

990-EZ, *Short Form Return of Organization Exempt from Income Tax*) for taxable years beginning before 2007.

- The organization was eligible in each of its taxable years beginning in 2007, 2008, and 2009 to file a Form 990-N e-Postcard (rather than an annual information return). Generally organizations (other than private foundations and most section 509(a)(3) supporting organizations) with annual gross receipts that were normally not more than \$25,000 in such taxable years would have been eligible to file a Form 990-N e-Postcard.
- On or before December 31, 2012, the organization submits to the IRS a properly completed and executed application for reinstatement of tax-exempt status.

An organization's annual gross receipts are "normally not more than" \$25,000 or \$50,000 in a taxable year if its average annual gross receipts for that taxable year and the two taxable years immediately preceding it are not more than \$25,000 or \$50,000, respectively. See Rev. Proc. 2011-15, 2011-3 I.R.B. 322, section 4.

The IRS will reinstate the tax-exempt status of a small organization that meets the above criteria retroactive to the date it was revoked.

APPLICATION FOR REINSTATEMENT OF TAX-EXEMPT STATUS

An organization seeking reinstatement of tax-exempt status under section 6033(j)(2) must use the same forms that are filed by all other applicants for tax-exemption. Thus, an organization seeking reinstatement of tax-exempt status under section 501(c)(3) must submit Form 1023, *Application for Recognition of Exemption Under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code*. Most other organizations seeking reinstatement of tax-exempt status must submit Form 1024, *Application for Recognition of Exemption Under Section 501(a)*. Any organization that seeks reinstatement of tax-exempt status must submit the appropriate application regardless of whether the organization was originally required to apply with the IRS for recognition of tax-exemption.

A small organization seeking the transitional relief described in this notice must

write "Notice 2011-43" on the top of the form it uses to apply for reinstatement of tax-exempt status and on the envelope.

A small organization seeking the transitional relief described in this notice must also attach to its application for reinstatement of tax-exempt status the following statement:

[Name of Organization] was not required to file annual information returns for taxable years beginning before 2007; was eligible in each of its taxable years beginning in 2007, 2008 and 2009 to file a Form 990-N e-Postcard; and had annual gross receipts of normally not more than \$25,000 in each of its taxable years beginning in 2007, 2008 and 2009.

Small organizations that are eligible for the transitional relief described in this notice are also eligible for a reduced user fee of \$100 for the application of reinstatement of tax-exempt status. See Rev. Proc. 2011-36, this Bulletin, *modifying* Rev. Proc. 2011-8, 2011-1 I.R.B. 237, section 6.07. For information on where to mail the application for reinstatement of tax-exempt status, see the Instructions for Form 1023 or Form 1024 (whichever is applicable).

SUBSEQUENT AUTOMATIC REVOCATIONS

An organization whose tax-exempt status has been automatically revoked and reinstated may have its tax-exempt status automatically revoked a second time under section 6033(j)(1) only if it fails to file returns or notices for another three consecutive taxable years, beginning with the taxable year the IRS approves its application for reinstatement of tax-exempt status. For example, if an organization reporting on a calendar year basis has its tax-exempt status automatically revoked for failing to file required returns or notices for 2007, 2008, and 2009 and receives a determination letter recognizing the reinstatement of its tax-exempt status dated September 1, 2011, the organization's tax-exempt status will not be automatically revoked a second time for failing to timely file a return or notice for 2008, 2009, and 2010. However, the organization's tax-exempt status will be automatically revoked a second time if the organization fails to timely file a return or notice for 2011, 2012, and 2013.

DRAFTING INFORMATION

The principal authors of this notice are Monice Rosenbaum and Preston Quesenberry of the Office of Division Counsel/Associate Chief Counsel (Tax Exempt and Government Entities) and Matthew Giuliano of the Tax Exempt and Government Entities Division of the IRS. However, other personnel from the IRS and Treasury Department participated in developing this notice. For further information regarding this notice, contact Ms. Rosenbaum at (202) 622-6070, Mr. Quesenberry at (202) 622-1124, or Mr. Giuliano at (202) 283-8917 (not toll-free numbers).

