

Internal Revenue Service

Department of the Treasury

Washington, DC 20224

Person to Contact: John O'Neill

Telephone Number: (202) 622-7426

Refer Reply to: CP:E:EO:R:1

Date: MAY 25 1994

Paderewski Living Memorial
1105 23rd Road
Arlington, VA 22202

Employer Identification Number: 54-1699664
Key District: Baltimore, MD
Accounting Period Ending: June 30
Foundation Status Classification: 509(a)(1) & 170(b)(1)(A)(vi)
Advance Ruling Period Begins: March 2, 1994
Advance Ruling Period Ends: June 30, 1998
Form 990 Required: Yes

Dear Applicant:

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

Because you are a newly created organization, we are not now making a final determination of your foundation status under section 509(a) of the Code. However, we have determined that you can reasonably be expected to be a publicly supported organization described in the section(s) shown above.

Accordingly, you will be treated as a publicly supported organization, and not as a private foundation, during an advance ruling period. This advance ruling period begins and ends on the dates shown above.

Within 90 days after the end of your advance ruling period, you must submit to your key District Director information needed to determine whether you have met the requirements of the applicable support test during the advance ruling period. If you establish that you have been a publicly supported organization, you will be classified as a section 509(a)(1) or 509(a)(2) organization as long as you continue to meet the requirements of the applicable support test. If you do not meet the public support requirements during the advance ruling period, you will be classified as a private foundation for future periods. Also, if you are classified as a private foundation, you will be treated as a private foundation from the date of your inception for purposes of sections 507(d) and 4940.

- 2 -

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

Donors (including private foundations) may rely on the advance ruling that you are not a private foundation until 90 days after your advance ruling period ends. If you submit the required information within the 90 days, donors may continue to rely on the advance ruling until we make a final determination of your foundation status. However, if notice that you will no longer be treated as the type of organization shown above is published in the Internal Revenue Bulletin, donors may not rely on this advance ruling after the date of such publication. Also, donors (other than private foundations) may not rely on the classification shown above if they were in part responsible for, or were aware of, the act that resulted in your loss of that classification, or if they acquired knowledge that the Internal Revenue Service had given notice that you would be removed from that classification. Private foundations may rely on the classification as long as you were not directly or indirectly controlled by them or by disqualified persons with respect to them. However, private foundations may not rely on the classification shown above if they acquired knowledge that the Internal Revenue Service had given notice that you would be removed from that classification.

If your sources of support, or your purposes, character, or method of operation change, please let your key district know so that office can consider the effect of the change on your exempt status and foundation status. In the case of an amended document or bylaws, please send a copy of the amended document or bylaws to your key district. Also, you should inform your key District Director of all changes in your name or address.

As of January 1, 1984, you are liable for taxes under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act (social security taxes) on remuneration of \$100 or more you pay to each of your employees during a calendar year. You are not liable for the tax imposed under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act (FUTA).

Organizations that are not private foundations are not subject to the excise taxes under Chapter 42 of the Code. However, you are not automatically exempt from other federal excise taxes. If you have any questions about excise, employment, or other federal taxes, please contact your key District Director.

- 3 -

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If you conduct fund-raising events such as benefit dinners, auctions, membership drives, etc., where something of value is received in return for contributions, you can help your donors avoid difficulties with their income tax returns by assisting them in determining the proper tax treatment of their contributions. To do this you should, in advance of the event, determine the fair market value of the benefit received and state it in your fund-raising materials such as solicitations, tickets, and receipts in such a way that your donors can determine how much is deductible and how much is not. To assist you in this, the Service has issued Publication 1391, Deductibility of Payments Made to Organizations Conducting Fund-Raising Events. You may obtain copies of Publication 1391 from your key district office.

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

You are required to make your annual return available for public inspection for three years after the return is due. You are also required to make available a copy of your exemption application, and supporting documents, and this exemption letter. Failure to make these documents available for public inspection may subject you to a penalty of \$10 per day for each day there is a failure to comply (up to a maximum of \$5,000 in the case of an annual return). See Internal Revenue Service Notice 88-120, 1988-2 C.B. 454, for additional information.

You are not required to file federal income tax returns unless you are subject to the tax on unrelated business income under section 511 of the Code. If you are subject to this tax, you must file an income tax return on Form 990-T, Exempt

- 4 -

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Organization Business Income Tax Return. In this letter we are not determining whether any of your present or proposed activities are unrelated trade or business as defined in section 513 of the Code.

In this letter, we have not determined the effect on your tax-exempt status of financing your activities with the proceeds of tax-exempt bonds since you have not indicated that you intend to use such methods now or in the future.

Form 5768, Election by an Eligible Section 501(c)(3) Organization to Make Expenditures To Influence Legislation, was submitted when you filed your application for recognition of exemption, Form 1023. We have forwarded Form 5768 to the Philadelphia Service Center, Philadelphia, PA 19255.

If you make distributions to individuals for fellowship or scholarships, you should maintain adequate records and case histories to show the name and address of each recipient of aid; the amount distributed to each; the purpose for which aid was given; the manner in which the recipient was selected and the relationship, if any, between the recipient and (1) your members, officers or trustees, (2) one of your grantors or substantial contributors or a member of the family of either, and (3) a corporation controlled by a grantor or substantial contributor, in order that any or all of your distributions made to individuals can be substantiated upon request by the Internal Revenue Service. See Rev. Rul. 56-304, 1956-2 C.B.304

You need an employer identification number even if you have no employees. Please use that number on all returns you file and in all correspondence with the Internal Revenue Service.

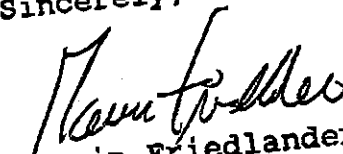
We are informing your key District Director of this ruling. Because this letter could help resolve any questions about your exempt status and foundation status, you should keep it in your permanent records.

- 5 -

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If you have any questions about this ruling, please contact the person whose name and telephone number are shown in the heading of this letter. For other matters, including questions concerning reporting requirements, please contact your key District Director.

Sincerely,



Marvin Friedlander
Chief, Exempt Organizations
Rulings Branch 1

Enclosure:
Form 872-C
Publication 1771