the preceding sentence shall be applied by substituting December 31, 1975, for December 31, 1968.”


1976—Subsecs. (b), (c). Pub. L. 94–455, §1906(b)(13)(A), struck out “or his delegate” after “Secretary”.

Subsec. (d)(1). Pub. L. 94–455, §§1906(b)(13)(A), 2112(b), substituted in provisions preceding subpar. (A) “January 1, 1976,” for “January 1, 1969,” and “storing, or preventing the creation or emission of” for “or storing”, struck out subpar. (B) “or his delegate” after “Secretary”, and added subpar. (C).

Subsec. (d)(4). Pub. L. 94–455, §2112(c), among other changes, struck out provisions relating to treatment facilities placed in service by taxpayer before Jan. 1, 1976, and inserted provisions that in case of treatment facilities used in connection with any plan or other property not in operation before Jan. 1, 1969, Dec. 31, 1975, shall be substituted for Dec. 31, 1968, as the cut-off date for taking into account that portion of the basis which is attributable to construction, reconstruction, or erection.


Effective Date of 2005 Amendment
Amendment by Pub. L. 109–135 effective as if included in the provision of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, Pub. L. 109–58, to which such amendment relates, see section 267(b) or 707(b).

For purposes of the preceding sentence, a fixture which is intended to be severed from the real property shall be treated as tangible personal property.

(b) Percentage limitations
(1) Individuals
In the case of an individual, the deduction provided in subsection (a) shall be limited as provided in the succeeding subparagraphs.

(A) General rule
Any charitable contribution to—
(i) a church or a convention or association of churches,
(ii) an educational organization which normally maintains a regular faculty and curriculum and normally has a regularly enrolled body of pupils or students in attendance at the place where its educational activities are regularly carried on,
(iii) an organization the principal purpose or function of which is the providing of medical or hospital care or medical education or medical research, if the organization is a hospital, or if the organization is a medical research organization directly engaged in the continuous active conduct of medical research in connection with a hospital, and during the calendar year in which the contribution is made such organization is committed to spend such contributions for such research before January 1 of the fifth calendar year which begins after the date such contribution is made,
(iv) an organization which normally receives a substantial part of its support (exclusive of income received in the exercise of a trade or business) from the religious activities of a church or convention of churches or a school operated by such church or convention.

§170. Charitable, etc., contributions and gifts
(a) Allowance of deduction
(1) General rule
There shall be allowed as a deduction any charitable contribution (as defined in subsection (c)) payment of which is made within the taxable year. A charitable contribution shall be allowable as a deduction only if verified under regulations prescribed by the Secretary.

(2) Corporations on accrual basis
In the case of a corporation reporting its taxable income on the accrual basis, if—
(A) the board of directors authorizes a charitable contribution during any taxable year, and
(B) payment of such contribution is made after the close of such taxable year and on or before the 15th day of the third month following the close of such taxable year, then the taxpayer may elect to treat such contribution as paid during such taxable year. The election may be made only at the time of the filing of the return for such taxable year, and shall be signified in such manner as the Secretary shall by regulations prescribe.

(3) Future interests in tangible personal property
For purposes of this section, payment of a charitable contribution which consists of a future interest in tangible personal property shall be treated as made only when all intervening interests in, and rights to the actual possession or enjoyment of, the property have expired or are held by persons other than the taxpayer or those standing in a relationship to the taxpayer described in section 267(b) or 707(b). For purposes of the preceding sentence, a fixture which is intended to be severed from the real property shall be treated as tangible personal property.
or performance by such organization of its charitable, educational, or other purpose or function constituting the basis for its exemption under section 501(a) from the United States or any State or political subdivision thereof or from direct or indirect contributions from the general public, and which is organized and operated exclusively to receive, hold, invest, and administer property and to make expenditures to or for the benefit of a college or university which is an organization referred to in clause (i) of this subparagraph and which is an agency or instrumentality of a State or political subdivision thereof, or which is owned or operated by a State or political subdivision thereof or by an agency or instrumentality of one or more States or political subdivisions.

(v) a governmental unit referred to in subsection (c)(1),

(vi) an organization referred to in subsection (c)(2) which normally receives a substantial part of its support (exclusive of income derived in the exercise or performance by such organization of its charitable, educational, or other purpose or function constituting the basis for its exemption under section 501(a)) from a governmental unit referred to in subsection (c)(1) or from direct or indirect contributions from the general public.

(vii) a private foundation described in subparagraph (F), or

(viii) an organization described in section 509(a)(2) or (3),

shall be allowed to the extent that the aggregate of such contributions does not exceed 50 percent of the taxpayer’s contribution base for the taxable year.

(B) Other contributions

Any charitable contribution other than a charitable contribution to which subparagraph (A) applies shall be allowed to the extent that the aggregate of such contributions does not exceed the lesser of—

(i) 30 percent of the taxpayer’s contribution base for the taxable year, or

(ii) the excess of 50 percent of the taxpayer’s contribution base for the taxable year over the amount of charitable contributions allowable under subparagraph (A) (determined without regard to subparagraph (C)).

If the aggregate of such contributions exceeds the limitation of the preceding sentence, such excess shall be treated (in a manner consistent with the rules of subsection (d)(1)) as a charitable contribution to which subparagraph (A) does not apply in each of the 5 succeeding taxable years in order of time.

(C) Special limitation with respect to contributions described in subparagraph (A) of certain capital gain property

(i) In the case of charitable contributions described in subparagraph (A) of capital gain property to which subparagraph (A) applies, the total amount

of contributions of such property which may be taken into account under subsection (a) for any taxable year shall not exceed 30 percent of the taxpayer’s contribution base for such year. For purposes of this subsection, contributions of capital gain property to which this subparagraph applies shall be taken into account after all other charitable contributions (other than charitable contributions to which subparagraph (D) applies).

(ii) If charitable contributions described in subparagraph (A) of capital gain property to which clause (i) applies exceeds 30 percent of the taxpayer’s contribution base for any taxable year, such excess shall be treated, in a manner consistent with the rules of subsection (d)(1), as a charitable contribution of capital gain property to which clause (i) applies in each of the 5 succeeding taxable years in order of time.

(iii) At the election of the taxpayer (made at such time and in such manner as the Secretary prescribes by regulations), contributions described in subsection (e)(1) shall apply to all contributions of capital gain property (to which subsection (e)(1)(B) does not otherwise apply) made by the taxpayer during the taxable year. If such an election is made, clauses (i) and (ii) shall not apply to contributions of capital gain property made during the taxable year, and, in applying subsection (d)(1) for such taxable year with respect to contributions of capital gain property made in any prior contribution year for which an election was not made under this clause, such contributions shall be reduced as if subsection (e)(1) had applied to such contributions in the year in which made.

(iv) For purposes of this paragraph, the term “capital gain property” means, with respect to any contribution, any capital asset the sale of which at its fair market value at the time of the contribution would have resulted in gain which would have been long-term capital gain. For purposes of the preceding sentence, any property which is property used in the trade or business (as defined in section 1231(b)) shall be treated as a capital asset.

(D) Special limitation with respect to contributions of capital gain property to organizations not described in subparagraph (A)

(i) In general

In the case of charitable contributions (other than charitable contributions to which subparagraph (A) applies) of capital gain property, the total amount of such contributions of such property taken into account under subsection (a) for any taxable year shall not exceed the lesser of—

(I) 20 percent of the taxpayer’s contribution base for the taxable year, or

(II) the excess of 30 percent of the taxpayer’s contribution base for the taxable year over the amount of the contributions of capital gain property to which subparagraph (C) applies.
For purposes of this subsection, contributions of capital gain property to which this subparagraph applies shall be taken into account after all other charitable contributions.

(ii) Carryover

If the aggregate amount of contributions described in clause (i) exceeds the limitation of clause (i), such excess shall be treated in a manner consistent with the rules of subsection (d)(1)(B) as a charitable contribution of capital gain property to which clause (i) applies in each of the 5 succeeding taxable years in order of time.

(E) Contributions of qualified conservation contributions

(i) In general

Any qualified conservation contribution (as defined in subsection (h)(1)) shall be allowed to the extent the aggregate of such contributions does not exceed the excess of 50 percent of the taxpayer’s contribution base over the amount of all other charitable contributions allowable under this paragraph.

(ii) Carryover

If the aggregate amount of contributions described in clause (i) exceeds the limitation of clause (i), such excess shall be treated in a manner consistent with the rules of subsection (d)(1)(B) as a charitable contribution to which clause (i) applies in each of the 15 succeeding years in order of time.

(iii) Coordination with other subparagraphs

For purposes of applying this subsection and subsection (d)(1), contributions described in clause (i) shall not be treated as described in subparagraph (A), (B), (C), or (D) and such subparagraphs shall apply without regard to such contributions.

(iv) Special rule for contribution of property used in agriculture or livestock production

(I) In general

If the individual is a qualified farmer or rancher for the taxable year for which the contribution is made, clause (i) shall be applied by substituting “100 percent” for “50 percent”.

(II) Exception

Subclause (I) shall not apply to any contribution of property made after the date of the enactment of this subparagraph which is used in agriculture or livestock production (or available for such production) unless such contribution is subject to a restriction that such property remain available for such production. This subparagraph shall be applied separately with respect to property to which subclause (I) does not apply by reason of the preceding sentence prior to its application to property to which subclause (I) does apply.

(v) Definition

For purposes of clause (iv), the term “qualified farmer or rancher” means a taxpayer whose gross income from the trade or business of farming (within the meaning of section 2032A(e)(5)) is greater than 50 percent of the taxpayer’s gross income for the taxable year.

(vi) Termination

This subparagraph shall not apply to any contribution made in taxable years beginning after December 31, 2011.

(F) Certain private foundations

The private foundations referred to in subparagraph (A)(vii) and subsection (e)(1)(B) are—

(i) a private operating foundation (as defined in section 4942(j)(3)),

(ii) any other private foundation (as defined in section 509(a)) which, not later than the 15th day of the third month after the close of the foundation’s taxable year in which contributions are received, makes qualifying distributions (as defined in section 4942(g), without regard to paragraph (3) thereof), which are treated, after the application of section 4942(g)(3), as distributions out of corpus (in accordance with section 4942(h)(1)) in an amount equal to 100 percent of such contributions, and with respect to which the taxpayer obtains adequate records or other sufficient evidence from the foundation showing that the foundation made such qualifying distributions, and

(iii) a private foundation all of the contributions to which are pooled in a common fund and which would be described in section 509(a)(3) but for the right of any substantial contributor (hereafter in this section called “donor”) or his spouse to designate annually the recipients, from among organizations described in paragraph (1) of section 509(a), of the income attributable to the donor’s contribution to the fund and to direct (by deed or by will) the payment, to an organization described in such paragraph (1), of the corpus in the common fund attributable to the donor’s contribution; but this clause shall apply only if all of the income of the common fund is required to be (and is) distributed to one or more organizations described in such paragraph (1) not later than the 15th day of the third month after the close of the taxable year in which the income is realized by the fund and only if all of the corpus attributable to any donor’s contribution to the fund is required to be (and is) distributed to one or more of such organizations not later than one year after his death or after the death of his surviving spouse if she has the right to designate the recipients of such corpus.

(G) Contribution base defined

For purposes of this section, the term “contribution base” means adjusted gross income (computed without regard to any net operating loss carryback to the taxable year under section 172).
(2) Corporations
   In the case of a corporation—
   (A) In general
      The total deductions under subsection (a) for any taxable year (other than for contributions to which subparagraph (B) applies) shall not exceed 10 percent of the taxpayer’s taxable income.
   (B) Qualified conservation contributions by certain corporate farmers and ranchers
      (i) In general
         Any qualified conservation contribution (as defined in paragraph (1)(E)(v)) and the stock of which is not readily tradable on an established securities market at any time during such year, and
         (II) which, in the case of contributions made after the date of the enactment of this subparagraph, is a contribution of property which is used in agriculture or livestock production (or available for such production) and which is subject to a restriction that such property remain available for such production, shall be allowed to the extent the aggregate of such contributions does not exceed the excess of the taxpayer’s taxable income over the amount of charitable contributions allowable under subparagraph (A).
      (ii) Carryover
         If the aggregate amount of contributions described in clause (i) exceeds the limitation of clause (i), such excess shall be treated (in a manner consistent with the rules of subsection (d)(2)) as a charitable contribution to which clause (i) applies in each of the 15 succeeding years in order of time.
      (iii) Termination
         This subparagraph shall not apply to any contribution made in taxable years beginning after December 31, 2011.
   (C) Taxable income
      For purposes of this paragraph, taxable income shall be computed without regard to—
         (i) this section,
         (ii) part VIII (except section 248),
         (iii) any net operating loss carryback to the taxable year under section 172,
         (iv) section 199, and
         (v) any capital loss carryback to the taxable year under section 1212(a)(1).
   (3) Temporary suspension of limitations on charitable contributions
      In the case of a qualified farmer or rancher (as defined in paragraph (1)(E)(v)), any charitable contribution of food—
         (A) to which subsection (e)(3)(C) applies (without regard to clause (ii) thereof), and
         (B) which is made during the period beginning on the date of the enactment of this paragraph and before January 1, 2009, shall be treated for purposes of paragraph (1)(E) or (2)(B), whichever is applicable, as if it were a qualified conservation contribution which is made by a qualified farmer or rancher and which otherwise meets the requirements of such paragraph.
   (c) Charitable contribution defined
      For purposes of this section, the term “charitable contribution” means a contribution or gift to or for the use of—
      (1) A State, a possession of the United States, or any political subdivision of any of the foregoing, or the United States or the District of Columbia, but only if the contribution or gift is made for exclusively public purposes.
      (2) A corporation, trust, or community chest, fund, or foundation—
         (A) created or organized in the United States or in any possession thereof, or under the law of the United States, any State, the District of Columbia, or any possession of the United States;
         (B) organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, literary, or educational purposes, or to foster national or international amateur sports competition (but only if no part of its activities involve the provision of athletic facilities or equipment), or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals;
         (C) no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual; and
         (D) which is not disqualified for tax exemption under section 501(c)(3) by reason of attempting to influence legislation, and which does not participate in, or intervene in (including the publishing or distributing of statements), any political campaign on behalf of (or in opposition to) any candidate for public office.
      A contribution or gift by a corporation to a trust, chest, fund, or foundation shall be deductible by reason of this paragraph only if it is to be used within the United States or any of its possessions exclusively for purposes specified in subparagraph (B). Rules similar to the rules of section 501(j) shall apply for purposes of this paragraph.
      (3) A post or organization of war veterans, or an auxiliary unit or society of, or trust or foundation for, any such post or organization—
         (A) organized in the United States or any of its possessions, and
         (B) no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual.
      (4) In the case of a contribution or gift by an individual, a domestic fraternal society, order, or association, operating under the lodge system, but only if such contribution or gift is to be used exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, literary, or educational purposes, or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals.
      (5) A cemetery company owned and operated exclusively for the benefit of its members, or any corporation chartered solely for burial
purposes as a cemetery corporation and not permitted by its charter to engage in any business not necessarily incident to that purpose, if such company or corporation is not operated for profit and no part of the net earnings of such company or corporation inures to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual.