Application for Reinstatement and Retroactive Reinstatement for Reasonable Cause Under Internal Revenue Code § 6033(j)

Notice 2011-44

SECTION 1. PURPOSE

This notice provides guidance with respect to applying for reinstatement of tax-exempt status and requesting retroactive reinstatement under sections 6033(j)(2) and (3) of the Internal Revenue Code ("Code") for an organization that has had its tax-exempt status automatically revoked under section 6033(j)(1) of the Code. The Treasury Department ("Treasury") and the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") intend to issue regulations under section 6033(j) that will prescribe rules relating to the application for reinstatement of tax-exempt status under section 6033(j)(2) and the request for retroactive reinstatement under section 6033(j)(3). To assist in the drafting of these regulations, Treasury and the IRS solicit comments on the issues addressed in this notice.

In this Bulletin, the IRS has also published Notice 2011-43, which provides transitional relief for certain small organizations (those that normally have annual gross receipts of not more than \$50,000 in their most recently completed taxable year) that have lost their tax-exempt status because they failed to file an annual electronic notice for taxable years beginning

in 2007, 2008, and 2009. Notice 2011-43 sets forth the criteria for qualifying for the transitional relief and instructions on how qualifying organizations can apply for reinstatement of tax-exempt status retroactive to the date such status was automatically revoked.

SECTION 2. BACKGROUND

In general, section 6033(a)(1) requires an organization exempt from taxation under section 501(a) to file an annual information return, such as a Form 990, *Return of Organization Exempt from Income Tax*, a Form 990-EZ, *Short Form Return of Organization Exempt from Income Tax*, or a Form 990-PF, *Return of Private Foundation or Section 4947(a)(1) Nonexempt Charitable Trust Treated as a Private Foundation*. Several categories of tax-exempt organizations, including most organizations (other than private foundations or section 509(a)(3) supporting organizations) whose annual gross receipts are normally not more than \$50,000 (\$25,000 for taxable years beginning before January 1, 2010), are not required to file an annual information return. See I.R.C. § 6033(a)(3); Rev. Proc. 2011-15, 2011-3 I.R.B. 322.

The Pension Protection Act of 2006, Pub. L. No. 109-280, 120 Stat. 780, § 1223 (2006) (“PPA”), added sections 6033(i) and (j) to the Code, both of which became effective for taxable years beginning after 2006. Section 6033(i) added an annual notification requirement for tax-exempt organizations that, pursuant to section 6033(a)(3)(A)(ii) or (a)(3)(B), are not required to file an annual information return under section 6033(a)(1) because their gross receipts fall below certain thresholds. An organization satisfies the annual notification requirement under section 6033(i) by filing an annual electronic notice, also known as a Form 990-N e-Postcard. The annual notification requirement is also deemed satisfied if an organization files a complete Form 990 or Form 990-EZ. See Treas. Reg. § 1.6033-6(c)(4).

Section 6033(j)(1) automatically revokes the tax-exempt status of any organization described in section 6033(a)(1) that fails to file a required annual return for three consecutive years or any organization described in section 6033(i) that

fails to file an annual return or notice for three consecutive years. Revocation under section 6033(j)(1) is effective on and after the date set by the Secretary for the filing of the third annual return or notice.

Section 6033(j)(1) also requires the Secretary to publish and maintain a list of all organizations that have had their tax-exempt statuses revoked under section 6033(j)(1) (“revocation list”). The IRS is publishing such a revocation list on the IRS website (<http://www.irs.gov>), which it will update monthly. The IRS is also mailing a letter to the last known address of each organization on the revocation list to notify the organization that its tax-exempt status has been revoked under section 6033(j)(1) (“IRS revocation letter”).

Section 7428(b)(4), as added by the PPA, provides that an organization may not bring a declaratory judgment action challenging automatic revocation under section 6033(j)(1).

Section 6033(j)(2) provides that any organization that has had its tax-exempt status automatically revoked under section 6033(j)(1) must apply with the IRS in order to obtain reinstatement of its tax-exempt status, regardless of whether the organization was originally required to apply for recognition of its tax exemption. If the application for reinstatement of tax-exempt status is approved, the effective date of the organization’s reinstated tax-exempt status generally will be the date the organization filed its application for reinstatement. However, section 6033(j)(3) provides that if, upon application for reinstatement, an organization “can show to the satisfaction of the Secretary evidence of reasonable cause for the failure described in [section 6033(j)(1)], the organization’s exempt status may, in the discretion of the Secretary, be reinstated effective from the date of the revocation.”

