



ABOUT TREASURY

SECRETARY MNUCHIN

POLICY ISSUES

DATA

SERVICES

NEWS

SEARCH

HOME NEWS PRESS RELEASES

NEWS

PRESS RELEASES

LATEST NEWS

Press Releases

Statements & Remarks

Readouts

Testimonies

Featured Stories

Press

February 22, 2019

[Clarification of IRS Weekly Tax Filing Season Data](#)

February 20, 2019

[Treasury Sanctions Indian Narcotics Trafficker Jasmeet Hakimzada and His Network](#)

February 15, 2019

[Treasury International Capital Data for December](#)

[Treasury Sanctions Officials](#)



ABOUT TREASURY

SECRETARY MNUCHIN

POLICY ISSUES

DATA

SERVICES

NEWS

SEARCH

Significant Reform to Protect Personal Donor Information to Certain Tax-Exempt Organizations

February 13, 2019

[Treasury Sanctions Iranian Organizations and Individuals Supporting Intelligence and Cyber Targeting of U.S. Persons](#)

◀ 1.1K

◀ 170

July 16, 2018

Policy Relieves Burdens on Taxpayers While Preserving Transparency

WASHINGTON—The Treasury Department and IRS announced today that the IRS will no longer require certain tax-exempt organizations to file personally-identifiable information about their donors as part of their annual return. The revenue procedure released today does not affect the statutory reporting

[ABOUT TREASURY](#)[SECRETARY MNUCHIN](#)[POLICY ISSUES](#)[DATA](#)[SERVICES](#)[NEWS](#)[SEARCH](#)

previously added by the IRS.

Nearly fifty years ago, Congress directed the IRS to collect donor information from charities that accept tax-deductible contributions. That statutory requirement applies to the majority of tax-exempt organizations, known as section 501(c)(3) organizations, receiving contributions that can be claimed by donors as charitable deductions. This policy provided the IRS information that could be used to confirm contributions to those organizations.

By regulation, however, the IRS extended the donor reporting requirement to all other tax-exempt organizations—labor unions and volunteer fire departments, issue-advocacy groups and local chambers of commerce, veterans groups and community service clubs. These groups do not generally receive tax deductible contributions, yet they have been required to list the names and addresses of their donors on Schedule B of their annual returns (Form 990).

“Americans shouldn’t be required to send the IRS information that it doesn’t need to effectively enforce our tax laws, and the IRS simply does not need tax returns with donor names and addresses to do its job in this area,” said U.S. Treasury Secretary

[ABOUT TREASURY](#)[SECRETARY MNUCHIN](#)[POLICY ISSUES](#)[DATA](#)[SERVICES](#)[NEWS](#)[SEARCH](#)

the public will continue to be available, while private taxpayer information will be better protected. The IRS's new policy for certain tax-exempt organizations will make our tax system simpler and less susceptible to abuse."

Summary of New IRS Policy

- Tax-exempt organizations described by section 501(c), other than section 501(c)(3) organizations, are no longer required to report the names and addresses of their contributors on the Schedule B of their Forms 990 or 990-EZ.
- These organizations must continue to collect and keep this information in their records and make it available to the IRS upon request, when needed for tax administration.
- Form 990 and Schedule B information that was previously open to public inspection will continue to be reported and open to public inspection.
- The Internal Revenue Code expressly governs the tax-return reporting of donor information by charities that primarily receive tax-deductible contributions (under section

[ABOUT TREASURY](#)[SECRETARY MNUCHIN](#)[POLICY ISSUES](#)[DATA](#)[SERVICES](#)[NEWS](#)[SEARCH](#)

After careful review, Treasury and the IRS have decided to relieve these tax-exempt organizations (other than organizations described in section 501(c)(3) or section 527) of a requirement that Congress never imposed for several reasons:

- *First, the IRS makes no systematic use of Schedule B with respect to these organizations in administering the tax code.* Donor information for many of these organizations was once relevant to the federal gift tax, but Congress eliminated that need in 2015 by making gifts to many of these tax-exempt organizations tax-free. The IRS has no tax administration need for continuing the routine collection of donor names and addresses as part of an exempt organization's annual tax return. If the information is needed for purposes of an examination, the IRS will be able ask the organization for it directly.
- *Second, the new policy will better protect taxpayers by reducing the risk of inadvertent disclosure or misuse of confidential information*—an especially important

[ABOUT TREASURY](#)[SECRETARY MNUCHIN](#)[POLICY ISSUES](#)[DATA](#)[SERVICES](#)[NEWS](#)[SEARCH](#)

Schedule B information in the past. In addition, conservative tax-exempt groups were disproportionately impacted by improper screening in the previous Administration, including what the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration concluded were inappropriate inquiries related to donors. Ending the unnecessary collection of sensitive donor information will reinforce the reforms already implemented by the IRS in the wake of the political targeting scandal and enhance public trust in the agency.

- *Third, the new policy will save both private and government resources.* On the taxpayer side, the previous policy added needless paperwork. On the government side, the IRS has been forced to devote scarce resources to redacting donor names and addresses (as required by federal law) before making Schedule B filings public. Now, the IRS will no longer require personally-identifiable donor information that the IRS does not regularly need and the public does not see. The public information will continue to be available, just as before.



ABOUT TREASURY

SECRETARY MNUCHIN

POLICY ISSUES

DATA

SERVICES

NEWS

SEARCH

sensitive taxpayer information and ensuring appropriate transparency.

[The IRS guidance is available here.](#)

####

BUREAUS

Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade (TTB)
 Bureau of Engraving and Printing (BEP)
 Bureau of the Fiscal Service (BFS)
 Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN)
 Internal Revenue

INSPECTOR GENERAL SITES

Office of Inspector General (OIG)
 Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration (TIGTA)
 Special Inspector General, Troubled Asset Relief Program (SIGTARP)
 Report Scams,

U.S. GOVERNMENT SHARED

Enterprise Business Solutions
 Administrative Resource Center (ARC)- Bureau of the Fiscal Service
 Treasury Direct Services for Governments

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Privacy Act
 Small Business Contacts
 Budget and Performance
 TreasuryDirect.gov Securities/Bonds
 Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

OTHER GOVERNMENT SITES

USA.gov
 USAJOBS.gov
 OPM.gov
 MyMoney.gov
 Data.gov
 Forms.gov
 Regulations.gov



ABOUT TREASURY

SECRETARY MNUCHIN

POLICY ISSUES

DATA

SERVICES

NEWS

SEARCH

the currency
(OCC)

U.S. Mint

[العربية](#) | [中文](#) | [Español](#) | [한국어](#) | [Tagalog](#) | [TiếngViệt](#)

[Privacy Policy](#) • [Google Privacy](#) • [Site Map](#) • [Site Policies and Notices](#) • [FAQs](#) • [Feedback](#) • [Careers](#)
• [Accessibility](#)

Required Plug-ins [Adobe® Reader®](#)