For purposes of this section, the term “charitable contribution” also means an amount treated under subsection (g) as paid for the use of an organization described in paragraph (2), (3), or (4).

(d) Carryovers of excess contributions

(1) Individuals

(A) In general

In the case of an individual, if the amount of charitable contributions described in subsection (b)(1)(A) payment of which is made within a taxable year (hereinafter in this paragraph referred to as the “contribution year”) exceeds 50 percent of the taxpayer’s contribution base for such year, such excess shall be treated as a charitable contribution described in subsection (b)(1)(A) paid in each of the 5 succeeding taxable years in order of time, but, with respect to any such succeeding taxable year, only to the extent of the lesser of the two following amounts:

(i) the amount by which 50 percent of the taxpayer’s contribution base for such succeeding taxable year exceeds the sum of the charitable contributions described in subsection (b)(1)(A) payment of which is made by the taxpayer within such succeeding taxable year (determined without regard to this subparagraph) and the charitable contributions described in subsection (b)(1)(A) payment of which was made in taxable years before the contribution year which are treated under this subparagraph as having been paid in such succeeding taxable year; or

(ii) in the case of the first succeeding taxable year, the amount of such excess, and in the case of the second, third, fourth, or fifth succeeding taxable year, the portion of such excess not treated under this subparagraph for such succeeding taxable year and such succeeding taxable year.

(B) Special rule for net operating loss carryovers

For purposes of subparagraph (A), the excess of—

(i) the contributions made by a corporation in a taxable year to which this section applies, over

(ii) the amount deductible in such year under the limitation in subsection (b)(2)(A),

shall be reduced to the extent that such excess reduces taxable income (as computed for purposes of the second sentence of section 172(b)(2)) and increases a net operating loss carryover under section 172 to a succeeding taxable year.

(e) Certain contributions of ordinary income and capital gain property

(1) General rule

The amount of any charitable contribution of property other than capital gain property otherwise taken into account under this section shall be reduced by the sum of—

(A) the amount of gain which would not have been long-term capital gain (determined without regard to section 1221(b)(3)) if the property contributed had been sold by the taxpayer at its fair market value (determined without regard to section 1221(b)(3)) if

(B) in the case of a charitable contribution—

(i) of tangible personal property—

(I) if the use by the donee is unrelated to the purpose or function constituting the basis for its exemption under section 501 (or, in the case of a governmental unit, to any purpose or function described in subsection (c)), or

(II) which is applicable property (as defined in paragraph (7)(C), but without regard to clause (ii) thereof) which is sold, exchanged, or otherwise disposed of by the donee before the last day of the taxable year in which the contribution was made and with respect to which the donee has not made a certification in accordance with paragraph (7)(D),

referred to as the “contribution year”) in excess of the amount deductible for such year under subsection (b)(2)(A) shall be reduced for each of the 5 succeeding taxable years in order of time, but only to the extent of the lesser of the two following amounts: (i) the excess of the maximum amount deductible for such succeeding taxable year under subsection (b)(2)(A) over the sum of the contributions made in such year plus the aggregate of the excess contributions which were made in taxable years before the contribution year and which are deductible under this subparagraph for such succeeding taxable year; or (ii) in the case of the first succeeding taxable year, the amount of such excess contribution, and in the case of the second, third, fourth, or fifth succeeding taxable year, the portion of such excess contribution not deductible under this subparagraph for any taxable year intervening between the contribution year and such succeeding taxable year.
For purposes of applying this paragraph (other than in the case of gain to which section 1221(a)(3), 1231(b)(1), 1245(a), 1250(a), 1252(a), or 1254(a) applies), property which is property used in the trade or business (as defined in section 1231(b)) shall be treated as a capital asset. For purposes of applying this paragraph in the case of a charitable contribution of stock in an S corporation, rules similar to the rules of section 197(e)(3)(A)(i), or similar property, or applications or registrations of such property, or (iv) of any taxidermy property which is contributed by the person who prepared, stuffed, or mounted the property or by any person who paid or incurred the cost of such preparation, stuffing, or mounting, the amount of gain which would have been long-term capital gain if the property contributed had been sold by the taxpayer at its fair market value (determined at the time of such contribution).

For purposes of applying this paragraph (other than in the case of gain to which section 617(d)(1), 1245(a), 1250(a), 1252(a), or 1254(a) applies), property which is property used in the trade or business (as defined in section 1231(b)) shall be treated as a capital asset. For purposes of applying this paragraph in the case of a charitable contribution of stock in an S corporation, rules similar to the rules of section 751 shall apply in determining whether gain on such stock would have been long-term capital gain if such stock were sold by the taxpayer.

(2) Allocation of basis

For purposes of paragraph (1), in the case of a charitable contribution of less than the taxpayer’s entire interest in the property contributed, the taxpayer’s adjusted basis in such property shall be allocated between the interest contributed and any interest not contributed in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary.

(3) Special rule for certain contributions of inventory and other property

(A) Qualified contributions

For purposes of this paragraph, a qualified contribution shall mean a charitable contribution of property described in paragraph (1) or (2) of section 1221(a), by a corporation (other than a corporation which is an S corporation) to an organization which is described in section 501(c)(3) and is exempt under section 501(a) (other than a private foundation, as defined in section 509(a), which is not an operating foundation, as defined in section 4942(j)(3)), but only if—

(i) the use of the property by the donee is related to the purpose or function constituting the basis for its exemption under section 501 and the property is to be used by the donee solely for the care of the ill, the needy, or infants;

(ii) the property is not transferred by the donee in exchange for money, other property, or services;

(iii) the taxpayer receives from the donee a written statement representing that its use and disposition of the property will be in accordance with the provisions of clauses (i) and (ii); and

(iv) in the case where the property is subject to regulation under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended, such property must fully satisfy the applicable requirements of such Act and regulations promulgated thereunder on the date of transfer and for one hundred and eighty days prior thereto.

(B) Amount of reduction

The reduction under paragraph (1)(A) for any qualified contribution (as defined in subparagraph (A)) shall be no greater than the sum of—

(i) one-half of the amount computed under paragraph (1)(A) (computed without regard to this paragraph), and

(ii) the amount (if any) by which the charitable contribution deduction under this section for any qualified contribution (computed by taking into account the amount determined in clause (i), but without regard to this clause) exceeds twice the basis of such property.

(C) Special rule for contributions of food inventory

(i) General rule

In the case of a charitable contribution of food from any trade or business of the taxpayer, this paragraph shall be applied—

(I) without regard to whether the contribution is made by a C corporation, and

(II) only to food that is apparently wholesome food.

(ii) Limitation

In the case of a taxpayer other than a C corporation, the aggregate amount of such contributions for any taxable year which may be taken into account under this section shall not exceed 10 percent of the taxpayer’s aggregate net income for such taxable year from all trades or businesses from which such contributions were made for such year, computed without regard to this section.

(iii) Apparently wholesome food

For purposes of this subparagraph, the term “apparently wholesome food” has the meaning given to such term by section 22(b)(2) of the Bill Emerson Good Samaritan Food Donation Act (42 U.S.C. 1791(b)(2)), as in effect on the date of the enactment of this subparagraph.

(iv) Termination

This subparagraph shall not apply to contributions made after December 31, 2011.

(D) Special rule for contributions of book inventory to public schools

(i) Contributions of book inventory

In determining whether a qualified book contribution is a qualified contribution, subparagraph (A) shall be applied without
regard to whether the donee is an organization described in the matter preceding clause (i) of subparagraph (A).

(ii) Qualified book contribution

For purposes of this paragraph, the term “qualified book contribution” means a charitable contribution of books to a public school which is an educational organization described in subsection (b)(1)(A)(i) and which provides elementary education or secondary education (kindergarten through grade 12).

(iii) Certification by donee

Subparagraph (A) shall not apply to any contribution of books unless (in addition to the certifications required by subparagraph (A) (as modified by this subparagraph)), the donee certifies in writing that—

(I) the books are suitable, in terms of currency, content, and quantity, for use in the donee’s educational programs, and

(II) the donee will use the books in its educational programs.

(iv) Termination

This subparagraph shall not apply to contributions made after December 31, 2011.

(E) This paragraph shall not apply to contributions made after the date the construction or assembly of the property (other than parts manufactured by the taxpayer or a related person) do not exceed 50 percent of the taxpayer’s basis in such property.

(4) Special rule for contributions of scientific property used for research

(A) Limit on reduction

In the case of a qualified research contribution, the reduction under paragraph (1)(A) shall be no greater than the amount determined under paragraph (3)(B).

(B) Qualified research contributions

For purposes of this paragraph, the term “qualified research contribution” means a charitable contribution by a corporation of tangible personal property described in paragraph (1) of section 1721(a), but only if—

(i) the contribution is to an organization described in subparagraph (A) or subparagraph (B) of section 41(e)(6),

(ii) the property is constructed or assembled by the taxpayer,

(iii) the contribution is made not later than 2 years after the date the construction or assembly of the property is substantially completed,

(iv) the original use of the property is by the donee,

(v) the property is scientific equipment or apparatus substantially all of the use of which by the donee is for research or experimentation (within the meaning of section 174), or for research training, in the United States in physical or biological sciences,

(vi) the property is not transferred by the donee in exchange for money, other property, or services, and

(vii) the taxpayer receives from the donee a written statement representing that its use and disposition of the property will be in accordance with the provisions of clauses (v) and (vi).

(C) Construction of property by taxpayer

For purposes of this paragraph, property shall be treated as constructed by the taxpayer only if the cost of the parts used in the construction of such property (other than parts manufactured by the taxpayer or a related person) do not exceed 50 percent of the taxpayer’s basis in such property.

(D) Corporation

For purposes of this paragraph, the term “corporation” shall not include—

(i) an S corporation,

(ii) a personal holding company (as defined in section 542), and

(iii) a service organization (as defined in section 414(m)(3)).

(5) Special rule for contributions of stock for which market quotations are readily available

(A) In general

Subparagraph (B)(ii) of paragraph (1) shall not apply to any contribution of qualified appreciated stock.

(B) Qualified appreciated stock

Except as provided in subparagraph (C), for purposes of this paragraph, the term “qualified appreciated stock” means any stock of a corporation—

(i) for which (as of the date of the contribution) market quotations are readily available on an established securities market, and

(ii) which is capital gain property (as defined in subsection (b)(1)(C)(v)).

(C) Donor may not contribute more than 10 percent of stock of corporation

(i) In general

In the case of any donor, the term “qualified appreciated stock” shall not include any stock of a corporation contributed by the donor in a contribution to which paragraph (1)(B)(ii) applies (determined without regard to this paragraph) to the extent that the amount of the stock so contributed (when increased by the aggregate amount of all prior such contributions by the donor of stock in such corporation) exceeds 10 percent (in value) of all of the outstanding stock of such corporation.

(ii) Special rule

For purposes of clause (i), an individual shall be treated as making all contributions made by any member of his family (as defined in section 267(c)(4)).

(6) Special rule for contributions of computer technology and equipment for educational purposes

(A) Limit on reduction

In the case of a qualified computer contribution, the reduction under paragraph

(B) Qualified appreciated stock
(1)(A) shall be no greater than the amount determined under paragraph (3)(B).