SECTION 3. EFFECTIVE DATE OF AUTOMATIC REVOCATION

For taxable years beginning after December 31, 2006, the tax-exempt status of any organization that fails to file an annual information return required under section 6033(a)(1) or an electronic notice required under section 6033(i) for three consecutive years is automatically revoked pursuant to section 6033(j)(1) on and after the date set by regulation for the filing of the

third annual return or notice, without regard to any extension of time for filing. Sections 1.6033-2(e) and 1.6033-6(f) of the Treasury Regulations generally require annual returns and notices, respectively, to be filed on or before the 15th day of the fifth month following the close of the period for which the return or notice is required to be filed. When the filing deadline falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday the deadline may be timely satisfied if the filing is made on the next business day that is not a Saturday, Sunday, or a legal holiday. See I.R.C. § 7503. Thus, for example, in the case of an organization reporting on a calendar-year basis that did not file a required annual return or notice for 2007, 2008, or 2009, the revocation under section 6033(j)(1) would be effective as of May 17, 2010, given that May 15, 2010 fell on a Saturday.

SECTION 4. APPLICATION FOR REINSTATEMENT OF TAX-EXEMPT STATUS

An organization seeking reinstatement of its tax-exempt status under section 6033(j)(2) must apply using the same forms that are filed by all other applicants for tax exemption. Thus, an organization seeking reinstatement of its tax-exempt status under section 501(c)(3) must submit Form 1023, *Application for Recognition of Exemption Under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code*. Most other organizations seeking reinstatement of tax-exempt status must submit Form 1024, *Application for Recognition of Exemption Under Section 501(a)*. Any organization that seeks reinstatement of its tax-exempt status must submit the appropriate application regardless of whether the organization was originally required to apply with the IRS for recognition of tax exemption. For example, if the tax-exempt status of a subordinate organization included in a group exemption letter is automatically revoked under section 6033(j)(1), the subordinate organization must submit an application for reinstatement of its tax-exempt status on its own behalf. In addition, all organizations seeking reinstatement of tax-exempt status must pay the appropriate user fee. See Rev. Proc. 2011-8, 2011-1 I.R.B. 237, section 6.07 or its successor. (Small tax-exempt organizations described in Notice 2011-43 are eligible

for a reduced user fee described in Rev. Proc. 2011-36, this Bulletin.)

To facilitate processing of applications for reinstatement of tax-exempt status, organizations should write “automatically revoked” on the top of the application form and on the envelope. For information on where to mail the application for reinstatement of tax-exempt status, see the Instructions for Form 1023 or Form 1024 (whichever is applicable).

SECTION 5. RETROACTIVE REINSTATEMENT

.01 Request for Retroactive Reinstatement

An organization (other than a small organization that qualifies for the transitional relief described in Notice 2011-43) seeking to have its tax-exempt status reinstated effective from the date of automatic revocation pursuant to section 6033(j)(3) must submit a request for retroactive reinstatement with its application for reinstatement of tax-exempt status. The request for retroactive reinstatement must include the following:

(1) A written statement setting forth all of the facts that support its claim for reasonable cause for failing to file a required return or notice in each of the three consecutive years and over the entire consecutive three-year period, including a detailed description of all the facts and circumstances that led to each failure and the continuous failure, the discovery of the failures, and the steps taken to avoid or mitigate the failures;

(2) A written statement describing the safeguards the organization has put into place to ensure that the organization will not fail to file returns or notices in the future;

(3) Evidence to substantiate all material aspects of the written statements described in paragraphs (1) and (2) of this section;

(4) Properly completed and executed paper annual information returns (Forms 990, Forms 990-EZ, or Forms 990-PF, whichever is applicable) for all taxable years during and after the consecutive three-year period that the organization was required, but failed, to file an annual information return;

(5) Properly completed and executed Forms 990-EZ for all taxable years during and after the consecutive three-year period

that the organization was eligible to file a Form 990-N e-Postcard but failed to file either a Form 990-N e-Postcard or an annual information return; and

(6) An original declaration, dated and signed under penalties of perjury by an officer, director, trustee, or other official who is authorized to sign for the organization in the following form:

I, _____ (Name), _____ (Title) declare, under penalties of perjury, that I am authorized to sign this request for retroactive reinstatement on behalf of [Name of Organization], and I further declare that I have examined this request for retroactive reinstatement, including the written explanation of all the facts and information pertaining to the claim for reasonable cause and the evidence to substantiate the claim for reasonable cause, and to the best of my knowledge and belief, this request is true, correct, and complete.

