shareholder's applicable 2008 NOL.

(3) If the taxpayer is an owner of a sole proprietorship that qualifies as an ESB, the taxpayer may make the § 172(b)(1)(H) election for the qualifying ESB sole proprietorship income, gain, loss, and deduction that is allowed in calculating the taxpayer's applicable 2008 NOL.

(4) In determining whether a partnership, S corporation, or sole proprietorship qualifies as an ESB, the gross receipts test

applies at the partnership, corporate, or sole proprietorship level. The aggregation rules of § 448(c)(2) apply to determine whether the partnership, S corporation, or sole proprietorship meets the gross receipts test of § 448(c).

(5) The amount of the taxpayer's applicable 2008 NOL that the taxpayer may carry back under § 172(b)(1)(H) is limited to the lesser of:

(a) The taxpayer's items of income, gain, loss or deduction that are allowed in calculating the taxpayer's applicable 2008 NOL and are from one or more partnerships, S corporations or sole proprietorships that qualify as ESBs, or

(b) The taxpayer's applicable 2008 NOL.

(6) *Examples.*

(a) *Example 1.* Partnerships A, B, and C have average annual gross receipts of \$10 million, \$12 million, and \$14 million, respectively. Partner T owns a 40% interest in each partnership. None of the partnerships is required to be aggregated with any other entity for purposes of the aggregation rules of § 448(c)(2). Subject to the limitations in section 4.03(5) of this revenue procedure, Partner T may apply its election under § 172(b)(1)(H) to the portion of its applicable 2008 NOL attributable to its distributive share of the income, gain, loss, and deduction of each of Partnerships A, B, and C.

(b) *Example 2.* The facts are the same as in *Example 1*, except that Partnerships A and B are under common control within the meaning of § 52(b)(1). Accordingly, Partnerships A and B are treated as one person under the aggregation rules of § 448(c)(2). Because the aggregated average annual gross receipts of Partnerships A and B exceed \$15 million, Partnerships A and B do not qualify as ESBs. Partner T may not apply its election under § 172(b)(1)(H) to the portion of its applicable 2008 NOL attributable to its distributive share of the income, gain, loss, and deduction of Partnerships A and B. However, subject to the limitations in section 4.03(5) of this revenue procedure, Partner T may apply its election under § 172(b)(1)(H) to the portion of its applicable 2008 NOL attributable to its distributive share of income, gain, loss, and deduction of Partnership C.

SECTION 5. EFFECT ON OTHER DOCUMENTS

Rev. Proc. 2009-19 is modified and, as modified, is superseded.

SECTION 6. EFFECTIVE DATE

This revenue procedure is effective for NOLs arising in taxable years ending after December 31, 2007.

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 the following control numbers: 1545-0074 Form 1040 (*U.S. Individual Income Tax Return*) and Form 1040X (*Amended U.S. Individual Income Tax Return*); 1545-0123 Form 1120 (*U.S. Corporation Income Tax Return*); 1545-0132 Form 1120X (*Amended U.S. Corporation Income Tax Return*); 1545-0092 Form 1041 (*U.S. Income Tax Return for Estates and Trusts*); 1545-0098 Form 1045 (*Application for Tentative Refund*); 1545-0582 Form 1139 (*Corporation Application for Tentative Refund*). For further information, please refer to the Paperwork Reduction Act statements accompanying these forms.

DRAFTING INFORMATION

The principal author of this revenue procedure is Seoyeon Park of the Office of the Associate Chief Counsel (Income Tax and Accounting). For further information regarding this notice, contact Ms. Park at (202) 622-4960 (not a toll-free call).

*26 CFR 601.601: Rules and regulations.
(Also Part I, §§ 25, 103, 143; 1.25-4T, 1.103-1, 6a.103A-2.)*

Rev. Proc. 2009-27

SECTION 1. PURPOSE

This revenue procedure provides guidance with respect to the United States and area median gross income figures that are to be used by issuers of qualified mortgage bonds, as defined in § 143(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, and issuers of mortgage credit certificates, as defined in § 25(c), in computing the housing cost/income ratio described in § 143(f)(5).