(B) Qualified computer contribution

For purposes of this paragraph, the term “qualified computer contribution” means a charitable contribution by a corporation of any computer technology or equipment, but only if—

(i) the contribution is to—

(I) an educational organization described in subsection (b)(1)(A)(ii),

(II) an entity described in section 501(c)(3) and exempt from tax under section 501(a) (other than an entity described in clause (I) that is organized primarily for purposes of supporting elementary and secondary education, or

(III) a public library (within the meaning of section 213(c)(1) of the Library Services and Technology Act (20 U.S.C. 9122(1)(A))), as in effect on the date of the enactment of the Community Renewal Tax Relief Act of 2000), established and maintained by an entity described in subsection (c)(1),

(ii) the contribution is made not later than 3 years after the date the taxpayer acquired the property (or in the case of property constructed or assembled by the taxpayer, the date the construction or assembling of the property is substantially completed),

(iii) the original use of the property is by the donee or the donor,

(iv) substantially all of the use of the property by the donee is for use within the United States for educational purposes that are related to the purpose or function of the donee,

(v) the property is not transferred by the donee in exchange for money, other property, or services, except for shipping, installation and transfer costs,

(vi) the property will fit productively into the donee’s education plan,

(vii) the donee’s use and disposition of the property will be in accordance with the provisions of clauses (iv) and (v), and

(viii) the property meets such standards, if any, as the Secretary may prescribe by regulation to assure that the property meets minimum functionality and suitability standards for educational purposes.

(C) Contribution to private foundation

A contribution by a corporation of any computer technology or equipment to a private foundation (as defined in section 509) shall be treated as a qualified computer contribution for purposes of this paragraph if—

(i) the contribution to the private foundation satisfies the requirements of clauses (ii) and (v) of subparagraph (B), and

(ii) within 30 days after such contribution, the private foundation—

(I) contributes the property to a donee described in clause (i) of subparagraph

(B) that satisfies the requirements of clauses (iv) through (vii) of subparagraph (B), and

(II) notifies the donor of such contribution.

(D) Donations of property reacquired by manufacturer

In the case of property which is reacquired by the person who constructed or assembled the property—

(i) subparagraph (B)(ii) shall be applied to a contribution of such property by such person by taking into account the date that the original construction or assembly of the property was substantially completed, and

(ii) subparagraph (B)(iii) shall not apply to such contribution.

(E) Special rule relating to construction of property

For the purposes of this paragraph, the rules of paragraph (4)(C) shall apply.

(F) Definitions

For the purposes of this paragraph—

(i) Computer technology or equipment

The term “computer technology or equipment” means computer software (as defined by section 197(e)(3)(B)), computer or peripheral equipment (as defined by section 168(l)(2)(B)), and fiber optic cable related to computer use.

(ii) Corporation

The term “corporation” has the meaning given to such term by paragraph (4)(D).

(G) Termination

This paragraph shall not apply to any contribution made during any taxable year beginning after December 31, 2011.

(7) Recapture of deduction on certain dispositions of exempt use property

(A) In general

In the case of an applicable disposition of applicable property, there shall be included in the income of the donor of such property for the taxable year of such donor in which the applicable disposition occurs an amount equal to the excess (if any) of—

(i) the amount of the deduction allowed to the donor under this section with respect to such property, over

(ii) the donor’s basis in such property at the time such property was contributed.

(B) Applicable disposition

For purposes of this paragraph, the term “applicable disposition” means any sale, exchange, or other disposition by the donee of applicable property—

(i) after the last day of the taxable year of the donor in which such property was contributed, and

(ii) before the last day of the 3-year period beginning on the date of the contribution of such property, unless the donee makes a certification in accordance with subparagraph (D).
(C) Applicable property

For purposes of this paragraph, the term "applicable property" means charitable deduction property (as defined in section 6605L(a)(2)(A))—

(i) which is tangible personal property the use of which is identified by the donee as related to the purpose or function constituting the basis of the donee’s exemption under section 501, and

(ii) for which a deduction in excess of the donor’s basis is allowed.

(D) Certification

A certification meets the requirements of this subparagraph if it is a written statement which is signed under penalty of perjury by an officer of the donee organization and—

(i) which—

(I) certifies that the use of the property by the donee was substantial and related to the purpose or function constituting the basis for the donee’s exemption under section 501, and

(II) describes how the property was used and how such use furthered such purpose or function, or

(ii) which—

(I) states the intended use of the property by the donee at the time of the contribution, and

(II) certifies that such intended use has become impossible or infeasible to implement.

(f) Disallowance of deduction in certain cases and special rules

(1) In general

No deduction shall be allowed under this section for a contribution to or for the use of an organization or trust described in section 508(d) or 4948(c)(4) subject to the conditions for a contribution to or for the use of an organization or trust described in such sections.

(2) Contributions of property placed in trust

(A) Remainder interest

In the case of property transferred in trust, no deduction shall be allowed under this section for the value of a contribution of a remainder interest unless the trust is a charitable remainder annuity trust or a charitable remainder unitrust (described in section 664), or a pooled income fund (described in section 642(c)(5)).

(B) Income interests, etc.

No deduction shall be allowed under this section for the value of any interest in property (other than a remainder interest) transferred in trust unless the interest is in the form of a guaranteed annuity or the trust instrument specifies that the interest is a fixed percentage distributed yearly of the fair market value of the trust property (to be determined yearly) and the grantor is treated as the owner of such interest for purposes of applying section 671. If the donor ceases to be treated as the owner of such an interest for purposes of applying section 671, at the time the donor ceases to be so treated, the donor shall for purposes of this chapter be considered as having received an amount of income equal to the amount of any deduction he received under this section for the contribution reduced by the discounted value of all amounts of income earned by the trust and taxable to him before the time at which he ceases to be treated as the owner of the interest. Such amounts of income shall be discounted to the date of the contribution. The Secretary shall prescribe such regulations as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this subparagraph.

(C) Denial of deduction in case of payments by certain trusts

In any case in which a deduction is allowed under this section for the value of an interest in property described in subparagraph (B), transferred in trust, no deduction shall be allowed under this section to the grantor or any other person for the amount of any contribution made by the trust with respect to such interest.

(D) Exception

This paragraph shall not apply in a case in which the value of all interests in property transferred in trust are deductible under subsection (a).

(3) Denial of deduction in case of certain contributions of partial interests in property

(A) In general

In the case of a contribution (not made by a transfer in trust) of an interest in property which consists of less than the taxpayer’s entire interest in such property, a deduction shall be allowed under this section only to the extent that the value of the interest contributed would be allowable as a deduction under this section if such interest had been transferred in trust. For purposes of this subparagraph, a contribution by a taxpayer of the right to use property shall be treated as a contribution of less than the taxpayer’s entire interest in such property.

(B) Exceptions

Subparagraph (A) shall not apply to—

(i) a contribution of a remainder interest in a personal residence or farm,

(ii) a contribution of an undivided portion of the taxpayer’s entire interest in property, and

(iii) a qualified conservation contribution.

(4) Valuation of remainder interest in real property

For purposes of this section, in determining the value of a remainder interest in real property, depreciation (computed on the straight line method) and depletion of such property shall be taken into account, and such value shall be discounted at a rate of 6 percent per annum, except that the Secretary may prescribe a different rate.

(5) Reduction for certain interest

If, in connection with any charitable contribution, a liability is assumed by the recipi-
ent or by any other person, or if a charitable contribution is of property which is subject to a liability, then, to the extent necessary to avoid the duplication of amounts, the amount taken into account for purposes of this section as the amount of the charitable contribution—

(A) shall be reduced for interest (i) which has been paid (or is to be paid) by the taxpayer, (ii) which is attributable to the liability, and (iii) which is attributable to any period after the making of the contribution, and

(B) in the case of a bond, shall be further reduced for interest (i) which has been paid (or is to be paid) by the taxpayer on indebtedness incurred or continued to purchase or carry such bond, and (ii) which is attributable to any period before the making of the contribution.

The reduction pursuant to subparagraph (B) shall not exceed the interest (including interest equivalent) on the bond which is attributable to any period before the making of the contribution and which is not (under the taxpayer’s method of accounting) includible in the gross income of the taxpayer for any taxable year. For purposes of this paragraph, the term “bond” means any bond, debenture, note, or certificate or other evidence of indebtedness.

(6) Deductions for out-of-pocket expenditures

No deduction shall be allowed under this section for an out-of-pocket expenditure made by any person on behalf of an organization described in subsection (c) (other than an organization described in section 501(h)(5) (relating to churches, etc.) if the expenditure is made for the purpose of influencing legislation (within the meaning of section 501(c)(3)).

(7) Reformations to comply with paragraph (2)

(A) In general

A deduction shall be allowed under subsection (a) in respect of any qualified reformation (within the meaning of section 2055(e)(3)(B)).

(B) Rules similar to section 2055(e)(3) to apply

For purposes of this paragraph, rules similar to the rules of section 2055(e)(3) shall apply.

(8) Substantiation requirement for certain contributions

(A) General rule

No deduction shall be allowed under subsection (a) for any contribution of $250 or more unless the taxpayer substantiates the contribution by a contemporaneous written acknowledgment of the contribution by the donee organization that meets the requirements of subparagraph (B).

(B) Content of acknowledgment

An acknowledgment meets the requirements of this subparagraph if it includes the following information:

(i) The amount of cash and a description (but not value) of any property other than cash contributed.

(ii) Whether the donee organization provided any goods or services in consideration, in whole or in part, for any property described in clause (i).

(iii) A description and good faith estimate of the value of any goods or services referred to in clause (ii) or, if such goods or services consist solely of intangible religious benefits, a statement to that effect.

For purposes of this subparagraph, the term “intangible religious benefit” means any intangible religious benefit which is provided by an organization organized exclusively for religious purposes and which generally is not sold in a commercial transaction outside the donative context.

(C) Contemporaneous

For purposes of subparagraph (A), an acknowledgment shall be considered to be contemporaneous if the taxpayer obtains the acknowledgment on or before the earlier of—

(i) the date on which the taxpayer files a return for the taxable year in which the contribution was made, or

(ii) the due date (including extensions) for filing such return.

(D) Substantiation not required for contributions reported by the donee organization

Subparagraph (A) shall not apply to a contribution if the donee organization files a return, on such form and in accordance with such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe, which includes the information described in subparagraph (B) with respect to the contribution.

(E) Regulations

The Secretary shall prescribe such regulations as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes of this paragraph, including regulations that may provide that some or all of the requirements of this paragraph do not apply in appropriate cases.

(9) Denial of deduction where contribution for lobbying activities

No deduction shall be allowed under this section for a contribution to an organization which conducts activities to which section 162(c)(1) applies on matters of direct financial interest to the donor’s trade or business, if a principal purpose of the contribution was to avoid Federal income tax by securing a deduction for such activities under this section which would be disallowed by reason of section 162(e) if the donor had conducted such activities directly. No deduction shall be allowed under section 162(a) for any amount for which a deduction is disallowed under the preceding sentence.

(10) Split-dollar life insurance, annuity, and endowment contracts

(A) In general

Nothing in this section or in section 549(b)(2), 642(c), 2655, 2106(a)(2), or 2522 shall be construed to allow a deduction, and no deduction shall be allowed, for any transfer to or for the use of an organization described in subsection (c) if in connection with such transfer—
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(i) the organization directly or indirectly pays, or has previously paid, any premium on any personal benefit contract with respect to the transferor, or
(ii) there is an understanding or expectation that any person will directly or indirectly pay any premium on any personal benefit contract with respect to the transferor.

(B) Personal benefit contract

For purposes of subparagraph (A), the term "personal benefit contract" means, with respect to the transferor, any life insurance, annuity, or endowment contract if any direct or indirect beneficiary under such contract is the transferor, any member of the transferor's family, or any other person (other than an organization described in subsection (c)) designated by the transferor.

(C) Application to charitable remainder trusts

In the case of a transfer to a trust referred to in subparagraph (E), references in subparagraphs (A) and (F) to an organization described in subsection (c) shall be treated as a reference to such trust.

(D) Exception for certain annuity contracts

If, in connection with a transfer to or for the use of an organization described in subsection (c), such organization incurs an obligation to pay a charitable gift annuity (as defined in section 501(m)) and such organization purchases any annuity contract to fund such obligation, persons receiving payments under the charitable gift annuity shall not be treated for purposes of subparagraph (B) as indirect beneficiaries under such contract if—

(i) such organization possesses all of the incidents of ownership under such contract,
(ii) such organization is entitled to all the payments under such contract, and
(iii) the timing and amount of payments under such contract are substantially the same as the timing and amount of payments to each such person under such obligation (as such obligation is in effect at the time of such transfer).

(E) Exception for certain contracts held by charitable remainder trusts

A person shall not be treated for purposes of subparagraph (B) as an indirect beneficiary under any life insurance, annuity, or endowment contract held by a charitable remainder unitrust (as defined in section 664(d)) solely by reason of being entitled to any payment referred to in paragraph (1)(A) or (2)(A) of section 664(d) if—

(i) such trust possesses all of the incidents of ownership under such contract, and
(ii) such trust is entitled to all the payments under such contract.

(F) Excise tax on premiums paid

(i) In general

There is hereby imposed on any organization described in subsection (c) an excise tax equal to the premiums paid by such organization on any life insurance, annuity, or endowment contract if the payment of premiums on such contract is in connection with a transfer for which a deduction is not allowable under subparagraph (A), determined without regard to when such transfer is made.

(ii) Payments by other persons

For purposes of clause (i), payments made by any other person pursuant to an understanding or expectation referred to in subparagraph (A) shall be treated as made by the organization.

(iii) Reporting

Any organization on which tax is imposed by clause (i) with respect to any premium shall file an annual return which includes—

(I) the amount of such premiums paid during the year and the name and TIN of each beneficiary under the contract to which the premium relates, and
(II) such other information as the Secretary may require.