.02 Reasonable Cause Standard

Because the failure described in section 6033(j)(1) involves a repeated and continuous failure to file annual returns or notices for a consecutive three-year period, an organization seeking retroactive reinstatement under section 6033(j)(3) must demonstrate that it had reasonable cause for failing to file a return or notice not only for each of the three years but also over the entire three-year period. Thus, for example, showing reasonable cause for failing to file a required return or notice for the first of the three years by the date it was due would be insufficient; an organization also would have to show reasonable cause for not filing that return or notice at any later time during the three-year period and for not filing required returns or notices for the second and third years of the three-year period.

In order to establish reasonable cause under section 6033(j)(3), an organization requesting retroactive reinstatement must provide evidence that it exercised ordinary business care and prudence in determining and attempting to comply with its reporting requirements under section 6033 for each of the three years and over the entire three-year period, but was nevertheless unable to file the required returns or notices for three consecutive years. In determining whether the organization establishes reasonable cause, the IRS will take into account all pertinent facts and circum-

stances, including, but not limited to, the following factors that weigh in favor of finding reasonable cause (with no single factor being either necessary or determinative):

(1) The organization’s failure was due to its reasonable, good faith reliance on erroneous written information from the IRS, stating that the organization was not required to file a return or notice under section 6033, provided the IRS was made aware of all relevant facts.

(2) The failure to file the returns or notices arose from events beyond the organization’s control (“impediment”) that made it impossible for the organization to file returns or notices for each of the three years at issue and over the entire three-year period.

(3) The organization acted in a responsible manner by undertaking significant steps to avoid or mitigate the failure to file the required returns or notices and to prevent similar failures in the future, including, but not limited to—

(a) Attempting to prevent an impediment or a failure, if it was foreseeable;

(b) Acting as promptly as possible to remove an impediment or the cause of the reporting failure, once the failure was discovered; and

(c) After the failure was discovered, implementing sufficient safeguards to ensure future compliance with the reporting requirements under section 6033.

(4) Aside from the three consecutive years in which the organization failed to file returns or notices, the organization has an established history of complying with its reporting requirements (if any) under section 6033 and/or any other applicable reporting or other requirements under the Code.

In determining whether reasonable cause exists, the IRS will only consider a factor on the above list or any other factor (such as the fact that substantially all of an organization’s activities are performed by volunteers) if the organization shows to the satisfaction of the IRS evidence to substantiate the factor.

.03 Timing of Request for Retroactive Reinstatement

Except for small organizations that qualify for the transitional relief described in Notice 2011-43, the IRS will, in exercising the discretion granted under section 6033(j)(3), consider an organization’s re-

quest for retroactive reinstatement only if it submits such a request, together with a properly completed and executed application for reinstatement of its tax-exempt status, within 15 months of the later of the date of the IRS revocation letter or the date on which the IRS posts the name of the organization on the revocation list available on the IRS website (or otherwise provides notice of the revocation to the public).

SECTION 6. SUBSEQUENT AUTOMATIC REVOCATIONS

An organization whose tax-exempt status has been automatically revoked and reinstated may have its tax-exempt status automatically revoked a second time under section 6033(j)(1) only if it fails to file returns or notices for another three consecutive taxable years, beginning with the taxable year the IRS approves its application for reinstatement of tax-exempt status. For example, if an organization reporting on a calendar year basis has its tax-exempt status automatically revoked for failing to file required returns or notices for 2007, 2008, and 2009 and receives a determination letter recognizing the reinstatement of its tax-exempt status dated September 1, 2011, the organization's tax-exempt status will not be automatically revoked a second time for failing to timely file a return or notice for 2008, 2009, and 2010. However, the organization's tax-exempt status will be automatically revoked a second time if the organization fails to timely file a return or notice for 2011, 2012, and 2013.

SECTION 7. PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT

The collection of information contained in this notice has been submitted to the Office of Management and Budget in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3507(d)) and approved under OMB control number 1545-2206.

The collection of information in this notice is in section 5. In order to have its tax-exempt status retroactively reinstated under section 6033(j)(3), an organization must show to the satisfaction of the IRS evidence that it exercised ordinary business care and prudence in determining and attempting to comply with its reporting obligations under section 6033 for each of

the three years (and over the entire three-year period) that it failed to meet such requirements. This information is necessary for inspection by the IRS in determining whether reasonable cause exists. The collection of information is required to meet the reasonable cause standard under section 6033(j)(3). The likely respondents providing the information required in section 5 of this notice are tax-exempt organizations that have had their tax-exempt statuses automatically revoked under section 6033(j)(1), have applied for reinstatement of such status under section 6033(j)(2), and are seeking that such reinstatement be made retroactive to the date of revocation under section 6033(j)(3).

