

Instructions for Form 8283



Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service

(Rev. December 2006)

Noncash Charitable Contributions

Section references are to the Internal Revenue Code unless otherwise noted.

General Instructions

What's New

Clothing and household items. You cannot claim a deduction for clothing or household items you donate after August 17, 2006, unless the clothing or household items are in good used condition or better. See *Clothing and household items* on page 3 for an exception.

Taxidermy property. Deductions for contributions of certain taxidermy property after July 25, 2006, are limited. See page 2.

Easements on buildings in historic districts. New requirements apply to contributions of certain easements on buildings in registered historic districts. These requirements include a new \$500 filing fee that must be paid for each contribution of this type after February 12, 2007, if the claimed deduction is more than \$10,000. See page 3.

Appraisers. New requirements apply to appraisals and appraisers. See *Appraisal Requirements* on page 5 and the Part III instructions on page 6. Also, any appraiser who prepares an incorrect appraisal may have to pay the new penalty under section 6695A. See Form 8283, Section B, Part III.

Recapture of certain deductions. Part of the deduction for certain contributions of tangible personal property donated after September 1, 2006, will be recaptured, or the amount of the deduction limited, if the recipient organization sells the property within 3 years and does not certify its exempt use. See page 2 and the *Note* that begins on page 6.

Purpose of Form

Use Form 8283 to report information about noncash charitable contributions.

Do not use Form 8283 to report out-of-pocket expenses for volunteer work or amounts you gave by check or credit card. Treat these items as cash contributions. Also, do not use Form 8283 to figure your charitable contribution deduction. For details on how to figure the amount of the deduction, see your tax return instructions.

Who Must File

You must file Form 8283 if the amount of your deduction for all noncash gifts is more than \$500. For this purpose, "amount of your deduction" means your deduction before applying any income limits that could result in a carryover. The carryover rules are explained in Pub. 526, Charitable Contributions. Make any required reductions to fair market value (FMV) before you determine if you must file Form 8283. See *Fair Market Value (FMV)* beginning on page 2.

Form 8283 is filed by individuals, partnerships, and corporations.

Note. C corporations, other than personal service corporations and closely held corporations, must file Form 8283 only if the amount claimed as a deduction is more than \$5,000.

Partnerships and S corporations. A partnership or S corporation that claims a deduction for noncash gifts of more than \$500 must file Form 8283 with Form 1065, 1065-B, or 1120S.

If the total deduction for any item or group of similar items is more than \$5,000, the partnership or S corporation must complete Section B of Form 8283 even if the amount allocated to each partner or shareholder is \$5,000 or less.

The partnership or S corporation must give a completed copy of Form 8283 to each partner or shareholder receiving an allocation of the contribution deduction shown in Section B of the Form 8283 of the partnership or S corporation.

Partners and shareholders. The partnership or S corporation will provide information about your share of the contribution on your Schedule K-1 (Form 1065 or 1120S). If you received a copy of Form 8283 from the partnership or S corporation, attach a copy to your tax return. Use the amount shown on your Schedule K-1, not the amount shown on the Form 8283, to figure your deduction.

If the partnership or S corporation is not required to give you a copy of its Form 8283, combine the amount of noncash contributions shown on your Schedule K-1 with your other noncash contributions to see if you must file Form 8283. If you need to file Form 8283, you do not have to complete all the information requested in Section A for your share of the partnership's or S corporation's contributions. Complete only column (g) of line 1 with your share of the contribution and enter "From Schedule K-1 (Form 1065 or 1120S)" across columns (c)-(f).

When To File

File Form 8283 with your tax return for the year you contribute the property and first claim a deduction.

Which Sections To Complete

If you must file Form 8283, you may have to complete Section A, Section B, or both, depending on the type of property donated and the amount claimed as a deduction.

Section A. Include in Section A only the following items.

1. Items (or groups of similar items as defined on page 2) for which you claimed a deduction of \$5,000 or less per item (or group of similar items).
2. The following publicly traded securities even if the deduction is more than \$5,000:
 - a. Securities listed on an exchange in which quotations are published daily,

b. Securities regularly traded in national or regional over-the-counter markets for which published quotations are available, or

c. Securities that are shares of a mutual fund for which quotations are published on a daily basis in a newspaper of general circulation throughout the United States.