The penalties applicable to returns required under section 6033 shall apply to returns required under this clause. Returns required under this clause shall be furnished at such time and in such manner as the Secretary shall by forms or regulations require.

(iv) Certain rules to apply

The tax imposed by this subparagraph shall be treated as imposed by chapter 42 for purposes of this title other than subchapter B of chapter 42.

(G) Special rule where State requires specification of charitable gift annuitant in contract

In the case of an obligation to pay a charitable gift annuity referred to in subparagraph (D) which is entered into under the laws of a State which requires, in order for the charitable gift annuity to be exempt from insurance regulation by such State, that each beneficiary under the charitable gift annuity be named as a beneficiary under an annuity contract issued by an insurance company authorized to transact business in such State, the requirements of clauses (i) and (ii) of subparagraph (D) shall be treated as met if—

(i) such State law requirement was in effect on February 8, 1999,
(ii) each such beneficiary under the charitable gift annuity is a bona fide resident of such State at the time the obligation to pay a charitable gift annuity is entered into, and
(iii) the only persons entitled to payments under such contract are persons entitled to payments as beneficiaries under such obligation on the date such obligation is entered into.

(H) Member of family

For purposes of this paragraph, an individual's family consists of the individual's...
grandparents, the grandparents of such individual’s spouse, the lineal descendants of such grandparents, and any spouse of such a lineal descendant.

(I) Regulations

The Secretary shall prescribe such regulations as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes of this paragraph, including regulations to prevent the avoidance of such purposes.

(11) Qualified appraisal and other documentation for certain contributions

(A) In general

(i) Denial of deduction

In the case of an individual, partnership, or corporation, no deduction shall be allowed under subsection (a) for any contribution of property for which a deduction of more than $500 is claimed unless such person meets the requirements of subparagraphs (B), (C), and (D), as the case may be, with respect to such contribution.

(ii) Exceptions

(I) Readily valued property

Subparagraphs (C) and (D) shall not apply to cash, property described in subsection (e)(1)(B)(iii) or section 1221(a)(1), publicly traded securities (as defined in section 6050L(a)(2)(B)), and any qualified vehicle described in paragraph (12)(A)(ii) for which an acknowledgement under paragraph (12)(B)(iii) is provided.

(II) Reasonable cause

Clause (i) shall not apply if it is shown that the failure to meet such requirements is due to reasonable cause and not to willful neglect.

(B) Property description for contributions of more than $500

In the case of contributions of property for which a deduction of more than $500 is claimed, the requirements of this subparagraph are met if the individual, partnership or corporation includes with the return for the taxable year in which the contribution is made a description of such property and such other information as the Secretary may require. The requirements of this subparagraph shall not apply to a C corporation which is not a personal service corporation or a closely held C corporation.

(C) Qualified appraisal for contributions of more than $5,000

In the case of contributions of property for which a deduction of more than $5,000 is claimed, the requirements of this subparagraph are met if the individual, partnership, or corporation obtains a qualified appraisal of such property and attaches to the return for the taxable year in which such contribution is made such information regarding such property and such appraisal as the Secretary may require.

(D) Substantiation for contributions of more than $500,000

In the case of contributions of property for which a deduction of more than $500,000 is claimed, the requirements of this subparagraph are met if the individual, partnership, or corporation attaches to the return for the taxable year a qualified appraisal of such property.

(E) Qualified appraisal and appraiser

For purposes of this paragraph—

(i) Qualified appraisal

The term “qualified appraisal” means, with respect to any property, an appraisal of such property which—

(I) is conducted by a qualified appraiser in accordance with generally accepted appraisal standards and any regulations or other guidance prescribed under subclause (I).

(ii) Qualified appraiser

Except as provided in clause (iii), the term “qualified appraiser” means an individual who—

(I) has earned an appraisal designation from a recognized professional appraiser organization or has otherwise met minimum education and experience requirements set forth in regulations prescribed by the Secretary.

(II) regularly performs appraisals for which the individual receives compensation, and

(III) meets such other requirements as may be prescribed by the Secretary in regulations or other guidance.

(iii) Specific appraisals

An individual shall not be treated as a qualified appraiser with respect to any specific appraisal unless—

(I) the individual demonstrates verifiable education and experience in valuing the type of property subject to the appraisal, and

(II) the individual has not been prohibited from practicing before the Internal Revenue Service by the Secretary under section 330(c) of title 31, United States Code, at any time during the 3-year period ending on the date of the appraisal.

(F) Aggregation of similar items of property

For purposes of determining thresholds under this paragraph, property and all similar items of property donated to 1 or more donees shall be treated as 1 property.

(G) Special rule for pass-thru entities

In the case of a partnership or S corporation, this paragraph shall be applied at the entity level, except that the deduction shall be denied at the partner or shareholder level.

(H) Regulations

The Secretary may prescribe such regulations as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes of this paragraph, including regulations that may provide that
some or all of the requirements of this paragraph do not apply in appropriate cases.

(12) Contributions of used motor vehicles, boats, and airplanes

(A) In general
In the case of a contribution of a qualified vehicle the claimed value of which exceeds $500—

(i) paragraph (8) shall not apply and no deduction shall be allowed under subsection (a) for such contribution unless the taxpayer substantiates the contribution by a contemporaneous written acknowledgement of the contribution by the donee organization that meets the requirements of subparagraph (B) and includes the acknowledgement with the taxpayer’s return of tax which includes the deduction, and

(ii) if the organization sells the vehicle without any significant intervening use or material improvement of such vehicle by the organization, the amount of the deduction allowed under subsection (a) shall not exceed the gross proceeds received from such sale.

(B) Content of acknowledgement
An acknowledgement meets the requirements of this subparagraph if it includes the following information:

(i) The name and taxpayer identification number of the donor.

(ii) The vehicle identification number or similar number.

(iii) In the case of a qualified vehicle to which subparagraph (A)(ii) applies—

(I) a certification that the vehicle was sold in an arm’s length transaction between unrelated parties,

(II) the gross proceeds from the sale, and

(III) a statement that the deductible amount may not exceed the amount of such gross proceeds.

(iv) In the case of a qualified vehicle to which subparagraph (A)(ii) does not apply—

(I) a certification of the intended use or material improvement of the vehicle and the intended duration of such use, and

(II) a certification that the vehicle would not be transferred in exchange for money, other property, or services before completion of such use or improvement.

(v) Whether the donee organization provided any goods or services in consideration, in whole or in part, for the qualified vehicle.

(vi) A description and good faith estimate of the value of any goods or services referred to in clause (v) or, if such goods or services consist solely of intangible religious benefits (as defined in paragraph (8)(B)), a statement to that effect.

(C) Contemporaneous
For purposes of subparagraph (A), an acknowledgement shall be considered to be contemporaneous if the donee organization provides it within 30 days of—

(i) the sale of the qualified vehicle, or

(ii) in the case of an acknowledgement including a certification described in subparagraph (B)(iv), the contribution of the qualified vehicle.

(D) Information to Secretary
A donee organization required to provide an acknowledgement under this paragraph shall provide to the Secretary the information contained in the acknowledgement. Such information shall be provided at such time and in such manner as the Secretary may prescribe.

(E) Qualified vehicle
For purposes of this paragraph, the term “qualified vehicle” means any—

(i) motor vehicle manufactured primarily for use on public streets, roads, and highways,

(ii) boat, or

(iii) airplane.

Such term shall not include any property which is described in section 1221(a)(1).

(F) Regulations or other guidance
The Secretary shall prescribe such regulations or other guidance as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this paragraph. The Secretary may prescribe regulations or other guidance which exempts sales by the donee organization which are in direct furtherance of such organization’s charitable purpose from the requirements of subparagraphs (A)(ii) and (B)(iv)(II).

(13) Contributions of certain interests in buildings located in registered historic districts

(A) In general
No deduction shall be allowed with respect to any contribution described in subparagraph (B) unless the taxpayer includes with the return for the taxable year of the contribution a $500 filing fee.

(B) Contribution described
A contribution is described in this subparagraph if such contribution is a qualified conservation contribution (as defined in subsection (h)) which is a restriction with respect to the exterior of a building described in subsection (h)(4)(C)(ii) and for which a deduction is claimed in excess of $10,000.

(C) Dedication of fee
Any fee collected under this paragraph shall be used for the enforcement of the provisions of subsection (h).

(14) Reduction for amounts attributable to rehabilitation credit
In the case of any qualified conservation contribution (as defined in subsection (h)), the amount of the deduction allowed under this section shall be reduced by an amount which bears the same ratio to the fair market value of the contribution as—

(A) the sum of the credits allowed to the taxpayer under section 47 for the 5 preceding taxable years with respect to any building which is a part of such contribution, bears to

(B) the fair market value of the building on the date of the contribution.
(15) Special rule for taxidermy property

(A) Basis

For purposes of this section and notwithstanding section 1012, in the case of a charitable contribution of taxidermy property which is made by the person who prepared, stuffed, or mounted the property or by any person who paid or incurred the cost of such preparation, stuffing, or mounting, only the cost of the preparing, stuffing, or mounting shall be included in the basis of such property.

(B) Taxidermy property

For purposes of this section, the term "taxidermy property" means any work of art which—

(i) is the reproduction or preservation of an animal, in whole or in part,
(ii) is prepared, stuffed, or mounted for purposes of recreating one or more characteristics of such animal, and
(iii) contains a part of the body of the dead animal.

(16) Contributions of clothing and household items

(A) In general

In the case of an individual, partnership, or corporation, no deduction shall be allowed under subsection (a) for any contribution of clothing or a household item unless such clothing or household item is in good used condition or better.

(B) Items of minimal value

Notwithstanding subparagraph (A), the Secretary may by regulation deny a deduction under subsection (a) for any contribution of clothing or a household item for which a qualified appraisal with respect to the property includes with the taxpayer’s return a statement that such item is of a value that has minimal monetary value.

(C) Exception for certain property

Subparagraphs (A) and (B) shall not apply to any contribution of a single item of clothing or a household item for which a deduction of more than $500 is claimed if the taxpayer includes with the taxpayer’s return a qualified appraisal with respect to the property.

(D) Household items

For purposes of this paragraph—

(i) in general

The term “household items” includes furniture, furnishings, electronics, appliances, linens, and other similar items.

(ii) Excluded items

Such term does not include—

(I) food,
(II) paintings, antiques, and other objects of art,
(III) jewelry and gems, and
(IV) collections.

(E) Special rule for pass-thru entities

In the case of a partnership or S corporation, this paragraph shall be applied at the entity level, except that the deduction shall be denied at the partner or shareholder level.

(17) Recordkeeping

No deduction shall be allowed under subsection (a) for any contribution of a cash, check, or other monetary gift unless the donor maintains as a record of such contribution a bank record or a written communication from the donee showing the name of the donee organization, the date of the contribution, and the amount of the contribution.

(18) Contributions to donor advised funds

A deduction otherwise allowed under subsection (a) for any contribution to a donor advised fund (as defined in section 4966(d)(2)) shall only be allowed if—

(A) the sponsoring organization (as defined in section 4966(d)(1)) with respect to such donor advised fund is not—

(i) described in paragraph (3), (4), or (5) of subsection (c), or

(ii) a type III supporting organization (as defined in section 4943(f)(5)(A)) which is not a functionally integrated type III supporting organization (as so defined) of such donor advised fund that such organization has exclusive legal control over the assets contributed.

(B) the taxpayer obtains a contemporaneous written acknowledgment (determined under rules similar to the rules of paragraph (8)(C)) from the sponsoring organization (as so defined) of such donor advised fund that such organization has exclusive legal control over the assets contributed.

(g) Amounts paid to maintain certain students as members of taxpayer’s household

(1) In general

Subject to the limitations provided by paragraph (2), amounts paid by the taxpayer to maintain an individual (other than a dependent, as defined in section 152(3)(B) thereof), amounts paid by the taxpayer to support an organization described in paragraph (2), (3), or (4) of subsection (c) to implement a program of the organization to provide educational opportunities for pupils or students in private homes, and amounts paid by the taxpayer to maintain a member of the taxpayer’s household under a written agreement between the taxpayer and an organization described in paragraph (2), (3), or (4) of subsection (c) to implement a program of the organization to provide educational opportunities for pupils or students in private homes, and amounts paid by the taxpayer to maintain a member of the taxpayer’s household under a written agreement between the taxpayer and an organization described in paragraph (2), (3), or (4) of subsection (c) to implement a program of the organization to provide educational opportunities for pupils or students in private homes, and

Amounts paid to maintain an individual—

(A) a member of the taxpayer’s household

(B) a full-time pupil or student in the twelfth or any lower grade at an educational organization described in section 170(b)(1)(A)(ii) located in the United States, shall be treated as amounts paid for the use of the organization.

(2) Limitations

(A) Amount

Paragraph (1) shall apply to amounts paid within the taxable year only to the extent that such amounts do not exceed $50 multiplied by the number of full calendar months during the taxable year which fall within the period described in paragraph (1). For purposes of the preceding sentence, if 15 or more days of a calendar month fall within such period such month shall be considered as a full calendar month.
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(B) Compensation or reimbursement

Paragraph (1) shall not apply to any amount paid by the taxpayer within the taxable year if the taxpayer receives any money or other property as compensation or reimbursement for maintaining the individual in his household during the period described in paragraph (1).