Estimated total annual reporting burden: 2,917 hours.

Estimated average annual burden per respondent: 1 hour.

Estimated number of respondents over the next three years: 8,750.

Additional collection of information is proposed in section 4 of the notice, which will be reported and approved through Forms 1023 and 1024 (OMB approval numbers 1545-0056 and 1545-0057, respectively).

An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a valid control number assigned by the Office of Management and Budget.

SECTION 8. REQUEST FOR COMMENTS

Treasury and the IRS request comments regarding this notice and suggestions for future guidance regarding the provisions of section 6033(j). Comments should be submitted on or before August 19, 2011. Please include "Notice 2011-44" on the cover page. Comments should be sent to the following address:

Internal Revenue Service
CC:PA:LPD:PR (Notice 2011-44),
Room 5203
P.O. Box 7604
Ben Franklin Station
Washington, D.C. 20224.

Submissions may be hand delivered Monday through Friday between the hours of 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. to:

Internal Revenue Service
Courier's Desk,
1111 Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20224
Attn: CC:PA:LPD:PR
(Notice 2011-44)

Submissions may also be sent electronically to the following e-mail address:

Notice.Comments@irs.counsel.treas.gov.

Please include "Notice 2011-44" in the subject line.

All comments will be available for public inspection and copying.

SECTION 9. DRAFTING INFORMATION

The principal authors of this notice are Monice Rosenbaum and Preston Quesenberry of the Office of Division Counsel/Associate Chief Counsel (Tax Exempt and Government Entities) and Matthew Giuliano of the Tax Exempt and Government Entities Division of the IRS. However, other personnel from the IRS and Treasury Department participated in developing this notice. For further information regarding this notice, contact Ms. Rosenbaum at (202) 622-6070, Mr. Quesenberry at (202) 622-1124, or Mr. Giuliano at (202) 283-8917 (not toll-free numbers).

Restrictions on Use of the Term Registered Tax Return Preparer

Notice 2011-45

The Department of the Treasury and the IRS are implementing the recommendations contained in Publication 4832, "Return Preparer Review." As part of this implementation, the Department of the Treasury and the IRS have issued final regulations (T.D. 9527) that include registered tax return preparers as practitioners under 31 CFR Part 10 (reprinted as Treasury Department Circular 230).

The Department of the Treasury and the IRS have also published final regulations under I.R.C. § 6109 (75 FR 60309) providing that attorneys, certified public accountants, enrolled agents, and registered

tax return preparers who prepare all or substantially all of a tax return must obtain a preparer tax identification number (PTIN). In Notice 2011-6, 2011-3 I.R.B. 315, the IRS identified two additional groups of individuals who are eligible to obtain a PTIN: (1) specified individuals who are supervised by the attorney, certified public accountant, enrolled agent, enrolled retirement plan agent, or enrolled actuary who signs the tax return or claim for refund prepared by the individual, and (2) individuals who certify they do not prepare or assist in the preparation of all or substantially all of any tax return or claim for refund covered by a competency examination. Notice 2011-6 further provided that individuals who are not attorneys, certified public accountants, enrolled agents, or registered tax return preparers may obtain a provisional PTIN before the date that the registered tax return preparer competency examination is first offered. After the competency examination is offered, only attorneys, certified public accountants, enrolled agents, registered tax return preparers, or the additional groups of individuals identified above will be eligible to obtain a PTIN. The IRS began issuing PTINs at the end of September 2010.

To become a registered tax return preparer, an applicant must pass a competency examination and tax compliance and suitability checks. The IRS has selected a vendor to develop and administer the competency examination, but the examination is not yet available. Additionally, the IRS is currently in the process of developing the suitability check. Because the conditions for becoming a registered tax return preparer are not yet able to be satisfied by any individual, no individual may represent that he is a registered tax return preparer. An individual with a provisional PTIN may not represent that he is a registered tax return preparer or has passed the competency examination. Once the competency examination is available, only an individual who has met all of the conditions to becoming a registered tax return preparer, including passing the competency examination and the tax compliance and suitability checks, may represent that he is a registered tax return preparer.

