



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

Date: FEB 22 2001

WP-ORG, Inc.  
c/o Jack Price  
P. O. Box 2108  
Abingdon, VA 24212-2108

Employer Identification Number:  
51-0387132  
Issuing Specialist:  
Mr. Carter C. Hull  
ID # 50-03480  
Toll Free Customer Service:  
877-829-5500  
Accounting Period Ending:  
September 30  
Foundation Status Classification:  
509(a)(1) & 170(b)(1)(A)(vi)  
Form 990 Required:  
Yes

Dear Applicant:

Based on the information supplied, and assuming your operations will be as stated in your application for recognition of exemption, we have determined you are exempt from federal income tax under section 501(a) of the Internal Revenue Code as an organization described in section 501(c)(3).

We have further determined that you are not a private foundation within the meaning of section 509(a) of the Code, because you are an organization described in the section(s) indicated above.

Please notify the Ohio Tax Exempt and Government Entities (TE/GE) Customer Service office if there is any change in your name, address, sources of support, purposes, or method of operation. If you amend your organizational document or bylaws, please send a copy of the amendment to the Ohio TE/GE Customer Service office. The mailing address for that office is: Internal Revenue Service, TE/GE Customer Service, P.O. Box 2508, Cincinnati, OH 45201.

You are liable for taxes under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act (social security taxes) on remuneration of \$100 or more you pay to each of your employees during a calendar year. You are not liable for the tax imposed under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act.

If you are involved in an excess benefit transaction, that transaction might be subject to the excise taxes of section 4958 of the Code. In this letter we are not determining whether any of your present or proposed arrangements would be considered an excess benefit transaction resulting in tax under section 4958. Additionally, you are not automatically exempt from other federal excise taxes.

Donors may deduct contributions to you as provided in section 170 of the Code. Bequests, legacies, devises, transfers, or gifts to you or for your use are deductible for federal estate and gift tax purposes if they meet the applicable provisions of Code sections 2055, 2106, and 2522.

Donors (including private foundations) may rely on this ruling unless the Internal Revenue Service publishes notice to the contrary. However, if you lose your 509(a) status as indicated

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above, donors (other than private foundations) may not rely on the classification indicated above if they were in part responsible for, or were aware of, the act that resulted in your loss of such status, or they acquired knowledge that the Internal Revenue Service had given notice that you would be removed from that classification. Private foundations may rely on the classification as long as you were not directly or indirectly controlled by them or by disqualified persons with respect to them. However, private foundations may not rely on the classification indicated above if they acquired knowledge that the Internal Revenue Service had given notice that you would be removed from that classification.

Contribution deductions are allowable to donors only to the extent that their contributions are gifts, with no consideration received. Ticket purchases and similar payments in conjunction with fund-raising events may not necessarily qualify as fully deductible contributions, depending on the circumstances. If your organization conducts fund-raising events such as benefit dinners, shows, membership drives, etc., where something of value is received in return for payments, you are required to provide a written disclosure statement informing the donor of the fair market value of the specific items or services being provided. To do this you should, in advance of the event, determine the fair market value of the benefit received and state it in your fund-raising materials such as solicitations, tickets, and receipts in such a way that the donor can determine how much is deductible and how much is not. Your disclosure statement should be made, at the latest, at the time payment is received. Subject to certain exceptions, your disclosure responsibility applies to any fund-raising circumstance where each complete payment, including the contribution portion, exceeds \$75. In addition, donors must have written substantiation from the charity for any charitable contribution of \$250 or more. For further details regarding these substantiation and disclosure requirements, see the enclosed copy of Publication 1771. For additional guidance in this area, see Publication 1391, *Deductibility of Payments Made to Organizations Conducting Fund-Raising Events*, which is available at many IRS offices or by calling 1-800-TAX-FORM (1-800-829-3676).

