



For Immediate Release  
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## BAUCUS CALLS ON IRS TO INVESTIGATE USE OF TAX-EXEMPT GROUPS FOR POLITICAL ACTIVITY

*Finance Chairman works to ensure special interests don't use tax-exempt groups  
to influence communities, spend secret donations*

**Washington, DC** – Senate Finance Committee Chairman Max Baucus (D-Mont.) today sent a letter to IRS Commissioner Doug Shulman requesting an investigation into the use of tax-exempt groups for political advocacy. Baucus asked for the investigation after recent media reports uncovered instances of political activity by non-profit organizations secretly backed by individuals advancing personal interests and organizations supporting political campaigns. Under the tax code, political campaign activity cannot be the main purpose of a tax-exempt organization and limits exist on political campaign activities in which these organizations can participate. Tax-exempt organizations also cannot serve private interests. Baucus expressed serious concern that if political groups are able to take advantage of tax-exempt organizations, these groups could curtail transparency in America's elections because non-profit organizations do not have to disclose any information regarding their donors.

**"Political campaigns and powerful individuals should not be able to use tax-exempt organizations as political pawns to serve their own special interests. The tax exemption given to non-profit organizations comes with a responsibility to serve the public interest and Congress has an obligation to exercise the vigorous oversight necessary to ensure they do,"** said Baucus. **"When political campaigns and individuals manipulate tax-exempt organizations to advance their own political agenda, they are able to raise and spend money without disclosing a dime, deceive the public and manipulate the entire political system. Special interests hiding behind the cloak of independent non-profits threatens the transparency our democracy deserves and does a disservice to fair, honest and open elections."**

Baucus asked Shulman to review major 501(c)(4), (c)(5) and (c)(6) organizations involved in political campaign activity. He asked the Commissioner to determine if these organizations are operating for the organization's intended tax exempt purpose, to ensure that political activity is not the organization's primary activity and to determine if they are acting as conduits for major donors advancing their own private interests regarding legislation or political campaigns, or are providing major donors with excess benefits. Baucus instructed Shulman to produce a report for the Committee on the agency's findings as quickly as possible. Baucus' full letter to Commissioner Shulman follows here.

September 28, 2010

The Honorable Douglas H. Shulman  
Commissioner

Internal Revenue Service  
1111 Constitution Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, DC 20224

### **Via Electronic Transmission**

Dear Commissioner Shulman:

The Senate Finance Committee has jurisdiction over revenue matters, and the Committee is responsible for conducting oversight of the administration of the federal tax system, including matters involving tax-exempt organizations. The Committee has focused extensively over the past decade on whether tax-exempt groups have been used for lobbying or other financial or political gain.

The central question examined by the Committee has been whether certain charitable or social welfare organizations qualify for the tax-exempt status provided under the Internal Revenue Code.

Recent media reports on various 501(c)(4) organizations engaged in political activity have raised serious questions about whether such organizations are operating in compliance with the Internal Revenue Code.

The law requires that political campaign activity by a 501(c)(4), (c)(5) or (c)(6) entity must not be the primary purpose of the organization.

If it is determined the primary purpose of the 501(c)(4), (c)(5) and (c)(6) organization is political campaign activity the tax exemption for that nonprofit can be terminated.

Even if political campaign activity is not the primary purpose of a 501(c)(4), (c)(5), and (c)(6) organization, it must notify its members of the portion of dues paid due to political activity or pay a proxy tax under Section 6033(e).

Also, tax-exempt organizations and their donors must not engage in private inurement or excess benefit transactions. These rules prevent private individuals or groups from using tax-exempt organizations to benefit their private interests or to profit from the tax-exempt organization's activities.

A September 23 *New York Times* article entitled "Hidden Under a Tax-Exempt Cloak, Private Dollars Flow" described the activities of the organization Americans for Job Security. An Alaska Public Office Commission investigation revealed that AJS, organized as an entity to promote social welfare under 501(c)(6), fought development in Alaska at the behest of a "local financier who paid for most of the referendum campaign." The Commission report said that "Americans for Job Security has no other purpose other than to cover money trails all over the country." The article also noted that "membership dues and assessments ... plunged to zero before rising to \$12.2 million for the presidential race."

A September 16 *Time Magazine* article examined the activities of Washington D.C. based 501(c)(4) groups planning a "\$300 million ... spending blitz" in the 2010 elections. The article describes a group transforming itself into a nonprofit under 501(c)(4) of the tax code, ensuring that they would not have to "publically disclose any information about its donors."

These media reports raise a basic question: Is the tax code being used to eliminate transparency in the funding of our elections – elections that are the constitutional bedrock of our democracy? They also raise concerns about whether the tax benefits of nonprofits are being used to advance private interests.

With hundreds of millions of dollars being spent in election contests by tax-exempt entities, it is time to take a fresh look at current practices and how they comport with the Internal Revenue Code's rules for nonprofits.

I request that you and your agency survey major 501(c)(4), (c)(5) and (c)(6) organizations involved in political campaign activity to examine whether they are operated for the organization's intended tax exempt purpose and to ensure that political campaign activity is not the organization's primary activity. Specifically you should examine if these political activities reach a primary purpose level – the standard imposed by the federal tax code – and if they do not, whether the organization is complying with the notice or proxy tax requirements of Section 6033(e). I also request that you or your agency survey major 501(c)(4), (c)(5), and (c)(6) organizations to determine whether they are acting as conduits for major donors advancing their own private interests regarding legislation or political campaigns, or are providing major donors with excess benefits.

Possible violation of tax laws should be identified as you conduct this study.

Please report back to the Finance Committee as soon as possible with your findings and recommended actions regarding this matter.

Based on your report I plan to ask the Committee to open its own investigation and/or to take appropriate legislative action.

Sincerely,

Max Baucus  
Chairman

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