An individual who becomes a registered tax return preparer must comply with the applicable rules in Circular 230, including section 10.30 regarding practi-

tioner advertising and solicitation. Section 10.30 will be amended to require a registered tax return preparer using any paid advertising involving print, television or radio, in which the individual represents himself or herself to be a registered tax return preparer to display or broadcast the following statement: "The IRS does not endorse any particular individual tax return preparer. For more information on tax return preparers go to *IRS.gov*."

The principal author of this notice is Emily M. Lesniak of the Office of Associate Chief Counsel (Procedure & Administration). For further information regarding this notice, contact Emily M. Lesniak at (202) 622-4570 (not a toll-free call).

Deferral of Dates Related to the 2011 Branded Prescription Drug Fee

Notice 2011-46

Purpose

This notice defers two dates by which certain actions are to be taken for purposes of the branded prescription drug fee.

Background

An annual fee on covered entities engaged in the business of manufacturing or importing branded prescription drugs was enacted by section 9008 of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA), Public Law 111-148 (124 Stat. 119 (2010)), as amended by section 1404 of the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010 (HCERA), Public Law 111-152 (124 Stat. 1029 (2010)).

Notice 2011-9, 2011-6 I.R.B. 459, provides guidance for implementing this fee in 2011. Among other things, Notice 2011-9 states that the IRS will provide each covered entity with a preliminary fee calculation by May 16, 2011, and a final fee calculation by August 15, 2011.

Rev. Proc. 2011-24, 2011-20 I.R.B. 787, provides a dispute resolution process by which a covered entity may dispute its preliminary fee calculation before the IRS sends it a final fee calculation. Section 4.01 of the Rev. Proc. provides that a covered entity must provide a written error report to the IRS, postmarked by

June 1, 2011, in order for a correction to any claimed error to be considered by the IRS. Section 5.02(1) of the Rev. Proc. provides that the IRS will notify the covered entity in writing of the final determination with respect to error reports when the IRS sends the covered entity the final fee calculation no later than August 15, 2011.

Reason for change and deferral of dates

The IRS has been told that certain covered entities may have difficulty meeting the June 1 deadline for submitting these error reports because of the volume of data they need to review. Accordingly, this notice defers until June 10, 2011, the date by which error reports under Rev. Proc. 2011-24 must be postmarked in order to receive IRS consideration.

To preserve the time needed to give appropriate consideration to the error reports, the IRS will send covered entities their 2011 final fee calculation and, if applicable, notification of the final determination with respect to error reports by August 24, 2011, instead of August 15, 2011.

Effect on Other Documents

Notice 2011-9 and Rev. Proc. 2011-24 are modified.

Drafting Information

The principal author of this notice is Celia Gabrysh of the Office of Associate Chief Counsel (Passthroughs & Special Industries). For further information regarding this notice, contact Celia Gabrysh at (202) 622-3130 (not a toll-free call).

Updated Reliance Rules for Contributors

Rev. Proc. 2011-33

SECTION 1. PURPOSE

This revenue procedure modifies and supersedes Revenue Procedure 82-39, 1982-2 C.B. 759, and Revenue Procedure 2009-32, 2009-28 I.R.B. 142, and provides the extent to which grantors and contributors (including donors) may rely on the listing of an organization in

Publication 78, *Cumulative List of Organizations described in § 170(c) of the Internal Revenue Code*, or on the IRS Business Master File (“BMF”) extract, for purposes of deducting contributions under § 170 and making grants under §§ 4942, 4945, and 4966. In addition, this revenue procedure clarifies that the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) may give notice of revocation, including revocations under §6033(j), through an appropriate public announcement, such as publication in the Internal Revenue Bulletin or on the IRS’s website at www.irs.gov.

SECTION 2. BACKGROUND

.01 Section 170, with certain limitations, allows deductions for federal income tax purposes of contributions or gifts made to or for the use of an organization that qualifies as an organization described in § 170(c). In order for contributions to be deductible, the organization must qualify at the time of the contribution. Thus, it is the responsibility of an organization receiving contributions to ensure that its character, purposes, activities, and method of operation satisfy the qualification requirements of § 170(c) in order for grantors and contributors to have the assurance that their contributions at the time made are deductible.