(3) Relative defined

For purposes of paragraph (1), the term “relative of the taxpayer” means an individual who, with respect to the taxpayer, bears any of the relationships described in subparagraphs (A) through (G) of section 152(d)(2).

(4) No other amount allowed as deduction

No deduction shall be allowed under subsection (a) for any amount paid by a taxpayer to maintain an individual as a member of his household under a program described in paragraph (1)(A) except as provided in this subsection.

(h) Qualified conservation contribution

(1) In general

For purposes of subsection (f)(3)(B)(iii), the term “qualified conservation contribution” means a contribution—
(A) of a qualified real property interest, (B) to a qualified organization, (C) exclusively for conservation purposes.

(2) Qualified real property interest

For purposes of this subsection, the term “qualified real property interest” means any of the following interests in real property:
(A) the entire interest of the donor other than a qualified mineral interest, (B) a remainder interest, and (C) a restriction (granted in perpetuity) on the use which may be made of the real property.

(3) Qualified organization

For purposes of paragraph (1), the term “qualified organization” means an organization which—
(A) is described in clause (v) or (vi) of subsection (b)(1)(A), or (B) is described in section 501(c)(3) and—
(i) meets the requirements of section 509(a)(2), or (ii) meets the requirements of section 509(a)(3) and is controlled by an organization described in subparagraph (A) or in clause (i) of this subparagraph.

(4) Conservation purpose defined

(A) In general

For purposes of this subsection, the term “conservation purpose” means—
(i) the preservation of open space (including farmland and forest land) where such preservation is—
(I) for the scenic enjoyment of the general public, or
(II) pursuant to a clearly delineated Federal, State, or local governmental conservation policy, and will yield a significant public benefit, or
(iii) for the preservation of an historically important land area or a certified historic structure.

(B) Special rules with respect to buildings in registered historic districts

In the case of any contribution of a qualified real property interest which is a restriction with respect to the exterior of a building described in subparagraph (C)(ii), such contribution shall not be considered to be exclusively for conservation purposes unless—
(i) such interest—
(I) includes a restriction which preserves the entire exterior of the building (including the front, sides, rear, and height of the building), and (II) prohibits any change in the exterior of the building which is inconsistent with the historical character of such exterior,
(ii) the donor and donee enter into a written agreement certifying, under penalty of perjury, that the donee—
(I) is a qualified organization (as defined in paragraph (3)) with a purpose of environmental protection, land conservation, open space preservation, or historic preservation, and (II) has the resources to manage and enforce the restriction and a commitment to do so, and
(iii) in the case of any contribution made in a taxable year beginning after the date of the enactment of this subparagraph, the taxpayer includes with the taxpayer’s return for the taxable year of the contribution—
(I) a qualified appraisal (within the meaning of subsection (f)(11)(E)) of the qualified property interest, (II) photographs of the entire exterior of the building, and (III) a description of all restrictions on the development of the building.

(C) Certified historic structure

For purposes of subparagraph (A)(iv), the term “certified historic structure” means—
(i) any building, structure, or land area which is listed in the National Register, or (ii) any building which is located in a registered historic district (as defined in section 47(c)(3)(B)) and is certified by the Secretary of the Interior to the Secretary as being of historic significance to the district.

A building, structure, or land area satisfies the preceding sentence if it satisfies such sentence either at the time of the transfer or on the due date (including extensions) for filing the transferor’s return under this chapter for the taxable year in which the transfer is made.

(5) Exclusively for conservation purposes

For purposes of this subsection—
(A) Conservation purpose must be protected

A contribution shall not be treated as exclusively for conservation purposes unless the conservation purpose is protected in perpetuity.

(B) No surface mining permitted

(i) In general

Except as provided in clause (ii), in the case of a contribution of any interest where there is a retention of a qualified mineral interest, subparagraph (A) shall not be treated as met if at any time there may be extraction or removal of minerals by any surface mining method.

(ii) Special rule

With respect to any contribution of property in which the ownership of the surface estate and mineral interests has been and remains separated, subparagraph (A) shall be treated as met if the probability of surface mining occurring on such property is so remote as to be negligible.

(6) Qualified mineral interest

For purposes of this subsection, the term “qualified mineral interest” means—

(A) subsurface oil, gas, or other minerals, and

(B) the right to access to such minerals.

(i) Standard mileage rate for use of passenger automobile

For purposes of computing the deduction under this section for use of a passenger automobile, the standard mileage rate shall be 14 cents per mile.

(j) Denial of deduction for certain travel expenses

No deduction shall be allowed under this section for traveling expenses (including amounts expended for meals and lodging) while away from home, whether paid directly or by reimbursement, unless there is no significant element of personal pleasure, recreation, or vacation in such travel.

(k) Disallowance of deductions in certain cases

For disallowance of deductions for contributions to or for the use of communist controlled organizations, see section 11(a)(2) of the Internal Security Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 790).

(l) Treatment of certain amounts paid to or for the benefit of institutions of higher education

(1) In general

For purposes of this section, 80 percent of any amount described in paragraph (2) shall be treated as a charitable contribution.

(2) Amount described

For purposes of paragraph (1), an amount is described in this paragraph if—

(A) the amount is paid by the taxpayer to or for the benefit of an educational organization—

(i) which is described in subsection (b)(1)(A)(ii), and

(ii) which is an institution of higher education (as defined in section 3304(f)), and

(B) such amount would be allowable as a deduction under this section but for the fact that the taxpayer receives (directly or indirectly) as a result of paying such amount the right to purchase tickets for seating at an athletic event in an athletic stadium of such institution.

If any portion of a payment is for the purchase of such tickets, such portion and the remaining portion (if any) of such payment shall be treated as separate amounts for purposes of this subsection.

(m) Certain donee income from intellectual property treated as an additional charitable contribution

(1) Treatment as additional contribution

In the case of a taxpayer who makes a qualified intellectual property contribution, the deduction allowed under section (a) for each taxable year of the taxpayer ending on or after the date of such contribution shall be increased (subject to the limitations under subsection (b)) by the applicable percentage of qualified donee income with respect to such contribution which is properly allocable to such year under this subsection.

(2) Reduction in additional deductions to extent of initial deduction

With respect to any qualified intellectual property contribution, the deduction allowed under subsection (a) shall be increased under paragraph (1) only to the extent that the aggregate amount of such increases with respect to such contribution exceed the amount allowed as a deduction under subsection (a) with respect to such contribution determined without regard to this subsection.

(3) Qualified donee income

For purposes of this subsection, the term “qualified donee income” means any net income received by or accrued to the donee which is properly allocable to the qualified intellectual property.

(4) Allocation of qualified donee income to taxable years of donor

For purposes of this subsection, qualified donee income shall be treated as properly allocable to a taxable year of the donor if such income is received by or accrued to the donee for the taxable year of the donee which ends within or with such taxable year of the donor.

(5) 10-year limitation

Income shall not be treated as properly allocable to qualified intellectual property for purposes of this subsection if such income is received by or accrued to the donee after the 10-year period beginning on the date of the contribution of such property.

(6) Benefit limited to life of intellectual property

Income shall not be treated as properly allocable to qualified intellectual property for purposes of this subsection if such income is received by or accrued to the donee after the expiration of the legal life of such property.

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2See References in Text note below.
§ 170

Taxable Year of Donor

Date of Contribution: Ending on or After

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(8) Qualiﬁed intellectual property contribution

For purposes of this subsection, the term “qualiﬁed intellectual property contribution” means any charitable contribution of qualiﬁed intellectual property—

(A) the amount of which taken into account under this section is reduced by reason of subsection (e)(1), and

(B) with respect to which the donor informs the donee at the time of such contribution that the donor intends to treat such contribution as a qualiﬁed intellectual property contribution for purposes of this subsection and section 6050L.

(9) Qualiﬁed intellectual property

For purposes of this subsection, the term “qualiﬁed intellectual property” means property described in subsection (e)(1)(B)(iii) (other than property contributed to or for the use of an organization described in subsection (e)(1)(B)(ii)).

(10) Other special rules

(A) Application of limitations on charitable contributions

Any increase under this subsection of the deduction provided under subsection (a) shall be treated for purposes of subsection (b) as a deduction which is attributable to a charitable contribution to the donee to which such increase relates.

(B) Net income determined by donee

The net income taken into account under paragraph (3) shall not exceed the amount of such income reported under section 6050L(b)(1).

(C) Deduction limited to 12 taxable years

Except as may be provided under subparagraph (D)(i), this subsection shall not apply with respect to any qualiﬁed intellectual property contribution for any taxable year of the donor after the 12th taxable year of the donor which ends on or after the date of such contribution.

(D) Regulations

The Secretary may issue regulations or other guidance to carry out the purposes of this subsection, including regulations or guidance—

(i) modifying the application of this subsection in the case of a donor or donee with a short taxable year, and

(ii) providing for the determination of an amount to be treated as net income of the donee which is properly allocable to qualiﬁed intellectual property in the case of a donee who uses such property to further a purpose or function constituting the basis of the donee’s exemption under section 501 (or, in the case of a governmental unit, any purpose described in section 170(c)) and does not possess a right to receive any payment from a third party with respect to such property.

(n) Expenses paid by certain whaling captains in support of Native Alaskan subsistence whaling

(1) In general

In the case of an individual who is recognized by the Alaska Eskimo Whaling Commission as a whaling captain charged with the responsibility of maintaining and carrying out sanctioned whaling activities and who engages in such activities during the taxable year, the amount described in paragraph (2) (to the extent such amount does not exceed $10,000 for the taxable year) shall be treated for purposes of this section as a charitable contribution.

(2) Amount described

(A) In general

The amount described in this paragraph is the aggregate of the reasonable and necessary whaling expenses paid by the taxpayer during the taxable year in carrying out sanctioned whaling activities.

(B) Whaling expenses

For purposes of subparagraph (A), the term “whaling expenses” includes expenses for—

(i) the acquisition and maintenance of whaling boats, weapons, and gear used in sanctioned whaling activities,

(ii) the supplying of food for the crew and other provisions for carrying out such activities, and

(iii) storage and distribution of the catch from such activities.

(3) Sanctioned whaling activities

For purposes of this subsection, the term “sanctioned whaling activities” means subsistence bowhead whale hunting activities conducted pursuant to the management plan of the Alaska Eskimo Whaling Commission.

(4) Substantiation of expenses

The Secretary shall issue guidance requiring that the taxpayer substantiate the whaling expenses for which a deduction is claimed under this subsection, including by maintaining appropriate written records with respect to the time, place, date, amount, and nature of the expense, as well as the taxpayer’s eligibility for such deduction, and that (to the extent provided by the Secretary) such substantiation be provided as part of the taxpayer’s return of tax.
Special rules for fractional gifts

(1) Denial of deduction in certain cases

(A) In general

No deduction shall be allowed for a contribution of an undivided portion of a taxpayer's entire interest in tangible personal property unless all interests in the property are held immediately before such contribution by—

(i) the taxpayer, or

(ii) the taxpayer and the donee.

(B) Exceptions

The Secretary may, by regulation, provide for exceptions to subparagraph (A) in cases where all persons who hold an interest in the property make proportional contributions of an undivided portion of the entire interest held by such persons.

(2) Valuation of subsequent gifts

In the case of any additional contribution, the fair market value of such contribution shall be determined by using the lesser of—

(A) the fair market value of the property at the time of the initial fractional contribution, or

(B) the fair market value of the property at the time of the additional contribution.

(3) Recapture of deduction in certain cases; addition to tax

(A) Recapture

The Secretary shall provide for the recapture of the amount of any deduction allowed under this section (plus interest) with respect to any contribution of an undivided portion of a taxpayer's entire interest in tangible personal property—

(i) in any case in which the donor does not contribute all of the remaining interests in such property to the donee (or, if such donee is no longer in existence, to any person described in section 170(c)) on or before the earlier of—

(1) the date that is 10 years after the date of the initial fractional contribution, or

(2) the date of the death of the donor; and

(ii) in any case in which the donee has not, during the period beginning on the date of the initial fractional contribution and ending on the date described in clause (i)—

(1) had substantial physical possession of the property, and

(2) used the property in a use which is related to a purpose or function constituting the basis for the organizations' exemption under section 501.

(B) Addition to tax

The tax imposed under this chapter for any taxable year for which there is a recapture under subparagraph (A) shall be increased by 10 percent of the amount so recaptured.

(4) Definitions

For purposes of this subsection—
2006—Subsec. (b)(1)(E) to (G). Pub. L. 109–280, § 1260(a)(1), added subpar. (E) and redesignated former subpars. (E) and (F) as (F) and (G), respectively. See Codification note above.

Subsec. (b)(2). Pub. L. 109–280, § 1260(a)(2), reenacted heading without change and amended text of par. (2) generally. Prior to amendment, text read as follows: ‘‘(2) any organization loss carryback to the taxable year under section 172, and’’.

Subsec. (e)(1)(A). Pub. L. 109–222 inserted ‘‘(determined without regard to—’’ after ‘‘10 percent of the taxpayer’s taxable income’’.

Subsec. (e)(3)(B). Pub. L. 109–280, § 106–554, § 1(a)(7)[title I, § 165(b)(1)], amended heading and text of subpar. (B) generally. Prior to amendment, text read as follows: ‘‘(B) any organization loss carryback to the taxable year under section 172, and’’.


