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Event Funds Form

MAKE-A-WISH FOUNDATION OF ILLINOIS			
Event Funds Form			
Cash, Checks, and Credit Card Count			
Group:		_____	
Event:		Date: _____	
Bills	\$100's	_____	
	\$50's	_____	
	\$20's	_____	
	\$10's	_____	
	\$5's	_____	
	\$1's	_____	
	<i>Total Bills -----</i>	\$	_____
Coins	\$1.00	_____	
	\$0.50	_____	
	\$0.25	_____	
	\$0.10	_____	
	\$0.05	_____	
	\$0.01	_____	
	<i>Total Coins -----</i>	\$	_____
	Cash Total		\$ _____
	Check Total		\$ _____
	Credit Card Total		\$ _____
	GRAND TOTAL		\$ _____
	=>		\$ _____
MAWFI Staff/Authorized Volunteer		_____	
Event Sponsor Representative:		_____	
		Date: _____	
		Date: _____	
Signed original of this form to be returned to MAWFI office with event proceeds.			
Copy of the signed original to be given to event sponsor.			
For Office Use Only:			
Re-counted by:		_____	
		Date: _____	
Re-count verified by:		_____	
		Date: _____	



Event Purchase Form

MAKE-A-WISH FOUNDATION OF ILLINOIS			
Event Purchase Form			
(Please make duplicate for customer records and send original Make-A-Wish)			
Group:			
Event:			Date:
Name:			
Address:			
City/ST:		Zip:	
Day Phone:		Evening Phone:	
Email Address:			
Item Details	Fair Market Value	Purchase Price	
		<i>Total -----</i>	\$
Paid By: (check one)			
CASH:		CHECK:	
CREDIT CARD:		Type:	
		Number:	
		Expiration Date:	
		Signature:	
GRAND TOTAL =>			
MAWFI Staff/Authorized Volunteer			Date
Event Sponsor Representative:			Date
Signed original of this form to be returned to MAWFI office with event proceeds.			
Copy of the signed original to be given to event sponsor.			
For Office Use Only:			
Re-counted by:			Date:
Re-count verified by:			Date:



In-Kind Donation Form

Make-A-Wish Foundation® of Illinois

640 North LaSalle, Suite 280, Chicago, IL 60610

Donor Information			
Donor:			
Address:			
City:	State:	Zip:	
Contact:		Title:	
Phone#:		Fax #:	
In-Kind Information			
Item Received:		Received By:	
Date of Contribution		Value of Item:	
Description of Contribution:			
Event:			
Item Use: Please Check One			
<input type="checkbox"/> Promo/ Gift (gifts for donors, volunteers, thanks you's, etc.)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Donor Benefit (silent auction item, raffle prize, portion of value for admission price)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Services (printing, maintenance etc)			
How was the value of the contribution established? Please check one			
<input type="checkbox"/> Donor Invoice	<input type="checkbox"/> Appraisal	<input type="checkbox"/> Sales Receipt	<input type="checkbox"/> Donor Stated Value
Other:			

Note to Committee: Please complete an in-kind form for each in-kind donation you receive. Donations include items or services given free of charge or at a discounted price. Mail or fax this form to the MAWFI office. The donor will be entered into the Make-A-Wish database, sent a quarterly newsletter and sent an official acknowledgment letter for tax purposes.

Official use only

Entered into Paradigm Acknowledgment sent

IRS Notice 1340 & W-9 Form

Request for Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification

**Give form to the
 requester. Do not
 send to the IRS.**

Print or type See Specific Instructions on page 2	Name (as shown on your income tax return)	
	Business name, if different from above	
	Check appropriate box: <input type="checkbox"/> Individual/ Sole proprietor <input type="checkbox"/> Corporation <input type="checkbox"/> Partnership <input type="checkbox"/> Other ▶	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Exempt from backup withholding	
	Address (number, street, and apt. or suite no.)	Requester's name and address (optional)
City, state, and ZIP code		
List account number(s) here (optional)		

Part I Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN)

Enter your TIN in the appropriate box. The TIN provided must match the name given on Line 1 to avoid backup withholding. For individuals, this is your social security number (SSN). However, for a resident alien, sole proprietor, or disregarded entity, see the Part I instructions on page 3. For other entities, it is your employer identification number (EIN). If you do not have a number, see *How to get a TIN* on page 3.

Social security number									

OR

Employer identification number									

Note. If the account is in more than one name, see the chart on page 4 for guidelines on whose number to enter.