Section B. Include in Section B only items (or groups of similar items) for which you claimed a deduction of more than \$5,000. Do not include publicly traded securities reportable in Section A. With certain exceptions, items reportable in Section B require a written appraisal by a qualified appraiser.

Similar Items of Property

Similar items of property are items of the same generic category or type, such as coin collections, paintings, books, clothing, jewelry, nonpublicly traded stock, land, or buildings.

Example. You claimed a deduction of \$400 for clothing, \$7,000 for publicly traded securities (quotations published daily), and \$6,000 for a collection of 15 books (\$400 each). Report the clothing and securities in Section A and the books (a group of similar items) in Section B.

Special Rule for Certain C Corporations

A special rule applies for deductions taken by certain C corporations under section 170(e)(3) or (4) for certain contributions of inventory or scientific equipment.

To determine if you must file Form 8283 or which section to complete, use the difference between the amount you claimed as a deduction and the amount you would have claimed as cost of goods sold (COGS) had you sold the property instead. This rule is only for purposes of Form 8283. It does not change the amount or method of figuring your contribution deduction.

If you do not have to file Form 8283 because of this rule, you must attach a statement to your tax return (similar to the one in the example below). Also, attach a statement if you must complete Section A, instead of Section B, because of this rule.

Example. You donated clothing from your inventory for the care of the needy. The clothing cost you \$5,000 and your claimed charitable deduction is \$8,000. Complete Section A instead of Section B because the difference between the amount you claimed as a charitable deduction and the amount that would have been your COGS deduction is \$3,000 (\$8,000 – \$5,000). Attach a statement to Form 8283 similar to the following:

Form 8283—Inventory

Contribution deduction	\$8,000
COGS (if sold, not donated)	– 5,000
For Form 8283 filing purposes	<u>=\$3,000</u>

Fair Market Value (FMV)

Although the amount of your deduction determines if you have to file Form 8283, you also need to have information about the FMV of your contribution to complete the form.

FMV is the price a willing, knowledgeable buyer would pay a willing, knowledgeable seller when neither has to buy or sell.

You may not always be able to deduct the FMV of your contribution. Depending on the type of property donated, you may have to reduce the FMV to figure the deductible amount, as explained next.

Reductions to FMV. The amount of the reduction (if any) depends on whether the property is ordinary income property or capital gain property. Attach a statement to your tax return showing how you figured the reduction.

Ordinary income property. Ordinary income property is property that would result in ordinary income or short-term capital gain if it were sold at its FMV on the date it was contributed. Examples of ordinary income property are inventory, works of art created by the donor, and capital assets held for 1 year or less. The deduction for a gift of ordinary income property is limited to the FMV minus the amount that would be ordinary income or short-term capital gain if the property were sold.

Capital gain property. Capital gain property is property that would result in long-term capital gain if it were sold at its FMV on the date it was contributed. For purposes of figuring your charitable contribution, capital gain property also includes certain real property and depreciable property used in your trade or business and, generally, held more than 1 year. However, to the extent of any gain from the property that must be recaptured as ordinary income under section 1245, section 1250, or any other Code provision, the property is treated as ordinary income property.

You usually may deduct gifts of capital gain property at their FMV. However, you must reduce the FMV by the amount of any appreciation if any of the following apply.

- The capital gain property is contributed to certain private nonoperating foundations. This rule does not apply to qualified appreciated stock.
- You choose the 50% limit instead of the special 30% limit for capital gain property.
- The contributed property is intellectual property (as defined on page 3).
- The contributed property is certain taxidermy property donated after July 25, 2006.
- The contributed property is tangible personal property that is put to an unrelated use (as defined in Pub. 526) by the charity.
- The contributed property is certain tangible personal property donated after September 1, 2006, with a claimed value of more than \$5,000 and is sold, exchanged, or otherwise disposed of by the charity during the year in which you made the contribution, and the charity has not made the required certification of exempt use (such as on Form 8282, Part IV).

Qualified conservation contribution. A qualified conservation contribution is a donation of a qualified real property interest, such as an easement, exclusively for certain conservation purposes. The donee must be a qualified organization as defined in section 170(h)(3) and must have the resources to be able to monitor and enforce the conservation easement or other conservation restrictions. To enable the organization to do this, you must give it documents, such as maps and photographs, that establish the condition of the property at the time of the gift.