SECTION 2. BACKGROUND

.01 Section 103(a) provides that, except as provided in § 103(b), gross income does not include interest on any state or

local bond. Section 103(b)(1) provides that § 103(a) shall not apply to any private activity bond that is not a qualified bond (within the meaning of § 141). Section 141(e) provides that the term “qualified bond” includes any private activity bond that (1) is a qualified mortgage bond, (2) meets the applicable volume cap requirements under § 146, and (3) meets the applicable requirements under § 147.

.02 Section 143(a)(1) provides that the term “qualified mortgage bond” means a bond that is issued as part of a “qualified mortgage issue”. Section 143(a)(2)(A) provides that the term “qualified mortgage issue” means an issue of one or more bonds by a state or political subdivision thereof, but only if (i) all proceeds of the issue (exclusive of issuance costs and a reasonably required reserve) are to be used to finance owner-occupied residences; (ii) the issue meets the requirements of subsections (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), and (m)(7) of § 143; (iii) the issue does not meet the private business tests of paragraphs (1) and (2) of § 141(b); and (iv) with respect to amounts received more than 10 years after the date of issuance, repayments of \$250,000 or more of principal on financing provided by the issue are used not later than the close of the first semi-annual period beginning after the date the prepayment (or complete repayment) is received to redeem bonds that are part of the issue.

.03 Section 143(f) imposes eligibility requirements concerning the maximum income of mortgagors for whom financing may be provided by qualified mortgage bonds. Section 25(c)(2)(A)(iii)(IV) provides that recipients of mortgage credit certificates must meet the income requirements of § 143(f). Generally, under §§ 143(f)(1) and 25(c)(2)(A)(iii)(IV), these income requirements are met only if all owner-financing under a qualified mortgage bond and all certified indebtedness amounts under a mortgage credit certificate program are provided to mortgagors whose family income is 115 percent or less of the applicable median family income. Under § 143(f)(6), the income limitation is reduced to 100 percent of the applicable median family income if there are fewer than three individuals in the family of the mortgagor.

.04 Section 143(f)(4) provides that the term “applicable median family income”

means the greater of (A) the area median gross income for the area in which the residence is located, or (B) the statewide median gross income for the state in which the residence is located.

.05 Section 143(f)(5) provides for an upward adjustment of the income limitations in certain high housing cost areas. Under § 143(f)(5)(C), a high housing cost area is a statistical area for which the housing cost/income ratio is greater than 1.2. The housing cost/income ratio is determined under § 143(f)(5)(D) by dividing (a) the applicable housing price ratio by (b) the ratio that the area median gross income bears to the median gross income for the United States. The applicable housing price ratio is the new housing price ratio (new housing average purchase price for the area divided by the new housing average purchase price for the United States) or the existing housing price ratio (existing housing average area purchase price divided by the existing housing average purchase price for the United States), whichever results in the housing cost/income ratio being closer to 1. This income adjustment applies only to bonds issued, and nonissued bond amounts elected, after December 31, 1988. See § 4005(h) of the Technical and Miscellaneous Revenue Act of 1988, 1988-3 C.B. 1, 311 (1988).

.06 The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) has computed the median gross income for the United States, the states, and statistical areas within the states. The income information was released to the HUD regional offices on March 19, 2009, and may be obtained by calling the HUD reference service at 1-800-245-2691. The income information is also available at HUD’s World Wide Web site, <http://huduser.org/datasets/il.html>, which provides a menu from which you may select the year and type of data of interest. The Internal Revenue Service annually publishes the median gross income for the United States.

.07 The most recent nationwide average purchase prices and average area purchase price safe harbor limitations were published on March 16, 2009, in Rev. Proc. 2009-18, 2009-11 I.R.B. 670.