Part II Certification

Under penalties of perjury, I certify that:

1. The number shown on this form is my correct taxpayer identification number (or I am waiting for a number to be issued to me), and
2. I am not subject to backup withholding because: (a) I am exempt from backup withholding, or (b) I have not been notified by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) that I am subject to backup withholding as a result of a failure to report all interest or dividends, or (c) the IRS has notified me that I am no longer subject to backup withholding, and
3. I am a U.S. person (including a U.S. resident alien).

Certification instructions. You must cross out item 2 above if you have been notified by the IRS that you are currently subject to backup withholding because you have failed to report all interest and dividends on your tax return. For real estate transactions, item 2 does not apply. For mortgage interest paid, acquisition or abandonment of secured property, cancellation of debt, contributions to an individual retirement arrangement (IRA), and generally, payments other than interest and dividends, you are not required to sign the Certification, but you must provide your correct TIN. (See the instructions on page 4.)

Sign Here	Signature of U.S. person ▶	Date ▶
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Purpose of Form

A person who is required to file an information return with the IRS, must obtain your correct taxpayer identification number (TIN) to report, for example, income paid to you, real estate transactions, mortgage interest you paid, acquisition or abandonment of secured property, cancellation of debt, or contributions you made to an IRA.

U.S. person. Use Form W-9 only if you are a U.S. person (including a resident alien), to provide your correct TIN to the person requesting it (the requester) and, when applicable, to:

1. Certify that the TIN you are giving is correct (or you are waiting for a number to be issued),
2. Certify that you are not subject to backup withholding, or
3. Claim exemption from backup withholding if you are a U.S. exempt payee.

In 3 above, if applicable, you are also certifying that as a U.S. person, your allocable share of any partnership income from a U.S. trade or business is not subject to the withholding tax on foreign partners' share of effectively connected income.

Note. If a requester gives you a form other than Form W-9 to request your TIN, you must use the requester's form if it is substantially similar to this Form W-9.

For federal tax purposes, you are considered a person if you are:

- An individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States,
- A partnership, corporation, company, or association created or organized in the United States or under the laws of the United States, or
- Any estate (other than a foreign estate) or trust. See Regulations sections 301.7701-6(a) and 7(a) for additional information.

Special rules for partnerships. Partnerships that conduct a trade or business in the United States are generally required to pay a withholding tax on any foreign partners' share of income from such business. Further, in certain cases where a Form W-9 has not been received, a partnership is required to presume that a partner is a foreign person, and pay the withholding tax. Therefore, if you are a U.S. person that is a partner in a partnership conducting a trade or business in the United States, provide Form W-9 to the partnership to establish your U.S. status and avoid withholding on your share of partnership income.

The person who gives Form W-9 to the partnership for purposes of establishing its U.S. status and avoiding withholding on its allocable share of net income from the partnership conducting a trade or business in the United States is in the following cases:

- The U.S. owner of a disregarded entity and not the entity,

- The U.S. grantor or other owner of a grantor trust and not the trust, and
- The U.S. trust (other than a grantor trust) and not the beneficiaries of the trust.

Foreign person. If you are a foreign person, do not use Form W-9. Instead, use the appropriate Form W-8 (see Publication 515, Withholding of Tax on Nonresident Aliens and Foreign Entities).

Nonresident alien who becomes a resident alien.

Generally, only a nonresident alien individual may use the terms of a tax treaty to reduce or eliminate U.S. tax on certain types of income. However, most tax treaties contain a provision known as a "saving clause." Exceptions specified in the saving clause may permit an exemption from tax to continue for certain types of income even after the recipient has otherwise become a U.S. resident alien for tax purposes.

If you are a U.S. resident alien who is relying on an exception contained in the saving clause of a tax treaty to claim an exemption from U.S. tax on certain types of income, you must attach a statement to Form W-9 that specifies the following five items:

1. The treaty country. Generally, this must be the same treaty under which you claimed exemption from tax as a nonresident alien.
2. The treaty article addressing the income.
3. The article number (or location) in the tax treaty that contains the saving clause and its exceptions.
4. The type and amount of income that qualifies for the exemption from tax.
5. Sufficient facts to justify the exemption from tax under the terms of the treaty article.