Subsec. (g)(3). Pub. L. 108–311, § 207(16), inserted ‘‘(determined without regard to subsections (b)(1), (b)(2), and (d)(1)(B) thereof)’’ after ‘‘section 152’’ in introductory provisions.

Subsec. (g)(4). Pub. L. 108–357, § 882(d), inserted ‘‘subsection (e)(1)(B)(ii) or’’ before ‘‘section 1221(a)(1)’’.


Subsec. (i)(1)(E). Pub. L. 109–280, § 106–554, § 1(a)(7)[title I, § 165(b)(2)], amended heading and text of subpar. (E) generally. Prior to amendment, text read as follows: ‘‘(E) any organization loss carryback to the taxable year under section 172, and’’.


Subsec. (q). Pub. L. 108–357, § 335(a), redesignated subsec. (r) as (q).


2001—Subsec. (e)(1). Pub. L. 107–16, §§ 542(a)(2)(B), 901, temporarily inserted at end ‘‘For purposes of this paragraph, the determination of whether property is a capital asset shall be made without regard to the exception contained in section 1221(a)(3)(C) for basis determined under section 1022.’’ See Effective and Termination Dates of 2001 Amendment note below.


Subsec. (e)(6)(A), (B). Pub. L. 106–554, § 1(a)(7)[title I, § 165(a)(1)], substituted ‘‘qualified computer contribution’’ for ‘‘qualified elementary or secondary educational contribution’’ in subpart (A) and in heading and introductory provisions of subpart (B).

Subsec. (e)(6)(B)(i)(III). Pub. L. 106–554, § 1(a)(7)[title I, § 165(b)(1)], which directed the amendment of cl. (iv) by removing ‘‘any building, structure, or land area which’’ before ‘‘is listed’’ in cl. (i), and inserted ‘‘any building which’’ before ‘‘is located’’ in cl. (i). See Codification note above.

striking “in any grades of the K-12,” was executed by striking out “in any of the grades K-12” after “educational purposes.” See 2002 Amendment note above.

Subsec. (e)(6)(B)(VIII). Pub. L. 106–554, §11a(a)(7) [title I, §165(c)1], redesignated “a donee” for “an entity.”


Subsec. (e)(6)(D), (E). Pub. L. 106–554, §1a(a)(7) [title I, §165(e)], added subpar. (D) as (E). Former subpar. (E) redesignated (F).

Subsec. (e)(6)(F). Pub. L. 106–554, §1a(a)(7) [title I, §165(e)], redesignated subpar. (E) as (F). Former subpar. (F) redesignated (G).

Pub. L. 106–554, §1a(a)(7) [title I, §165(c)], substituted “‘December 31, 2003’” for “‘December 31, 2000’.”

Subsec. (e)(6)(G). Pub. L. 106–554, §1a(a)(7) [title I, §165(e)], redesignated subpar. (F) as (G).


1998—Subsec. (e)(5)(D). Pub. L. 105–277 struck out heading and text of subpar. (D). Text read as follows: “This paragraph shall not apply to contributions made—

(i) after December 31, 1994, and before July 1, 1996, or

(ii) after June 30, 1998.”


1997—Subsec. (e)(5)(D)(II). Pub. L. 105–34, §602(a), redesignated section 165(c) for “section 165(c)(2)”.


Prior to amendment, text read as follows: “For purposes of computing the deduction under this section for use of a passenger automobile the standard mileage rate shall be 13 cents per mile.”

1996—Subsec. (e)(1). Pub. L. 104–188, §1318(b), inserted at end “For purposes of applying this paragraph in the case of a charitable contribution of stock in an S corporation, rules similar to the rules of section 751 shall apply in determining whether gain on such stock would have been long-term capital gain if such stock were sold by the taxpayer.”

Subsec. (e)(5)(D). Pub. L. 104–188, §1206(a), reenacted heading without change and amended text generally. Prior to amendment, text read as follows: “This paragraph shall not apply to contributions made after December 31, 1994.”


Subsec. (i). Pub. L. 101–508, §11801(a)(11), (c)(5), redesignated subsec. (j) as (i) and struck out former subsec. (j) which related to rule for nonlimitation of deductible charitable contribution on account of limitation for taxable years beginning before 1985, and termination.


1980—Subsec. (c)(2)(D). Pub. L. 94–445, § 1307(d)(1)(B), substituted “which is not disqualified for tax exemption under section 501(c)(3) by reason of attempting to influence legislation” for “no substantial part of the activities of which is carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempting to influence legislation” after “(D)”.


1977—Subsec. (e)(1). Pub. L. 94–445, § 205(c)(1)(A), substituted “1252(a), or 1254(a)” for “or 1252(a)” after “1251(c)”. 


Subsec. (e)(2). Pub. L. 94–445, § 1906(b)(13)(A), struck out “or his delegate” after “Secretary”.

Subsec. (e)(3). Pub. L. 94–445, § 213(e)(1), added subpars. (B), (iii), (iv), and (C).

Subsec. (f)(3). Pub. L. 94–445, § 1906(b)(13)(A), struck out “or his delegate” after “Secretary”.


Subsec. (f)(6). Pub. L. 94–445, § 1906(b)(13)(A), struck out “or his delegate” after “Secretary”.

Subsec. (g). Pub. L. 94–445, § 1906(b)(13)(A), struck out “or his delegate” after “Secretary”.

1976—Subsec. (c). Pub. L. 94–445, § 1906(b)(13)(A), struck out “or his delegate” after “Secretary”.


Subsec. (d). Pub. L. 94–445, § 1906(b)(13)(A), struck out “or his delegate” after “Secretary”.

Subsec. (j). Pub. L. 94–445, § 1906(b)(13)(A), struck out “or his delegate” after “Secretary”.

Subsec. (k)(3). Pub. L. 94–445, § 213(e)(1), added subpars. (B), (iii), (iv), and (C).


Pub. L. 94–445, § 1906(b)(13)(A), struck out “or his delegate” after “Secretary”.

Subsec. (m)(1). Pub. L. 94–445, § 1906(b)(13)(A), struck out “or his delegate” after “Secretary”.

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charities or private operating foundations within two and half months following the year of receipt are also subjected to 50 percent limitation (30 percent in the case of gifts of appreciated property), and, in par. (1)(C), inserted provisions relating to the determination of the amount of charitable contributions and taxes paid by a married individual who previously filed a joint return with a former deceased spouse.

Subsec. (c). Pub. L. 91–172, § 201(a)(1)(B), struck out references to "Territory" in pars. (1) and (2)(A), and inserted reference to participation in or intervention in any political campaign on behalf of any candidate for public office in par. (2)(D).

Subsec. (d). Pub. L. 91–172, § 201(a)(1)(B), added subsection (d) consisting of provisions substantially transferred from subsection (b) in the general amendment of subsection (b) by Pub. L. 91–172. Former subsection (d) redesignated (b).

Subsec. (e). Pub. L. 91–172, § 201(a)(1)(B), substituted provisions covering certain contributions of ordinary income and capital gain property for provisions setting out a special rule for charitable contributions.


Subsec. (g). Pub. L. 91–172, § 201(a)(2)(A), substituted subsection (d)(1)" for "subsection (b)(6)" in two places in par. (1) and struck out par. (2)(B) covering contributions to organizations substantially more than half of the assessed and the total income were devoted to charitable purposes.

Subsec. (h). Pub. L. 91–172, § 201(a)(1)(A), redesignated subsection (d) as (h). Former subsection (h) redesignated (i).

Subsec. (i). Pub. L. 91–172, § 101(j)(1), 201(a)(1)(A), redesignated former subsection (h) as (i), struck out par. (1) covering disallowance of deductions for gifts to charitable organizations engaging in prohibited transactions, and removed the par. (2) designation from the provisions covering disallowance of deductions for use of communist controlled organizations. Former subsection (i) redesignated (j).


1963—Subsec. (b)(1)(A)(v), (vi), (2), (5), Pub. L. 88–272, § 209(a), (c)(1), (d)(1), added cls. (v) and (vi) in par. (1)(A), and par. (5), and in par. (2), extended the 2-year carryforward of unused charitable contributions to 5 years and changed the method of computation by including the aggregate of the excess contributions made in taxable years before the contribution year, in cl. (i), and references to third, fourth or fifth succeeding years in cl. (ii).

Subsec. (e). Pub. L. 88–272, § 231(b)(1), substituted "certain property" for "section 1249 property" in heading, and inserted reference to section 1250(a) in text.


Former subsection (f) redesignated (h). Subsec. (g). Pub. L. 88–272, § 209(b), added subsection (g).

Former subsection (g) redesignated (i).

Subsecs. (h), (i). Pub. L. 88–272, § 209(e), redesignated former subsections (f) and (g) as (h) and (i), respectively.


Subsec. (b)(1)(B). Pub. L. 87–858, § 2(b), substituted "any charitable contributions described in subparagraph (A)" for "any charitable contributions to the organizations described in clauses (i), (ii), and (iii)".

Subsec. (e) to (g). Pub. L. 87–834 added subsections (e) and redesignated former subsections (e) and (f) as (f) and (g), respectively.


Subsecs. (d) to (f). Pub. L. 86–779, § 7(a)(2), added subsections (d) and redesignated former subsections (d) and (e) as (e) and (f), respectively.

1958—Subsec. (b)(1)(C). Pub. L. 85–866, § 10(a), inserted sentence allowing substitution, in lieu of amount of tax paid during year, amount of tax paid in respect of such year, provided amount so included in the year in respect of which payment was made be not included in any other year.


1956—Subsec. (b)(1)(A)(ii). Act Aug. 7, 1956, § 1, provided for the allowance, as deductions, of contributions to medical research organizations.

CHANGE OF NAME


EFFECTIVE AND TERMINATION DATES OF 2010 AMENDMENT

Amendment by section 301(a) of Pub. L. 111–312 applicable to estates of decedents dying, and transfers made after Dec. 31, 2009, except as otherwise provided, see section 301(e) of Pub. L. 111–312, set out as a note under section 121 of this title.

Section 901 of Pub. L. 107–16 applicable to amendments by section 301(a) of Pub. L. 111–312, see section 304 of Pub. L. 111–312, set out as a note under section 121 of this title.


EFFECTIVE DATE OF 2008 AMENDMENT


Effect of this section 301(b) of Pub. L. 110–343 effective May 22, 2008, the date of enactment of Pub. L. 110–246, except as otherwise provided, see section 4 of Pub. L. 110–246, set out as an Effective Date note under section 8701 of Title 7, Agriculture.


**Effective Date of 2007 Amendment**


**Effective Date of 2006 Amendment**


Pub. L. 109–280, title XII, §1206(c), Aug. 17, 2006, 120 Stat. 1070, provided that: “The amendments made by this section [amending this section and section 545 of this title] shall apply to contributions made in taxable years beginning after December 31, 2005.”

Pub. L. 109–280, title XII, §1213(e), Aug. 17, 2006, 120 Stat. 1078, provided that: “(1) SPECIAL RULES FOR BUILDINGS IN REGISTERED HISTORIC DISTRICTS.—The amendments made by subsection (a) [amending this section] shall apply to contributions made after July 25, 2006.

“(2) DISALLOWANCE OF DEDUCTION FOR STRUCTURES AND LAND; REDUCTION FOR REHABILITATION CREDIT.—The amendments made by subsections (b) and (d) [amending this section] shall apply to contributions made after the date of the enactment of this Act [Aug. 17, 2006].

“(3) FILING FEE.—The amendment made by subsection (c) [amending this section] shall apply to contributions made 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act [Aug. 17, 2006].”


Pub. L. 109–280, title XII, §1216(b), Aug. 17, 2006, 120 Stat. 1080, provided that: “The amendments made by this section [amending this section] shall apply to contributions made after the date of enactment of this Act [Aug. 17, 2006].”

Pub. L. 109–280, title XII, §1217(b), Aug. 17, 2006, 120 Stat. 1080, provided that: “The amendment made by this section [amending this section and sections 2855 and 2922 of this title] shall apply to contributions, bequests, and gifts made after the date of the enactment of this Act [Aug. 17, 2006].”

Pub. L. 109–280, title XII, §1218(d), Aug. 17, 2006, 120 Stat. 1083, provided that: “The amendments made by this section [amending this section and sections 2855 and 2922 of this title] shall apply to contributions, bequests, and gifts made after the date of the enactment of this Act [Aug. 17, 2006].”

Pub. L. 109–280, title XII, §1219(e), Aug. 17, 2006, 120 Stat. 1085, provided that: “(1) MISSTATEMENT PENALTIES.—Except as provided in paragraph (3), the amendments made by subsection (a) [amending sections 6662 and 6664 of this title] shall apply to returns filed after the date of the enactment of this Act [Aug. 17, 2006].

“(2) APPRAISER PROVISIONS.—Except as provided in paragraph (3), the amendments made by subsections (b), (c), and (d) [enacting section 6695A of this title and amending this section, sections 6662 and 6664 of this title] shall apply to appraisals prepared with respect to returns or submissions filed after the date of the enactment of this Act [Aug. 17, 2006].

“(3) SPECIAL RULE FOR CERTAIN EASEMENTS.—In the case of a contribution of a qualified real property interest which is a restriction to the exterior of a building described in section 170(b)(4)(C)(ii) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, and an appraisal with respect to the contribution, the amendments made by subsections (a) and (b) [enacting section 6695A of this title and amending sections 6662, 6664, and 6696 of this title] shall apply to sales and exchanges in taxable years beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act [May 17, 2006].”