.02 Treas. Reg. § 1.509(a)–7(a) sets forth general rules regarding reliance by grantors and contributors to organizations described in §§ 509(a)(1), (2), and (3). This regulation provides that once an organization has received a ruling or determination letter classifying it as an organization described in § 509(a)(1), (2), or (3), the treatment of contributions and grants, and the status of grantors and contributors to such organization under §§ 170, 507, 545(b)(2), 642(c), 4942, 4945, 2055, 2106(a)(2), and 2522, will not be affected by reason of a subsequent revocation by the IRS of the organization’s classification as described in § 509(a)(1), (2), or (3) until the date on which notice of change of status is made to the public.

.03 Generally, Publication 78 lists organizations that have received a ruling or determination letter from the IRS stating that contributions by grantors or contributors to the listed organization (or to the listed central (or parent) organization and those local (or subordinate) units covered by the group

exemption letter) are deductible as provided in § 170. (Note that Publication 78 does not include separate listings for local organizations included in a group ruling.) Each ruling or determination letter is based on a factual showing by the listed organization that its character, purposes, activities, and method of operation satisfy the statutory requirements for qualification at the time the ruling or determination letter is issued. If there is a material change in the character, purposes, activities, or method of operation of an organization from those on which the ruling or determination letter was based and the change is such that the organization ceases, as a matter of law, to qualify under § 170(c), the ruling or determination letter also immediately ceases to be applicable (see also Sec. 11.02 of Rev. Proc. 2011–9, 2011–2 I.R.B. 283). Where this circumstance occurs, except for the validation provision of § 7428(c) (see Sec. 5.02), it is only by exercise of the authority under § 7805(b) that grantors or contributors to the organization may be allowed a deduction for grants or contributions made after the organization ceases to qualify under § 170(c).

.04 Through the use of a “deductibility code,” Publication 78 generally indicates the foundation classification under § 509(a) of the listed organizations. This classification determines the appropriate limitations for deductibility purposes and whether private foundations and sponsoring organizations of donor-advised funds making grants to particular organizations would be required to exercise expenditure responsibility. The coding system in Publication 78 does not indicate specifically whether an organization is described in § 509(a)(1), (2), or (3), or a particular subparagraph of § 170(b)(1)(A).

.05 The IRS no longer publishes a paper version of Publication 78. Grantors and contributors can no longer rely on the paper version of Publication 78 or any paper supplements for current information after the date of publication of this revenue procedure. Publication 78 now appears solely in electronic format on the IRS website at <http://www.irs.gov/app/pub-78>. Electronic Publication 78 and its electronic addenda are generally updated at least quarterly.

.06 The IRS also makes an extract of certain information on exempt organizations from the BMF available to the public

through the Tax Statistics section of the IRS website. The extract of the BMF contains more information, in a slightly different format, than Publication 78. Among the data fields provided are an organization’s name and Employer Identification Number (“EIN”), address, subsection code (the paragraph under § 501(c) under which it is recognized as exempt), ruling date, affiliation code (status as an independent, central, or local organization), deductibility code, foundation code (indicating whether an organization is a private foundation, private operating foundation, or public charity described in § 509(a)(1), (2), or (3)), and, if applicable, the appropriate subparagraph of § 170(b)(1)(A)), and other data fields. The IRS plans to modify the foundation codes in early 2011 to indicate whether a § 509(a)(3) organization is a Type I, Type II, Type III, or Type III functionally integrated supporting organization. Unlike Publication 78, the BMF extract contains information on all organizations that have been recognized by the IRS as tax-exempt, including organizations not eligible to receive tax deductible contributions. References to listing in or reliance on the BMF extract in this revenue procedure only pertain to organizations contributions to which have been determined to be deductible under §170, as reflected in the deductibility code in Publication 78 or the BMF extract.

.07 Due to its large size, the BMF extract is available as compressed ASCII Text or Excel spreadsheet files. These files must be downloaded and uncompressed before viewing. The BMF extract and its corresponding instructions are available for download directly from the IRS website at <http://www.irs.gov/taxstats/charitablestats/article/0,,id=97186,00.html>.

Generally, the BMF information is extracted and updated on a monthly basis.

.08 Temporary Regulations §§ 1.170A–9T(f)(5)(ii) and 1.509(a)–3T(e)(2), 73 Fed. Reg. 52,528 (Sept. 9, 2008), state generally that grantors and contributors may rely on an organization’s ruling that the organization is described in §§ 170(b)(1)(A)(vi) and 509(a)(1) or in § 509(a)(2) until the IRS publishes notice of a change of status (for example, in the Internal Revenue Bulletin or Publication 78), unless the grantor or contributor was responsible for, or aware of, the act or failure to act that results in