In the heading of this letter we have indicated whether you must file Form 990, *Return of Organization Exempt from Income Tax*. If "Yes" is indicated, you are required to file Form 990 only if your gross receipts each year are normally more than \$25,000. If your gross receipts each year are not normally more than \$25,000, we ask that you establish that you are not required to file Form 990 by completing Part I of that Form for your first year. Thereafter, you will not be required to file a return until your gross receipts exceed the \$25,000 minimum. For guidance in determining if your gross receipts are "normally" not more than the \$25,000 limit, see the instructions for the Form 990. If a return is required, it must be filed by the 15th day of the fifth month after the end of your annual accounting period. A penalty of \$20 a day is charged when a return is filed late, unless there is reasonable cause for the delay. The maximum penalty charged cannot exceed \$10,000 or 5 percent of your gross receipts for the year, whichever is less. For organizations with gross receipts exceeding \$1,000,000 in any year, the penalty is \$100 per day per return, unless there is reasonable cause for the delay. The maximum penalty for an organization with gross receipts exceeding \$1,000,000 shall not exceed \$50,000. This penalty may also be charged if a return is not complete, so please be sure your return is complete before you file it. Form 990 should be filed with the Ogden Service Center, Ogden, UT 84201-0027.

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You are required to make your Form 990 available for public inspection for three years after the later of the due date of the return or the date the return is filed. You are also required to make available for public inspection your exemption application, any supporting documents, and this exemption letter. Copies of these documents must be provided to any individual upon written or in person request without charge other than reasonable fees for copying and postage. You may fulfill this requirement by placing these documents on the Internet. Penalties may be imposed for failure to comply with these requirements. Additional information is available in Publication 557, *Tax-Exempt Status for Your Organization*, or you may call our toll free number shown above.

You are not required to file federal income tax returns unless you are subject to the tax on unrelated business income under section 511 of the Code. If you are subject to this tax, you must file an income tax return on Form 990-T, *Exempt Organization Business Income Tax Return*. In this letter we are not determining whether any of your present or proposed activities are unrelated trade or business as defined in section 513 of the Code.

Please use the employer identification number indicated in the heading of this letter on all returns you file and in all correspondence with the Internal Revenue Service. Because this letter could help resolve any questions about your exempt status, you should keep it in your permanent records. If you have any questions about this letter, or about filing requirements, excise, employment, or other federal taxes, please contact the Ohio TE/GE Customer Service office at 877-829-5500 (a toll free number) or correspond with that office using the address indicated above.

Sincerely yours,



Terrell M. Berkovsky  
Manager, Exempt Organizations  
Technical Group 2

Enclosure:  
Pub. 1771

# Charitable Contributions

Substantiation and  
Disclosure  
Requirements

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

Tax Exempt and  
Government Entities

Exempt Organizations



## **IRS Publication 1771, *Charitable Contributions–Substantiation and***

***Disclosure Requirements***, explains the federal tax law for organizations such as charities and churches that receive tax-deductible charitable contributions and for taxpayers who make contributions.

There are recordkeeping and substantiation rules imposed on donors of charitable contributions and disclosure rules imposed on charities that receive certain *quid pro quo* contributions.

- a donor must have a **bank record** or **written communication** from a charity for any monetary contribution before the donor can claim a charitable contribution on his/her federal income tax return
- a donor is responsible for obtaining a **written acknowledgment** from a charity for any single contribution of \$250 or more before the donor can claim a charitable contribution on his/her federal income tax return
- a charitable organization is required to provide a **written disclosure** to a donor who receives goods or services in exchange for a single payment in excess of \$75

More on recordkeeping, written acknowledgments and written disclosures is addressed in this publication.

The rules in this publication do not apply to a donated motor vehicle, boat, or airplane if the claimed value exceeds \$500. For information on vehicle donations, see IRS Publication 4302, *A Charity's Guide to Vehicle Donations*, and IRS Publication 4303, *A Donor's Guide to Vehicle Donations*.