**Effective Date of 2005 Amendments**


Pub. L. 109–73, title III, §306(b), Sept. 23, 2005, 119 Stat. 2025, provided that: “The amendment made by this section [amending this section and section 545 of this title] shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2005.”


**Effective Date of 2004 Amendments**


Amendment by section 413(c)(30) of Pub. L. 108–357 applicable to taxable years of foreign corporations beginning after Dec. 31, 2004, and to taxable years of United States shareholders with or within which such taxable years of foreign corporations end, see section 413(d)(1) of Pub. L. 108–357, set out as an Effective and Termination Dates of 2004 Amendments note under section 1 of this title.


amending this section] shall apply to contributions made after December 31, 2004.''


**Effective and Termination Dates of 2001 Amendment**

Amendment by Pub. L. 107–16 applicable to estates of decedents dying after February 8, 1999. Amendment by Pub. L. 107–16 inapplicable to estates of decedents dying, gifts made, or generation skipping transfers, after Dec. 31, 2012, and the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to be applied and administered to such estates, gifts, and transfers as if such amendment had never been enacted, see section 901 of Pub. L. 107–16, set out as a note under section 1 of this title.

**Effective Date of 2000 Amendment**


**Effective Date of 1999 Amendment**

Pub. L. 106–170, title V, §522(d), Dec. 17, 1999, 113 Stat. 2681–888, provided that: "(1) In general.—Except as otherwise provided in this section [amending this section], the amendment made by this section shall apply to contributions made after December 31, 1999.

(2) Excise tax.—Except as provided in paragraph (3) of this subsection, section 170(f)(10)(F) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (as added by this section) shall apply to premiums paid after the date of the enactment of this Act [Dec. 17, 1999].

(3) Reporting.—Clause (iii) of such section 170(f)(10)(F) shall apply to premiums paid after February 8, 1999 (determined as if the tax imposed by such section applies to premiums paid after such date)."

**Effective Date of 1998 Amendments**


Amendment by Pub. L. 105–206 effective, except as otherwise provided, as if included in the provisions of the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997, Pub. L. 105–34, to which such amendment relates, see section 6624 of Pub. L. 105–206, set out as a note under section 1 of this title.

**Effective Date of 1997 Amendment**

Section 224(b) of Pub. L. 105–34 provided that: "The amendment made by this section [amending this section] shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1997."

Section 508(b)(2) of Pub. L. 105–34 provided that: "The amendments made by subsections (c) and (d) [amending this section and section 2032A of this title] shall apply to easements granted after December 31, 1997."

Section 662(b) of Pub. L. 105–34 provided that: "The amendment made by subsection (a) [amending this section] shall apply to contributions made after May 31, 1997."

Section 973(b) of Pub. L. 105–34 provided that: "The amendment made by subsection (a) [amending this section] shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1997."

**Effective Date of 1996 Amendment**

Section 1206(b) of Pub. L. 104–188 provided that: "The amendment made by this section [amending this section] shall apply to contributions made after June 30, 1996."

Section 1316(f) of Pub. L. 104–188 provided that: "The amendments made by this section [amending this section and sections 494, 512, 1042, and 1361 of this title] shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1997."

**Effective Date of 1993 Amendment**

Section 13172(b) of Pub. L. 103–66 provided that: "The provisions of this section [amending this section] shall apply to contributions made on or after January 1, 1994."

**Effective Date of 1990 Amendment**

Amendment by section 11813(b)(10) of Pub. L. 101–508 applicable to property placed in service after Dec. 31, 1990, but not applicable to any transition property (as defined in section 49(e)(5) of this title), any property with respect to which qualified progress expenditures were previously taken into account under section 46(d) of this title, and any property described in section 46(b)(2)(C) of this title, as such sections were in effect on Nov. 4, 1990, see section 11813(c) of Pub. L. 101–508, set out as a note under section 45K of this title.

**Effective Date of 1988 Amendment**

Section 6001(b) of Pub. L. 100–647 provided that: "(1) In general.—The amendment made by this section [amending this section] shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1983.

(2) Waiver of statute of limitations.—If on the date of the enactment of this Act (Nov. 10, 1988) or at any time within 1 year after such date of enactment refund or credit of any overpayment of tax resulting from the application of section 170(m) of the 1986 Code (as added by subsection (a)) is barred by any law or rule of law, refund or credit of such overpayment shall, nevertheless, be made or allowed if claim therefore [sic] is filed before the date 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act."

**Effective Date of 1987 Amendment**

Section 10711(c) of Pub. L. 100–203 provided that: "The amendments made by this section [amending this section and sections 501, 504, 2055, 2106, and 2522 of this title] shall apply with respect to activities after the date of the enactment of this Act (Dec. 22, 1987)."

**Effective Date of 1986 Amendment**

Amendment by section 142(d) of Pub. L. 99–514 applicable to taxable years beginning after Dec. 31, 1986, see section 151(a) of Pub. L. 99–514, set out as a note under section 1 of this title.

Amendment by section 231(f) of Pub. L. 99–514 applicable to taxable years beginning after Dec. 31, 1985, see section 231(g) of Pub. L. 99–514, set out as a note under section 41 of this title.

Amendment by section 301(b)(2) of Pub. L. 99–514 applicable to taxable years beginning after Dec. 31, 1986, see section 301(c) of Pub. L. 99–514, set out as a note under section 62 of this title.

**Effective Date of 1981 Amendment**

Amendment by section 174(b)(5)(A) of Pub. L. 98–369, applicable to transactions after Dec. 31, 1983, in taxable years ending after that date, see section 174(c)(2)(A) of Pub. L. 98–369, set out as a note under section 207 of this title.

Section 303(d) of Pub. L. 98–369 provided that:

"(1) SUBSECTIONS (a) AND (c)—The amendments made by subsections (a) and (c) [amending this section] shall apply to contributions made in taxable years ending after the date of the enactment of this Act [July 18, 1984]."

"(2) SUBSECTION (b)—The amendment made by subsection (b) [amending this section] shall apply to contributions made after the date of the enactment of this Act [July 18, 1984] in taxable years ending after such date."

Section 492(d) of Pub. L. 98–369 provided that: "The amendments made by this section [amending this section and sections 341, 4539, 751, and 1252 of this title and repealing section 1251 of this title] shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1983."

Amendment by section 1022(b) of Pub. L. 98–369 applicable to reorganizations after Dec. 31, 1978, except inapplicable to any reformation to which section 2055(e)(3) of this title as in effect before July 18, 1984, applies, see section 1022(a)(1) of Pub. L. 98–369, set out as a note under section 2055 of this title.

Section 1031(b) of Pub. L. 98–369 provided that: "The amendments made by subsection (a) [amending this section] shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1984."

Section 1032(c) of Pub. L. 98–369 provided that: "The amendments made by subsections (a) and (b) [amending this section and sections 501, 2055, and 2522 of this title] shall apply to taxable years beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act [July 18, 1984]."

Section 1035(b) of Pub. L. 98–369 provided that: "The amendment made by subsection (a) [amending this section] shall apply to contributions made after the date of the enactment of this Act [July 18, 1984]."

**Effective Date of 1983 Amendments**

For effective date of amendment by Pub. L. 97–473, see section 204(1) of Pub. L. 97–473, set out as an Effective Date note under section 7871 of this title.

Amendment by title I of Pub. L. 97–448 effective, except as otherwise provided, as if it had been included in the provision of the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981, Pub. L. 97–34, to which such amendment relates, see section 109 of Pub. L. 97–448, set out as a note under section 1 of this title.

**Effective Date of 1982 Amendments**

Amendment by Pub. L. 97–354 applicable to taxable years beginning after Dec. 31, 1982, see section 6(a) of Pub. L. 97–354, set out as an Effective Date note under section 1361 of this title.

Amendment by Pub. L. 97–248 applicable to taxable years beginning after Oct. 4, 1976, see section 296(c) of Pub. L. 97–248, set out as a note under section 501 of this title.

**Effective Date of 1981 Amendment**

Section 121(d) of Pub. L. 97–34 provided that: "The amendments made by this section [amending this section and sections 3, 57, and 63 of this title] shall apply to contributions made after December 31, 1981, in taxable years beginning after such date."

**Effective Date of 1980 Amendments**

Section 6(d) of Pub. L. 96–541 provided that: "The amendments made by subsections (a) and (b) [amending this section] shall apply to transfers made after the date of the enactment of this Act [Dec. 17, 1980] in taxable years ending after such date."

Amendment by Pub. L. 96–465 effective Feb. 15, 1981, except as otherwise provided, see section 2903 of Pub. L. 96–465, set out as an Effective Date note under section 3901 of Title 22, Foreign Relations and Intercourse.

**Effective Date of 1978 Amendment**

Section 402(c)(2) of Pub. L. 95–600 provided that: "The amendment made by subsection (b)(2) [amending this section by substituting "39 1⁄2 percent" for "60 percent"] shall apply to contributions made after October 31, 1978."

Section 403(d)(2) of Pub. L. 95–600 provided that: "The amendment made by paragraph (1) of subsection (c) [amending this section by substituting "39 1⁄2 percent" for "62 1⁄2 percent"] shall apply to gifts made after December 31, 1978."

**Effective Date of 1977 Amendment**

Section 309(b)(1) of Pub. L. 95–30, as amended by Pub. L. 96–541, § 6(c), Dec. 17, 1980, 94 Stat. 3207, provided that: "The amendments made by subsection (a) [amending this section] shall apply with respect to contributions or transfers made after June 13, 1977."

**Effective Date of 1976 Amendment**

Section 1052(d) of Pub. L. 94–455 provided that: "The amendments made by subsection (a) and paragraph (1) of subsection (c) [amending section 922 of this title] shall apply with respect to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1975. The amendments made by subsection (b) [repealing sections 921 and 922 of this title] and by subsection (c) (other than paragraph (1) [amending this section and sections 172, 907, 1503, and 2591 of this title]) shall apply with respect to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1979."

Amendment by section 1307(d)(1)(B)(i), (c) of Pub. L. 94–455 effective for taxable years beginning after Dec. 31, 1976, see section 1307(c) of Pub. L. 94–455, set out as a note under section 501 of this title.

Amendment by section 1313(b)(1) of Pub. L. 94–455 effective Oct. 5, 1976, see section 1313(c) of Pub. L. 94–455, set out as a note under section 501 of this title.

Amendment by section 1901(d)(28) of Pub. L. 94–455 effective for taxable years beginning after Dec. 31, 1976, see section 1901(d) of Pub. L. 94–455, set out as a note under section 2 of this title.


Section 2135(b) of Pub. L. 94–455 provided that: "The amendment made by this section [amending this section] applies to charitable contributions made after the date of enactment of this Act [Oct. 4, 1976], in taxable years ending after such date."

**Effective Date of 1969 Amendment**

Amendment by section 101(k)(2) of Pub. L. 91–172 to take effect on Jan. 1, 1970, see section 101(k)(1) of Pub. L. 91–172, set out as an Effective Date note under section 4940 of this title.

Section 201(g) of Pub. L. 91–172, as amended by Pub. L. 99–514, § 2, Oct. 22, 1986, 100 Stat. 2050, provided that: "(1)(A) Except as provided in subparagraphs (B) and (C), the amendments made by subsection (a) [amending
this section and sections 545, 556, and 809 of this title] shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1969.

(3) Subsections (e) and (f) of section 170 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1969 (amending subsection (a)) shall apply with respect to gifts made after December 31, 1969.

(4) Paragraphs (2), (3), and (4) of section 170(f) of such Code (as amended by subsection (a)) shall apply to transfers in trust and contributions made after July 31, 1969.

(5) The amendments made by subsection (a) [amending section 2055(a) of this title] shall apply in the case of decedents dying after October 9, 1969.

(6) The amendments made by subsection (f) [amending section 1011 of this title] shall apply with respect to sales made after December 19, 1969.

Amendment by Pub. L. 89–570 applicable to taxable years ending after Sept. 12, 1966, but only in respect of expenditures paid or incurred after such date, see section 3 of Pub. L. 89–570, set out as an Effective Date note under section 617 of this title.

Effective Date of 1964 Amendment


(1) The amendments made by subsections (a), (b), and (c) [amending this section and sections 545 and 556 of this title], shall apply with respect to contributions which are paid (or treated as paid under section 170(a)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (formerly I.R.C. 1954)) in taxable years beginning after December 31, 1963.

(2) The amendments made by subsection (d) [amending this section and section 381 of this title] shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1963, with respect to contributions which are paid (or treated as paid under section 170(a)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (formerly I.R.C. 1954)) in taxable years beginning after December 31, 1961.

(3) The amendments made by subsection (e) [amending this section] shall apply to transfers of future interests made after December 31, 1963, in taxable years ending after such date, except that such amendments shall not apply to any transfer of a future interest made before July 1, 1964, where—

(A) the sole intervening interest or right is a non-transferable life interest reserved by the donor, or

(B) in the case of a joint gift by husband and wife, the sole intervening interest or right is a non-transferable life interest reserved by the donors which expires not later than the death of whichever of such donors dies later.

For purposes of the exception contained in the preceding sentence, a right to make a transfer of the reserved life interest to the donee of the future interest shall not be treated as making a life interest transferable."

Amendment by section 231(b)(1) of Pub. L. 88–272 applicable to dispositions after Dec. 31, 1963, in taxable years ending after such date, see section 231(c) of Pub. L. 88–272, set out as an Effective Date note under section 1230 of this title.

