Dear The Southwest Research and Information Center,

Accounting Period: December 31  
This determination expires: December 31, 1972

Gentlemen:

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(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

We have further determined you can reasonably be expected to be an organization of the type described in section 509(a)(2). Accordingly, for your first two tax years, you will be treated as an organization which is not a private foundation.

At the end of your first two tax years, however, you must establish with the Internal Revenue Service that for such two years you were in fact an organization of the type described in section 509(a)(2). If you establish this fact with the Service, you will be classified as a section 509(a)(2) organization for all purposes beginning with the first day of your third tax year and you must normally meet the requirements of section 509(a)(2) thereafter. If, however, you do not meet the requirements of section 509(a)(2) for your first two tax years, you will be classified as a private foundation as of the first day of your third tax year. Furthermore, you will be treated as a private foundation as of the first day of your first tax year for purposes of sections 507(d) and 4940.

Grantors and donors may rely on the determination that you are not a private foundation for your first two tax years, unless notice that you will no longer be treated as a section 509(a)(2) organization is published in the Internal Revenue Bulletin. However, a grantor or donor may not rely on such determination if he was in part responsible for, or was aware of, the act or failure to act that resulted in your loss of section 509(a)(2) status, or acquired knowledge that the Internal Revenue Service had given notice that you would be removed from classification as a section 509(a)(2) organization.

You are not liable for social security (FICA) taxes unless you file a waiver of exemption certificate as provided in the Federal Insurance Contributions Act. You are not liable for the taxes 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.

(Over)
Donors may deduct contributions to you as provided in section 170 of the Code. Bequests, legacies, devises, transfers, or gifts to or for your use are deductible under sections 2053, 2106, and 2522 of the Code.

If your sources of support, or your purposes, character, or method of operation is changed, you must let us know so we can consider the effect of the change on your status. Also, you must inform us of all changes in your name or address.

If your gross receipts each year are normally more than $5,000, you are required to file Form 990, Return of Organization Exempt From Income Tax, by the 15th day of the fifth month after the end of your annual accounting period. The law imposes a penalty of $10 a day, up to a maximum of $5,000, for failure to file a return on time.

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. 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.

This is a determination letter.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]
R. L. Phinney
District Director

cc: Sutin, Thayer & Browne
P. O. Box 1945
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103