If the donation has no material effect on the real property's FMV, or enhances rather than reduces its FMV, no deduction is allowable. For example, little or no deduction may be allowed if the property's use is already restricted, such as by zoning or other law or contract, and

the donation does not further restrict how the property can be used.

The FMV of a conservation easement cannot be determined by applying a standard percentage to the FMV of the underlying property. The best evidence of the FMV of an easement is the sales price of a comparable easement. If there are no comparable sales, the before and after method may be used.

Attach a statement that:

- Identifies the conservation purposes furthered by your donation,
- Shows, if before and after valuation is used, the FMV of the underlying property before and after the gift,
- States whether you made the donation in order to get a permit or other approval from a local or other governing authority and whether the donation was required by a contract, and
- If you or a related person has any interest in other property nearby, describes that interest.

If an appraisal is required, it must include the method of valuation (such as the income approach or the market data approach) and the specific basis for the valuation (such as specific comparable sales transactions).

Easements on buildings in historic districts. You cannot claim a deduction for this type of contribution made after July 25, 2006, unless the contributed interest includes restrictions preserving the entire exterior of the building (including front, sides, rear, and height) and prohibiting any change to the exterior of the building inconsistent with its historical character. If you claim a deduction for this type of contribution in a tax year beginning after August 17, 2006, you must include with your return:

- A qualified appraisal,
- Photographs of the entire exterior of the building, and
- A description of all restrictions on the development of the building.

If you donate this type of property after February 12, 2007, and claim a deduction of more than \$10,000, your deduction will not be allowed unless you pay a \$500 filing fee. See Form 8283-V and its instructions (available by March 2007).

For more information about qualified conservation contributions, see Pub. 526 and Pub. 561, Determining the Value of Donated Property. Also see section 170(h), Regulations section 1.170A-14, and Notice 2004-41. Notice 2004-41, 2004-28 I.R.B. 31, is available at www.irs.gov/irb/2004-28_IRB/ar09.html.

Intellectual property. The FMV of intellectual property must be reduced to figure the amount of your deduction, as explained on page 2. Intellectual property means a patent, copyright (other than a copyright described in section 1221(a)(3) or 1231(b)(1)(C)), trademark, trade name, trade secret, know-how, software (other than software described in section 197(e)(3)(A)(i)), or similar property, or applications or registrations of such property.

However, you may be able to claim additional charitable contribution deductions in the year of the contribution and later years based on a percentage of the donee's net income, if any, from the property. The amount of the donee's net income from the property will be reported to you on Form 8899, Notice of Income From Donated Intellectual Property. See Pub. 526 for details.

Clothing and household items. The FMV of used household items and clothing is usually much lower than when new. A good measure of value might be the price

that buyers of these used items actually pay in consignment or thrift shops. You can also review classified ads in the newspaper or on the Internet to see what similar products sell for.

You cannot claim a deduction for clothing or household items you donate after August 17, 2006, unless the clothing or household items are in good used condition or better. However, you can claim a deduction for a contribution of an item of clothing or household item that is not in good used condition or better if you deduct more than \$500 for it and include a qualified appraisal of it with your return.

Qualified Vehicle Donations

A qualified vehicle is any motor vehicle manufactured primarily for use on public streets, roads, and highways; a boat; or an airplane. However, property held by the donor primarily for sale to customers, such as inventory of a car dealer, is not a qualified vehicle.

If you donate a qualified vehicle with a claimed value of more than \$500, you cannot claim a deduction unless you attach to your return a copy of the contemporaneous written acknowledgment you received from the donee organization. The donee organization may use Copy B of Form 1098-C as the acknowledgment. An acknowledgment is considered contemporaneous if the donee organization furnishes it to you no later than 30 days after the:

- Date of the sale, if the vehicle was sold in an arm's length transaction to an unrelated party, or
- Date of the contribution, if the vehicle will not be sold by the donee organization before completion of a material improvement or significant intervening use, or the vehicle will be given or sold to a needy individual for a price significantly below FMV in direct furtherance of the organization's charitable purpose of relieving the poor and distressed or underprivileged who are in need of a means of transportation.

For a donated vehicle with a claimed value of more than \$500, you can deduct the smaller of the vehicle's FMV on the date of the contribution or the gross proceeds received from the sale of the vehicle, unless an exception applies as explained below. Form 1098-C (or other acknowledgment) will show the gross proceeds from the sale if no exception applies. If the FMV of the vehicle was more than your cost or other basis, you may have to reduce the FMV to figure the deductible amount, as described under *Reductions to FMV* on page 2.