Effective Date of 1962 Amendments

Section 2(c) of Pub. L. 87–858 provided that: "The amendments made by subsections (a) and (b) [amending this section] shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1960."

Amendment by Pub. L. 87–834 applicable to taxable years beginning after Dec. 31, 1962, see section 231(g) of Pub. L. 87–834, set out as an Effective Date note under section 1235 of this title.

Effective Date of 1960 Amendment

Amendment by Pub. L. 86–779 applicable with respect to taxable years beginning after Dec. 31, 1959, see section 7(c) of Pub. L. 86–779, set out as a note under section 162 of this title.

Effective Date of 1958 Amendment

Section 10(b) of Pub. L. 85–866 provided that: "The amendment made by subsection (a) [amending this section] shall apply with respect to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1957."

Amendment by section 11 of Pub. L. 85–866 applicable to taxable years beginning after Dec. 31, 1953, and ending after Aug. 16, 1954, see section 10(c)(1) of Pub. L. 85–866, set out as a note under section 165 of this title.

Section 12(b) of Pub. L. 85–866 provided that: "The amendment made by subsection (a) [amending this sec-
Reform Act of 1984 [section 155(a)(2) of Pub. L. 98–369, notwithstanding paragraph (2) of section 155(a) of the Tax excess of $5,000.''

delegate may in the regulations prescribed pursuant to section 1221(1) of the 1986 Code] with a claimed value in appraisal in the case of a qualified contribution (within such section waive the requirement of a qualified appraisal if all or part of the fee paid for such appraisal if any individual, closely held corporation, or personal service corporation claiming a deduction under section 170 of such Code for a contribution described in paragraph (2).

Section 159(a) of Pub. L. 98–369, as amended by Pub. L. 99–514, § 2, Oct. 22, 1986, 100 Stat. 2905, provided that:

(1) In general.—Not later than December 31, 1984, the Secretary shall prescribe regulations under section 170(a)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 [formerly I.R.C. 1984], which require any individual, closely held corporation, or personal service corporation claiming a deduction under section 170 of such Code for a contribution described in paragraph (2).

(b) To obtain a qualified appraisal for the property contributed.

(b) To attach an appraisal summary to the return on which such deduction is first claimed for such contribution, and

(c) To include on such return such additional information (including the cost basis and acquisition date of the contributed property) as the Secretary may prescribe in such regulations. Such regulations shall require the taxpayer to retain any qualified appraisal.

(2) Contributions to which paragraph (1) applies.—For purposes of paragraph (1), a contribution is described in this paragraph—

(A) if such contribution is of property (other than publicly traded securities), and

(B) if the claimed value of such property (plus the claimed value of all similar items of property donated to 1 or more donees) exceeds $5,000.

In the case of any property which is nonpublicly traded stock, subparagraph (B) shall be applied by substituting "$10,000" for "$5,000."

(3) Appraisal summary.—For purposes of this subsection, the appraisal summary shall be in such form and include such information as the Secretary prescribes by regulations. Such summary shall be signed by the qualified appraiser preparing the qualified appraisal and shall contain the TIN of such appraiser. Such summary shall be acknowledged by the donee of the property appraised in such manner as the Secretary prescribes in such regulations.

(4) Qualified appraisal.—The term "qualified appraisal" means an appraisal prepared by a qualified appraiser which includes—

(A) a description of the property appraised,

(B) the fair market value of such property on the date of contribution and the specific basis for the valuation,

(C) a statement that such appraisal was prepared for income tax purposes,

(D) the qualifications of the qualified appraiser,

(E) the signature and TIN of such appraiser, and

(F) such additional information as the Secretary prescribes in such regulations.

(5) Qualified appraiser.—For purposes of this subsection, the term "qualified appraiser" means an appraiser qualified to make appraisals of the type of property donated, who is not—

(i) the taxpayer,

(ii) a party to the transaction in which the taxpayer acquired the property,

(iii) the donee,

(iv) any person employed by any of the foregoing persons or related to any of the foregoing persons under section 267(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, or

(v) to the extent provided in such regulations, any person whose relationship to the taxpayer would cause a reasonable person to question the independence of such appraiser.

(6) Appraisal fees.—For purposes of this subsection, an appraisal shall not be treated as a qualified appraisal if all or part of the fee paid for such appraisal shall apply to taxable years ending after December 31, 1957, but only with respect to charitable contributions made after such date."

Effective Date of 1956 Amendment

Section 2 of act Aug. 7, 1956, provided that: "The amendment made by this Act [amending this section] shall apply only with respect to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1955."

Savings Provision

For provisions that nothing in amendment by Pub. L. 101–508 be construed to affect treatment of certain transactions occurring, property acquired, or items of income, loss, deduction, or credit taken into account prior to Nov. 5, 1990, for purposes of determining liability for tax for periods ending after Nov. 5, 1990, see section 11821(b) of Pub. L. 101–508, set out as a note under section 45K of this title.

Transfer of Functions

United States International Development Cooperation Agency (other than Agency for International Development and Overseas Private Investment Corporation) abolished and functions and authorities transferred, see sections 6561 and 6562 of Title 22, Foreign Relations and Intercourse.

Anti-Abuse Rules

Pub. L. 108–357, title VIII, § 828(e), Oct. 22, 2004, 118 Stat. 1631, provided that: "The Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe such regulations or other guidance as may be necessary or appropriate to prevent the avoidance of the purposes of section 170(e)(1)(B)(iii) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (as added by subsection (a)), including preventing—

(1) the circumvention of the reduction of the charitable deduction by embedding or bundling the patent or similar property as part of a charitable contribution of property that includes the patent or similar property,

(2) the manipulation of the basis of the property to increase the amount of the charitable deduction through the use of related persons, pass-thru entities, or other intermediaries, or through the use of any provision of law or regulation (including the consolidated return regulations), and

(3) a donor from changing the form of the patent or similar property to property of a form for which different deduction rules would apply."

Authority to Waive Appraisal Requirement for Certain Charitable Contributions of Property

Section 6281 of Pub. L. 100–647 provided that: "Notwithstanding paragraph (2) of section 155(a) of the Tax Reform Act of 1984 [section 155(a)(2) of Pub. L. 98–369, set out below], the Secretary of the Treasury or his delegate may in the regulations prescribed pursuant to such section waive the requirement of a qualified appraisal in the case of a qualified contribution (within the meaning of section 170(e)(3)(A) of the 1986 Code) of property described in section 1221(1) [probably means section 1221(1) of the 1986 Code] with a claimed value in excess of $5,000."

Plan Amendments Not Required Until January 1, 1989

For provisions directing that if any amendments made by subtitle A or subtitle C of title XI [§§1101–1147 and 1171–1177] or title XVIII [§§1800–1899A] of Pub. L. 99–514 require an amendment to any plan, such plan amendment shall not be required to be made before the first plan year beginning on or after Jan. 1, 1989, see section 1149 of Pub. L. 99–514, as amended, set out as a note under section 401 of this title.

Treatment of Certain Amounts Paid to or for the Benefit of Certain Institutions of Higher Education

Section 1608 of Pub. L. 99–514, which related to treatment of certain amounts paid to or for the benefit of certain institutions of higher education, was repealed by Pub. L. 100–647, title I, §1016(b), Nov. 10, 1988, 102 Stat. 3575.

Substantiation of Charitable Contributions of Property

Section 159(a) of Pub. L. 98–369, as amended by Pub. L. 99–514, § 2, Oct. 22, 1986, 100 Stat. 2905, provided that:

(1) In general.—Not later than December 31, 1984, the Secretary shall prescribe regulations under section 170(a)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (formerly I.R.C. 1984), which require any individual, closely held corporation, or personal service corporation claiming a deduction under section 170 of such Code for a contribution described in paragraph (2).

(A) to obtain a qualified appraisal for the property contributed.

(B) to attach an appraisal summary to the return on which such deduction is first claimed for such contribution, and

(C) to include on such return such additional information (including the cost basis and acquisition date of the contributed property) as the Secretary may prescribe in such regulations. Such regulations shall require the taxpayer to retain any qualified appraisal.

(2) Contributions to which paragraph (1) applies.—For purposes of paragraph (1), a contribution is described in this paragraph—

(A) if such contribution is of property (other than publicly traded securities), and

(B) if the claimed value of such property (plus the claimed value of all similar items of property donated to 1 or more donees) exceeds $5,000.

In the case of any property which is nonpublicly traded stock, subparagraph (B) shall be applied by substituting "$10,000" for "$5,000."

(3) Appraisal summary.—For purposes of this subsection, the appraisal summary shall be in such form and include such information as the Secretary prescribes by regulations. Such summary shall be signed by the qualified appraiser preparing the qualified appraisal and shall contain the TIN of such appraiser. Such summary shall be acknowledged by the donee of the property appraised in such manner as the Secretary prescribes in such regulations.

(4) Qualified appraisal.—The term ‘qualified appraisal’ means an appraisal prepared by a qualified appraiser which includes—

(A) a description of the property appraised,

(B) the fair market value of such property on the date of contribution and the specific basis for the valuation,

(C) a statement that such appraisal was prepared for income tax purposes,

(D) the qualifications of the qualified appraiser,

(E) the signature and TIN of such appraiser, and

(F) such additional information as the Secretary prescribes in such regulations.

(5) Qualified appraiser.—For purposes of this subsection, the term ‘qualified appraiser’ means an appraiser qualified to make appraisals of the type of property donated, who is not—

(i) the taxpayer,

(ii) a party to the transaction in which the taxpayer acquired the property,

(iii) the donee,

(iv) any person employed by any of the foregoing persons or related to any of the foregoing persons under section 267(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, or

(v) to the extent provided in such regulations, any person whose relationship to the taxpayer would cause a reasonable person to question the independence of such appraiser.

(6) Appraisal fees.—For purposes of this subsection, an appraisal shall not be treated as a qualified appraisal if all or part of the fee paid for such appraisal.
praisal is based on a percentage of the appraised value of the property. The preceding sentence shall not apply to fees based on a sliding scale that are paid to a generally recognized association regulating appraisers.

“(6) OTHER DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this subsection—

(A) CLOSELY HELD CORPORATION.—The term ‘closely held corporation’ means any corporation (other than an S corporation) with respect to which the stock ownership requirement of paragraph (2) of section 542(a) of such Code is met.

(B) PERSONAL SERVICE CORPORATION.—The term ‘personal service corporation’ means any corporation (other than an S corporation) which is a service organization (within the meaning of section 414(m)(3) of such Code).

(C) PUBLICLY TRADED SECURITIES.—The term ‘publicly traded securities’ means securities for which (as of the date of the contribution) market quotations are readily available on an established securities market.

(D) NONPUBLICLY TRADED STOCK.—The term ‘nonpublicly traded stock’ means any stock of a corporation which is not a publicly traded security.

(E) THE SECRETARY.—The term ‘Secretary’ means the Secretary of the Treasury or his delegate.”

§171. Amortizable bond premium

(a) General rule

In the case of any bond, as defined in subsection (d), the following rules shall apply to the amortizable bond premium (determined under subsection (b)) on the bond:

(1) Taxable bonds

In the case of a bond (other than a bond the interest on which is excludable from gross income), the amount of the amortizable bond premium for the taxable year shall be allowed as a deduction.

(2) Tax-exempt bonds

In the case of any bond the interest on which is excludable from gross income, no deduction shall be allowed for the amortizable bond premium for the taxable year.

(3) Cross reference

For adjustment to basis on account of amortizable bond premium, see section 1016(a)(5).

(b) Amortizable bond premium

(1) Amount of bond premium

For purposes of paragraph (2), the amount of bond premium, in the case of the holder of any bond, shall be determined—

(A) with reference to the amount of the basis (for determining loss on sale or exchange) of such bond,

(B)(i) with reference to the amount payable on maturity or on earlier call date, in the case of any bond other than a bond to which clause (ii) applies, or (ii) with reference to the amount payable on maturity (or if it results in a smaller amortizable bond premium attributable to the period to earlier call date, with reference to the amount payable on earlier call date), in the case of any bond described in subsection (a)(1) which is acquired after December 31, 1957, and

(C) with adjustments proper to reflect unamortized bond premium, with respect to the bond, for the period before the date as of which subsection (a) becomes applicable with respect to the taxpayer with respect to such bond.

In no case shall the amount of bond premium on a convertible bond include any amount attributable to the conversion features of the bond.

(2) Amount amortizable

The amortizable bond premium of the taxable year shall be the amount of the bond premium attributable to such year. In the case of a bond to which paragraph (1)(B)(ii) applies and which has a call date, the amount of bond premium attributable to the taxable year in which the bond is called shall include an amount equal to the excess of the amount of the adjusted basis (for determining loss on sale or exchange) of such bond as of the beginning of the taxable year over the amount received on redemption of the bond or (if greater) the amount payable on maturity.

(3) Method of determination

(A) In general

Except as provided in regulations prescribed by the Secretary, the determinations required under paragraphs (1) and (2) shall be made on the basis of the taxpayer’s yield to maturity determined by—

(i) using the taxpayer’s basis (for purposes of determining loss on sale or exchange) of the obligation, and

(ii) compounding at the close of each accrual period (as defined in section 1272(a)(5)).

(B) Special rule where earlier call date is used

For purposes of subparagraph (A), if the amount payable on an earlier call date is...