For information about organizations that are qualified to receive charitable contributions, see IRS Publication 526, *Charitable Contributions*. Publication 526 also describes contributions you can (and cannot) deduct, and it explains deduction limits. For assistance about valuing donated property, see IRS Publication 561, *Determining the Value of Donated Property*.

# Recordkeeping Rules

## Requirement

A donor cannot claim a tax deduction for any contribution of cash, a check or other monetary gift unless the donor maintains a record of the contribution in the form of either a bank record (such as a cancelled check) or a written communication from the charity (such as a receipt or letter) showing the name of the charity, the date of the contribution, and the amount of the contribution.

## Payroll Deductions

For charitable contributions made by payroll deduction, the donor may use both of the following documents as written communication from the charity:

- a pay stub, Form W-2, Wage and Tax Statement, or other employer-furnished document furnished by the employer that shows the amount withheld and paid to a charitable organization, and
- a pledge card prepared by or at the direction of the charitable organization.

However, if a donor makes **a single contribution of \$250 or more by payroll deduction**, see **Payroll Deductions** under **Written Acknowledgment** for what information the pledge card must include.

## Written Acknowledgment

### Requirement

A donor cannot claim a tax deduction for any single contribution of \$250 or more unless the donor obtains a contemporaneous, written acknowledgment of the contribution from the recipient organization. An organization that does not acknowledge a contribution incurs no penalty; but, without a written acknowledgment, the donor cannot claim the tax deduction. Although it is a donor's responsibility to obtain a written acknowledgment, an organization can assist a donor by providing a timely, written statement containing the following information:

1. name of organization
2. amount of cash contribution
3. description (but not the value) of non-cash contribution
4. statement that no goods or services were provided by the organization in return for the contribution, if that was the case
5. description and good faith estimate of the value of goods or services, if any, that an organization provided in return for the contribution
6. statement that goods or services, if any, that an organization provided in return for the contribution consisted entirely of intangible religious benefits (described later in this publication), if that was the case

It is not necessary to include either the donor's social security number or tax identification number on the acknowledgment.

A separate acknowledgment may be provided for each single contribution of \$250 or more, or one acknowledgment,

such as an annual summary, may be used to substantiate several single contributions of \$250 or more. There are no IRS forms for the acknowledgment. Letters, postcards, or computer-generated forms with the above information are acceptable. An organization can provide either a paper copy of the acknowledgment to the donor, or an organization can provide the acknowledgment electronically, such as via an e-mail addressed to the donor. A donor should not attach the acknowledgment to his or her individual income tax return, but must retain it to substantiate the contribution. Separate contributions of less than \$250 will not be aggregated. An example of this could be weekly offerings to a donor's church of less than \$250 even though the donor's annual total contributions are \$250 or more.



## **Contemporaneous**

Recipient organizations typically send written acknowledgments to donors no later than January 31 of the year following the donation. For the written acknowledgment to be considered contemporaneous with the contribution, a donor must receive the acknowledgment by the earlier of: the date on which the donor actually files his or her

individual federal income tax return for the year of the contribution; or the due date (including extensions) of the return.

## **Goods and Services**

The acknowledgment must describe goods or services an organization provides in exchange for a contribution of \$250 or more. It must also provide a good faith estimate of the value of such goods or services because a donor must generally reduce the amount of the contribution deduction by the fair market value of the goods and services provided by the organization. Goods or services include cash, property, services, benefits or privileges. However, there are important exceptions as described below:

**Token Exception** — Insubstantial goods or services a charitable organization provides in exchange for contributions do not have to be described in the acknowledgment.

Good and services are considered to be insubstantial if the payment occurs in the context of a fund-raising campaign in which a charitable organization informs the donor of the amount of the contribution that is a deductible contribution, and:

1. the fair market value of the benefits received does not exceed the lesser of 2 percent of the payment or \$91, or
2. the payment is at least \$45.50, the only items provided bear the organization's name or logo (e.g., calendars, mugs, or posters), and the cost of these items is within the limit for "low-cost articles," which is \$9.10.

Free, unordered low-cost articles are also considered to be insubstantial.