If any of the following exceptions apply, your deduction is not limited to the gross proceeds received from the sale. Instead, you generally can deduct the vehicle's FMV on the date of the contribution if the donee organization:

- Makes a significant intervening use of the vehicle before transferring it,
- Makes a material improvement to the vehicle before transferring it, or
- Gives or sells the vehicle to a needy individual for a price significantly below FMV in direct furtherance of the organization's charitable purpose of relieving the poor and distressed or underprivileged who are in need of a means of transportation.

Form 1098-C (or other acknowledgment) will show if any of these exceptions apply. If the FMV of the vehicle was more than your cost or other basis, you may have to reduce the FMV to figure the deductible amount, as described under *Reductions to FMV* on page 2.

Determining FMV. A used car guide may be a good starting point for finding the FMV of your vehicle. These guides, published by commercial firms and trade organizations, contain vehicle sale prices for recent model years. The guides are sometimes available from public libraries or from a loan officer at a bank, credit union, or finance company. You can also find used car pricing information on the Internet.

An acceptable measure of the FMV of a donated vehicle is an amount not in excess of the price listed in a used vehicle pricing guide for a private party sale of a similar vehicle. However, the FMV may be less than that amount if the vehicle has engine trouble, body damage, high mileage, or any type of excessive wear. The FMV of a donated vehicle is the same as the price listed in a used vehicle pricing guide for a private party sale only if the guide lists a sales price for a vehicle that is the same make, model, and year, sold in the same area, in the same condition, with the same or similar options or accessories, and with the same or similar warranties as the donated vehicle.

Example. Neal donates his 1982 DeLorean DMC-12, which he bought new for \$25,000. A used vehicle pricing guide shows the FMV for his car is \$9,950. Neal receives a Form 1098-C showing the car was sold for \$7,000. Neal can deduct \$7,000 and must attach Form 1098-C to his return.

More information. For details, see Pub. 526 or Notice 2005-44. Notice 2005-44, 2005-25 I.R.B. 1287, is available at www.irs.gov/irb/2005-25_IRB/ar09.html.

Additional Information

You may want to see Pub. 526 and Pub. 561. If you contributed depreciable property, see Pub. 544, Sales and Other Disposition of Assets.

Specific Instructions

Identifying number. Individuals must enter their social security number. All other filers should enter their employer identification number.

Section A

Part I, Information on Donated Property

Line 1

Column (b). Describe the property in sufficient detail. The greater the value of the property, the more detail you must provide. For example, a personal computer should be described in more detail than pots and pans. For a vehicle, give the year, make, model, condition, and mileage at the time of the donation (for example, “1963 Studebaker Lark, fair condition, 135,000 miles”). If you do not know the actual mileage, use a good faith estimate based on car repair records or similar evidence.

For securities, include the following:

- Name of the issuer,
- Kind of security,
- Whether a share of a mutual fund, and
- Whether regularly traded on a stock exchange or in an over-the-counter market.

Note. If the amount you claimed as a deduction for the item is \$500 or less, you do not have to complete columns (d), (e), and (f).

Column (d). Enter the approximate date you acquired the property. If it was created, produced, or manufactured by or for you, enter the date it was substantially completed.

Column (e). State how you acquired the property. This could be by purchase, gift, inheritance, or exchange.

Column (f). Do not complete this column for property held at least 12 months or publicly traded securities. Keep records on cost or other basis.

Note. If you have reasonable cause for not providing the information in columns (d) and (f), attach an explanation.

Column (g). Enter the FMV of the property on the date you donated it. You must attach a statement if:

- You were required to reduce the FMV to figure the amount of your deduction, or
 - You gave a qualified conservation contribution.
- See *Fair Market Value (FMV)* beginning on page 2 for the type of statement to attach.

Column (h). Enter the method(s) you used to determine the FMV.

Examples of entries to make include “Appraisal,” “Thrift shop value” (for clothing or household items), “Catalog” (for stamp or coin collections), or “Comparable sales” (for real estate and other kinds of assets). See Pub. 561.

Part II, Partial Interests and Restricted Use Property

If Part II applies to more than one property, attach a separate statement. Give the required information for each property separately. Identify which property listed in Part I the information relates to.