Example. Article 20 of the U.S.-China income tax treaty allows an exemption from tax for scholarship income received by a Chinese student temporarily present in the United States. Under U.S. law, this student will become a resident alien for tax purposes if his or her stay in the United States exceeds 5 calendar years. However, paragraph 2 of the first Protocol to the U.S.-China treaty (dated April 30, 1984) allows the provisions of Article 20 to continue to apply even after the Chinese student becomes a resident alien of the United States. A Chinese student who qualifies for this exception (under paragraph 2 of the first protocol) and is relying on this exception to claim an exemption from tax on his or her scholarship or fellowship income would attach to Form W-9 a statement that includes the information described above to support that exemption.

If you are a nonresident alien or a foreign entity not subject to backup withholding, give the requester the appropriate completed Form W-8.

What is backup withholding? Persons making certain payments to you must under certain conditions withhold and pay to the IRS 28% of such payments (after December 31, 2002). This is called "backup withholding." Payments that may be subject to backup withholding include interest, dividends, broker and barter exchange transactions, rents, royalties, nonemployee pay, and certain payments from fishing boat operators. Real estate transactions are not subject to backup withholding.

You will not be subject to backup withholding on payments you receive if you give the requester your correct TIN, make the proper certifications, and report all your taxable interest and dividends on your tax return.

Payments you receive will be subject to backup withholding if:

1. You do not furnish your TIN to the requester,
2. You do not certify your TIN when required (see the Part II instructions on page 4 for details),

3. The IRS tells the requester that you furnished an incorrect TIN,

4. The IRS tells you that you are subject to backup withholding because you did not report all your interest and dividends on your tax return (for reportable interest and dividends only), or

5. You do not certify to the requester that you are not subject to backup withholding under 4 above (for reportable interest and dividend accounts opened after 1983 only).

Certain payees and payments are exempt from backup withholding. See the instructions below and the separate Instructions for the Requester of Form W-9.

Also see *Special rules regarding partnerships* on page 1.

Penalties

Failure to furnish TIN. If you fail to furnish your correct TIN to a requester, you are subject to a penalty of \$50 for each such failure unless your failure is due to reasonable cause and not to willful neglect.

Civil penalty for false information with respect to withholding. If you make a false statement with no reasonable basis that results in no backup withholding, you are subject to a \$500 penalty.

Criminal penalty for falsifying information. Willfully falsifying certifications or affirmations may subject you to criminal penalties including fines and/or imprisonment.

Misuse of TINs. If the requester discloses or uses TINs in violation of federal law, the requester may be subject to civil and criminal penalties.

Specific Instructions

Name

If you are an individual, you must generally enter the name shown on your income tax return. However, if you have changed your last name, for instance, due to marriage without informing the Social Security Administration of the name change, enter your first name, the last name shown on your social security card, and your new last name.

If the account is in joint names, list first, and then circle, the name of the person or entity whose number you entered in Part I of the form.

Sole proprietor. Enter your individual name as shown on your income tax return on the "Name" line. You may enter your business, trade, or "doing business as (DBA)" name on the "Business name" line.

Limited liability company (LLC). If you are a single-member LLC (including a foreign LLC with a domestic owner) that is disregarded as an entity separate from its owner under Treasury regulations section 301.7701-3, enter the owner's name on the "Name" line. Enter the LLC's name on the "Business name" line. Check the appropriate box for your filing status (sole proprietor, corporation, etc.), then check the box for "Other" and enter "LLC" in the space provided.

Other entities. Enter your business name as shown on required federal tax documents on the "Name" line. This name should match the name shown on the charter or other legal document creating the entity. You may enter any business, trade, or DBA name on the "Business name" line.

Note. You are requested to check the appropriate box for your status (individual/sole proprietor, corporation, etc.).

Exempt From Backup Withholding

If you are exempt, enter your name as described above and check the appropriate box for your status, then check the "Exempt from backup withholding" box in the line following the business name, sign and date the form.

Generally, individuals (including sole proprietors) are not exempt from backup withholding. Corporations are exempt from backup withholding for certain payments, such as interest and dividends.

Note. If you are exempt from backup withholding, you should still complete this form to avoid possible erroneous backup withholding.