Example of a token exception: If a charitable organization gives a coffee mug bearing its logo and costing the organization \$9.10 or less to a donor who contributes \$45.50 or more, the organization may state that no goods or services were provided in return for the \$45.50 contribution. The \$45.50 is fully deductible.

*The dollar amounts are for 2008. Guideline amounts are adjusted for inflation. Contact IRS Exempt Organizations Customer Account Services at (877) 829-5500 for annual inflation adjustment information.*

**Membership Benefits Exception** — An annual membership benefit is also considered to be insubstantial if it is provided in exchange for an annual payment of \$75 or less and consists of annual recurring rights or privileges, such as:

1. free or discounted admissions to the charitable organization's facilities or events
2. discounts on purchases from the organization's gift shop
3. free or discounted parking
4. free or discounted admission to member-only events sponsored by an organization, where a per-person cost (not including overhead) is within the "low-cost articles" limits



Example of a membership benefits exception; If a charitable organization offers a \$75 annual membership that allows free admission to all of its weekly events, plus a \$20 poster, a written acknowledgment need only mention the \$20 value of the poster, since the free admission would be considered insubstantial and, therefore, would be disregarded.

**Intangible Religious Benefits Exception** – If a religious organization provides only “intangible religious benefits” to a contributor, the acknowledgment does not need to describe or value those benefits. It can simply state that the organization provided intangible religious benefits to the contributor.

What are “intangible religious benefits?” Generally, they are benefits provided by a tax-exempt organization operated exclusively for religious purposes, and are not usually sold in commercial transactions outside a donative (gift) context. Examples include admission to a religious ceremony and a *de minimis* tangible benefit, such as wine used in a religious

ceremony. Benefits that are not intangible religious benefits include education leading to a recognized degree, travel services, and consumer goods.

## Payroll Deductions

When a donor makes a **single contribution of \$250 or more by payroll deduction**, the donor may use both of the following documents as the written acknowledgment obtained from the organization:

- a pay stub, Form W-2, *Wage and Tax Statement*, or other document furnished by the employer that sets forth the amount withheld by the employer and paid to a charitable organization, and
- a pledge card that includes a statement to the effect that the organization does not provide goods or services in consideration for contributions to the organization by payroll deduction.

Each payroll deduction amount of \$250 or more is treated as a separate contribution for purposes of the \$250 threshold requirement for written acknowledgments.

## Unreimbursed Expenses

If a donor makes a single contribution of \$250 or more in the form of unreimbursed expenses, e.g., out-of-pocket transportation expenses incurred in order to perform donated services for an organization, then the donor must obtain a written acknowledgment from the organization containing:

- a description of the services provided by the donor
- a statement of whether or not the organization provided goods or services in return for the contribution
- a description and good faith estimate of the value of goods or services, if any, that an organization provided in return for the contribution

- a statement that goods or services, if any, that an organization provided in return for the contribution consisted entirely of intangible religious benefits (described earlier in this publication), if that was the case

In addition, a donor must maintain adequate records of the unreimbursed expenses. See Publication 526, *Charitable Contributions*, for a description of records that will substantiate a donor's contribution deductions.

Example of an unreimbursed expense: A chosen representative to an annual convention of a charitable organization purchases an airline ticket to travel to the convention. The organization does not reimburse the delegate for the \$500 ticket. The representative should keep a record of the expenditure, such as a copy of the ticket. The representative should obtain from the organization a description of the services that the representative provided and a statement that the representative received no goods or services from the organization.

## **Examples of Written Acknowledgments**

- “Thank you for your cash contribution of \$300 that (organization's name) received on December 12, 2008. No goods or services were provided in exchange for your contribution.”
- “Thank you for your cash contribution of \$350 that (organization's name) received on May 6, 2008. In exchange for your contribution, we gave you a cookbook with an estimated fair market value of \$60.”



- “Thank you for your contribution of a used oak baby crib and matching dresser that (organization’s name) received on March 15, 2008. No goods or services were provided in exchange for your contribution.”