Lines 2a Through 2e

Complete lines 2a–2e only if you contributed less than the entire interest in the donated property during the tax year. On line 2b, enter the amount claimed as a deduction for this tax year and in any prior tax years for gifts of a partial interest in the same property.

Lines 3a Through 3c

Complete lines 3a–3c only if you attached restrictions to the right to the income, use, or disposition of the donated property. An example of a “restricted use” is furniture that you gave only to be used in the reading room of an organization’s library. Attach a statement explaining (1) the terms of any agreement or understanding regarding the restriction, and (2) whether the property is designated for a particular use.

Section B

Part I, Information on Donated Property

You must get a written appraisal from a qualified appraiser before completing Part I. However, see the *Exceptions* below.

Generally, you do not need to attach the appraisals to your return but you should keep them for your records. But see *Art valued at \$20,000 or more, Clothing and household items not in good used condition, Easements on buildings in historic districts, and Deduction of more than \$500,000* on page 5.

Exceptions. You do not need a written appraisal if the property is:

1. Nonpublicly traded stock of \$10,000 or less,

2. A vehicle (including a car, boat, or airplane) if your deduction for the vehicle is limited to the gross proceeds from its sale,

3. Intellectual property (as defined on page 3),

4. Certain securities considered to have market quotations readily available (see Regulations section 1.170A-13(c)(7)(xi)(B)),

5. Inventory and other property donated by a corporation that are “qualified contributions” for the care of the ill, the needy, or infants, within the meaning of section 170(e)(3)(A), or

6. Stock in trade, inventory, or property held primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of your trade or business.

Although a written appraisal is not required for the types of property just listed, you must provide certain information in Part I of Section B (see the instructions for line 5 on this page) and have the donee organization complete Part IV.

Art valued at \$20,000 or more. If your total deduction for art is \$20,000 or more, you must attach a complete copy of the signed appraisal. For individual objects valued at \$20,000 or more, a photograph must be provided upon request. The photograph must be of sufficient quality and size (preferably an 8 x 10 inch color photograph or a color transparency no smaller than 4 x 5 inches) to fully show the object.

Clothing and household items not in good used condition. You must include with your return a qualified appraisal of any single item of clothing or any household item that is not in good used condition or better, that you donated after August 17, 2006, and for which you deduct more than \$500. The appraisal is required whether the donation is reportable in Section A or Section B. See *Clothing and household items* on page 3.

Easements on buildings in historic districts. If you claim a deduction for a qualified conservation contribution in a tax year beginning after August 17, 2006, for an easement on the exterior of a building in a registered historic district, you must include a qualified appraisal, photographs, and certain other information with your return. See *Easements on buildings in historic districts* on page 3.

Deduction of more than \$500,000. If you claim a deduction of more than \$500,000 for an item (or group of similar items) donated to one or more donees, you must attach a qualified appraisal of the property to your return unless an exception applies. See *Exceptions* beginning on page 4.

Appraisal Requirements

The appraisal must be made by a qualified appraiser (as defined on page 6) in accordance with generally accepted appraisal standards. It also must meet the relevant requirements of Regulations section 1.170A-13(c)(3) and Notice 2006-96. Notice 2006-96, 2006-46 I.R.B. 902, is available at www.irs.gov/irb/2006-46_IRB/ar13.html.

The appraisal must be made not earlier than 60 days before the date you contribute the property. You must receive the appraisal before the due date (including extensions) of the return on which you first claim a deduction for the property. For a deduction first claimed on an amended return, the appraisal must be received before the date the amended return was filed.

A separate qualified appraisal and a separate Form 8283 are required for each item of property except for an item that is part of a group of similar items. Only one appraisal is required for a group of similar items contributed in the same tax year, if it includes all the required information for each item. The appraiser may group similar items with a collective value appraised at \$100 or less.

If you gave similar items to more than one donee for which you claimed a total deduction of more than \$5,000, you must attach a separate form for each donee.

Example. You claimed a deduction of \$2,000 for books given to College A, \$2,500 for books given to College B, and \$900 for books given to a public library. You must attach a separate Form 8283 for each donee.

Line 5

Note. You must complete at least column (a) of line 5 (and column (b) if applicable) before submitting Form 8283 to the donee. You may then complete the remaining columns.

Column (a). Provide a detailed description so a person unfamiliar with the property could be sure the property that was appraised is the property that was contributed. The greater the value of the property, the more detail you must provide.

Column (c). Include the FMV from the appraisal. If you were not required to get an appraisal, include the FMV you determine to be correct.

Columns (d)–(f). If you have reasonable cause for not providing the information in columns (d), (e), or (f), attach an explanation so your deduction will not automatically be disallowed.

Column (g). A bargain sale is a transfer of property that is in part a sale or exchange and in part a contribution. Enter the amount received for bargain sales.

Column (h). Complete column (h) only if you were not required to get an appraisal, as explained earlier.

Column (i). Complete column (i) only if you donated securities for which market quotations are considered to be readily available because the issue satisfies the five requirements described in Regulations section 1.170A-13(c)(7)(xi)(B).

Part II, Taxpayer (Donor) Statement

Complete Section B, Part II, for each item included in Section B, Part I, that has an appraised value of \$500 or less. Because you do not have to show the value of these items in Section B, Part I, of the donee’s copy of Form 8283, clearly identify them for the donee in Section B, Part II. Then, the donee does not have to file Form 8282, Donee Information Return, for items valued at \$500 or less. See the *Note* beginning on page 6 for more details about filing Form 8282.

The amount of information you give in Section B, Part II, depends on the description of the donated property you enter in Section B, Part I. If you show a single item as “Property A” in Part I and that item is appraised at \$500 or less, then the entry “Property A” in Part II is enough. However, if “Property A” consists of several items and the total appraised value is over \$500, list in Part II any item(s) you gave that is valued at \$500 or less.

All shares of nonpublicly traded stock or items in a set are considered one item. For example, a book collection by the same author, components of a stereo system, or

six place settings of a pattern of silverware are one item for the \$500 test.

Example. You donated books valued at \$6,000. The appraisal states that one of the items, a collection of books by author "X," is worth \$400. On the Form 8283 that you are required to give the donee, you decide not to show the appraised value of all of the books. But you also do not want the donee to have to file Form 8282 if the collection of books is sold within 3 years after the donation. If your description of Property A on line 5 includes all the books, then specify in Part II the "collection of books by X included in Property A." But if your Property A description is "collection of books by X," the only required entry in Part II is "Property A."

In the above example, you may have chosen instead to give a completed copy of Form 8283 to the donee. The donee would then be aware of the value. If you include all the books as Property A on line 5, and enter \$6,000 in column (c), you may still want to describe the specific collection in Part II so the donee can sell it without filing Form 8282.

Part III, Declaration of Appraiser

If you had to get an appraisal, you must get it from a qualified appraiser. A qualified appraiser is an individual who meets all the following requirements.

1. The individual either:
 - a. Has earned an appraisal designation from a recognized professional appraiser organization for demonstrated competency in valuing the type of property being appraised, or
 - b. Has met certain minimum education and experience requirements.
2. The individual regularly prepares appraisals for which he or she is paid.
3. The individual demonstrates verifiable education and experience in valuing the type of property being appraised. To do this, the appraiser can make a declaration that, because of his or her background, experience, education, and membership in professional associations, he or she is qualified to make appraisals of the type of property being valued. The declaration must be part of the appraisal. However, if the appraisal was already completed without this declaration, the declaration can be made separately and associated with the appraisal.
4. The individual has not been prohibited from practicing before the IRS under section 330(c) of title 31 of the United States Code at any time during the 3-year period ending on the date of the appraisal.

In addition, the appraiser must complete Part III of Form 8283. See section 170(f)(11)(E), Notice 2006-96, and Regulations section 1.170A-13(c)(5) for details.

Persons who cannot be qualified appraisers are listed in the Declaration of Appraiser. Generally, a party to the transaction in which you acquired the property being appraised will not qualify to sign the declaration. But a person who sold, exchanged, or gave the property to you may sign the declaration if the property was donated within 2 months of the date you acquired it and the property's appraised value did not exceed its acquisition price.

An appraiser may not be considered qualified if you had knowledge of facts that would cause a reasonable person to expect the appraiser to falsely overstate the

value of the property. An example of this is an agreement between you and the appraiser about the property value when you know that the appraised amount exceeds the actual FMV.

Usually, appraisal fees cannot be based on a percentage of the appraised value unless the fees were paid to certain not-for-profit associations. See Regulations section 1.170A-13(c)(6)(ii).