The following is an example of a written acknowledgment where a charity accepts contributions in the name of one of its activities:

- “Thank you for your contribution of \$450 to (organization’s name) made in the name of its Special Relief Fund program. No goods or services were provided in exchange for your contribution.”

## Written Disclosure

### Requirement

A donor may only take a contribution deduction to the extent that his/her contribution exceeds the fair market value of the goods or services the donor receives in return for the contribution; therefore, donors need to know the value of the goods or services. An organization must provide a written disclosure statement to a donor who makes a payment exceeding \$75 partly as a contribution and partly for goods and services provided by the organization. A contribution made by a donor in exchange for goods or services is known as a *quid pro quo* contribution.

Example of a *quid pro quo* contribution: A donor gives a charitable organization \$100 in exchange for a concert ticket with a fair market value of \$40. In this example, the donor's tax deduction may not exceed \$60. Because the donor's payment (*quid pro quo* contribution) exceeds \$75, the charitable organization must furnish a disclosure statement to the donor, even though the deductible amount does not exceed \$75.

A required written disclosure statement must:

- inform a donor that the amount of the contribution that is deductible for federal income tax purposes is limited to the excess of money (and the fair market value of property other than money) contributed by the donor over the value of goods or services provided by the organization
- provide a donor with a good-faith estimate of the fair market value of the goods or services

An organization must furnish a disclosure statement in connection with either the solicitation or the receipt of the *quid pro quo* contribution. The statement must be in writing and must be made in a manner that is likely to come to the attention of the donor. For example, a disclosure in small print within a larger document might not meet this requirement.

## **Exception**

A written disclosure statement is not required:

- where the goods or services given to a donor meet the “token exception,” the “membership benefits exception,” or the “intangible religious benefits exception” described earlier
- where there is no donative element involved in a particular transaction, such as in a typical museum gift shop sale

## **Penalty**

A penalty is imposed on charities that do not meet the written disclosure requirement. The penalty is \$10 per contribution, not to exceed \$5,000 per fundraising event or mailing. An organization may avoid the penalty if it can show that failure to meet the requirements was due to reasonable cause.

## Further Information

**written acknowledgment** — Detailed rules for contemporaneous written acknowledgments are contained in Section 170(f)(8) of the Internal Revenue Code and Section 1.170A-13(f) of the Income Tax Regulations. The “low-cost article” rules are set forth in Section 513(h)(2) of the Code. This information can be found on the IRS Web site at [www.irs.gov](http://www.irs.gov).

**written disclosure** — Detailed rules for written disclosure statements are contained in Section 6115 of the Internal Revenue Code and Section 1.6115-1 of the Income Tax Regulation. The penalty rules are contained in Section 6714 of the Code. This information can be found on the IRS Web site at [www.irs.gov](http://www.irs.gov).

**IRS publications** — Order publication by calling the IRS at (800) 829-3676. Download IRS publications at [www.irs.gov](http://www.irs.gov).

**IRS customer service** — Telephone assistance for general tax information is available by calling IRS customer service toll-free at (800) 829-1040.

**EO customer service** — Telephone assistance specific to exempt organizations is available by calling IRS Exempt Organizations Customer Account Services toll-free at (877) 829-5500

**EO Web site** — Visit Exempt Organizations Web site at [www.irs.gov/eo](http://www.irs.gov/eo).

**EO Update** — To receive IRS Exempt Organization’s EO Update, a regular e-mail newsletter with information for tax-exempt organizations and tax practitioners who represent them, visit [www.irs.gov/eo](http://www.irs.gov/eo) and click on “EO Newsletter.”

**Stay Exempt ([www.stayexempt.org](http://www.stayexempt.org))** — An IRS interactive web-based training program covering tax compliance issues confronted by small and mid-sized tax-exempt organizations.



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Department of the Treasury  
Internal Revenue Service

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[www.irs.gov](http://www.irs.gov)

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