If the appraiser completed Part III of the December 2005 revision of Form 8283 and you file your return after February 16, 2007, you must get a statement signed by the appraiser that states: "I understand that a substantial or gross valuation misstatement resulting from the appraisal of the value of the property that I know, or reasonably should know, would be used in connection with a return or claim for refund, may subject me to the penalty under section 6695A." Include this statement with your return. (If the appraiser completes Part III of the December 2006 revision of Form 8283, this statement is included in Part III.) If this applies to you and you *e-file*, mail the statement with Form 8453, U.S. Individual Income Tax Declaration for an IRS *e-file* Return, or Form 8453-OL, U.S. Individual Income Tax Declaration for an IRS *e-file* Online Return; you cannot sign your return electronically.

If the appraiser makes a separate declaration to satisfy requirement (3) on this page and the appraisal must be included with the return, follow the procedures described in the preceding paragraph to submit the separate declaration.

Identifying number. The appraiser's taxpayer identification number (social security number or employer identification number) must be entered in Part III.

Part IV, Donee Acknowledgment

The donee organization that received the property described in Part I of Section B must complete Part IV. Before submitting page 2 of Form 8283 to the donee for acknowledgment, complete at least your name, identifying number, and description of the donated property (line 5, column (a)). If tangible property is donated, also describe its physical condition (line 5, column (b)) at the time of the gift. Complete Part II, if applicable, before submitting the form to the donee. See the instructions for Part II.

The person acknowledging the gift must be an official authorized to sign the tax returns of the organization, or a person specifically designated to sign Form 8283. After completing Part IV, the organization must return Form 8283 to you, the donor. You must give a copy of Section B of this form to the donee organization. You may then complete any remaining information required in Part I. Also, Part III may be completed at this time by the qualified appraiser.

In some cases, it may be impossible to get the donee's signature on Form 8283. The deduction will not be disallowed for that reason if you attach a detailed explanation why it was impossible.

Note. If it is reasonable to expect that donated tangible personal property will be used for a purpose unrelated to the purpose or function of the donee, the donee should check the "yes" box in Part IV. In this situation, your deduction will be limited. In addition, if the donee (or a successor donee) organization disposes of the property within 3 years after the date the original donee received it, the organization must file Form 8282, Donee

Information Return, with the IRS and send a copy to the donor. (As a result of the sale by the donee, the donor's contribution deduction may be limited or part of the prior year contribution deduction may have to be recaptured. See Pub. 526.) An exception applies to items having a value of \$500 or less if the donor identified the items and signed the statement in Section B, Part II, of Form 8283. See the instructions for Part II.

Failure To File Form 8283

Your deduction generally will be disallowed if you fail to:

- Attach a required Form 8283 to your return,
- Get a required appraisal and complete Section B of Form 8283, or
- Attach to your return a required appraisal of clothing or household items not in good used condition, an easement on a building in a registered historic district, or property for which you claimed a deduction of more than \$500,000.

However, your deduction will not be disallowed if your failure was due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect or was due to a good-faith omission. If the IRS asks you to submit the form, you have 90 days to send a completed Section B of Form 8283 before your deduction is disallowed. However, your deduction will not be allowed if you did not get a required appraisal within the required period.

Paperwork Reduction Act Notice. We ask for the information on this form to carry out the Internal Revenue laws of the United States. You are required to give us the information. We need it to ensure that you are complying with these laws and to allow us to figure and collect the right amount of tax.

You are not required to provide the information requested on a form that is subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act unless the form displays a valid OMB control number. Books or records relating to a form or its instructions must be retained as long as their contents may become material in the administration of any Internal Revenue law. Generally, tax returns and return information are confidential, as required by section 6103.

The time needed to complete and file this form will vary depending on individual circumstances. The estimated burden for individual taxpayers filing this form is approved under OMB control number 1545-0074 and is included in the estimates shown in the instructions for their individual income tax return. The estimated burden for all other taxpayers who file this form is shown below.

Recordkeeping	20 min.
Learning about the law or the form	29 min.
Preparing the form	37 min.
Copying, assembling, and sending the form to the IRS	35 min.

If you have comments concerning the accuracy of these time estimates or suggestions for making this form simpler, we would be happy to hear from you. See the instructions for the tax return with which this form is filed.