Exempt payees. Backup withholding is not required on any payments made to the following payees:

1. An organization exempt from tax under section 501(a), any IRA, or a custodial account under section 403(b)(7) if the account satisfies the requirements of section 401(f)(2),
 2. The United States or any of its agencies or instrumentalities,
 3. A state, the District of Columbia, a possession of the United States, or any of their political subdivisions or instrumentalities,
 4. A foreign government or any of its political subdivisions, agencies, or instrumentalities, or
 5. An international organization or any of its agencies or instrumentalities.
- Other payees that may be exempt from backup withholding include:
6. A corporation,
 7. A foreign central bank of issue,
 8. A dealer in securities or commodities required to register in the United States, the District of Columbia, or a possession of the United States,
 9. A futures commission merchant registered with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission,
 10. A real estate investment trust,
 11. An entity registered at all times during the tax year under the Investment Company Act of 1940,
 12. A common trust fund operated by a bank under section 584(a),
 13. A financial institution,
 14. A middleman known in the investment community as a nominee or custodian, or
 15. A trust exempt from tax under section 664 or described in section 4947.

The chart below shows types of payments that may be exempt from backup withholding. The chart applies to the exempt recipients listed above, 1 through 15.

IF the payment is for . . .	THEN the payment is exempt for . . .
Interest and dividend payments	All exempt recipients except for 9
Broker transactions	Exempt recipients 1 through 13. Also, a person registered under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 who regularly acts as a broker
Barter exchange transactions and patronage dividends	Exempt recipients 1 through 5
Payments over \$600 required to be reported and direct sales over \$5,000 ¹	Generally, exempt recipients 1 through 7 ²

¹ See Form 1099-MISC, Miscellaneous Income, and its instructions.

² However, the following payments made to a corporation (including gross proceeds paid to an attorney under section 6045(f), even if the attorney is a corporation) and reportable on Form 1099-MISC are not exempt from backup withholding: medical and health care payments, attorneys' fees; and payments for services paid by a federal executive agency.

Part I. Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN)

Enter your TIN in the appropriate box. If you are a resident alien and you do not have and are not eligible to get an SSN, your TIN is your IRS individual taxpayer identification number (ITIN). Enter it in the social security number box. If you do not have an ITIN, see *How to get a TIN* below.

If you are a sole proprietor and you have an EIN, you may enter either your SSN or EIN. However, the IRS prefers that you use your SSN.

If you are a single-owner LLC that is disregarded as an entity separate from its owner (see *Limited liability company (LLC)* on page 2), enter your SSN (or EIN, if you have one). If the LLC is a corporation, partnership, etc., enter the entity's EIN.

Note. See the chart on page 4 for further clarification of name and TIN combinations.

How to get a TIN. If you do not have a TIN, apply for one immediately. To apply for an SSN, get Form SS-5, Application for a Social Security Card, from your local Social Security Administration office or get this form online at www.socialsecurity.gov. You may also get this form by calling 1-800-772-1213. Use Form W-7, Application for IRS Individual Taxpayer Identification Number, to apply for an ITIN, or Form SS-4, Application for Employer Identification Number, to apply for an EIN. You can apply for an EIN online by accessing the IRS website at www.irs.gov/businesses and clicking on Employer ID Numbers under Related Topics. You can get Forms W-7 and SS-4 from the IRS by visiting www.irs.gov or by calling 1-800-TAX-FORM (1-800-829-3676).

If you are asked to complete Form W-9 but do not have a TIN, write "Applied For" in the space for the TIN, sign and date the form, and give it to the requester. For interest and dividend payments, and certain payments made with respect to readily tradable instruments, generally you will have 60 days to get a TIN and give it to the requester before you are subject to backup withholding on payments. The 60-day rule does not apply to other types of payments. You will be subject to backup withholding on all such payments until you provide your TIN to the requester.

Note. Writing "Applied For" means that you have already applied for a TIN or that you intend to apply for one soon.

Caution: A disregarded domestic entity that has a foreign owner must use the appropriate Form W-8.

Part II. Certification

To establish to the withholding agent that you are a U.S. person, or resident alien, sign Form W-9. You may be requested to sign by the withholding agent even if items 1, 4, and 5 below indicate otherwise.

For a joint account, only the person whose TIN is shown in Part I should sign (when required). Exempt recipients, see *Exempt From Backup Withholding* on page 2.

Signature requirements. Complete the certification as indicated in 1 through 5 below.

1. Interest, dividend, and barter exchange accounts opened before 1984 and broker accounts considered active during 1983. You must give your correct TIN, but you do not have to sign the certification.

2. Interest, dividend, broker, and barter exchange accounts opened after 1983 and broker accounts considered inactive during 1983. You must sign the certification or backup withholding will apply. If you are subject to backup withholding and you are merely providing your correct TIN to the requester, you must cross out item 2 in the certification before signing the form.

3. Real estate transactions. You must sign the certification. You may cross out item 2 of the certification.

4. Other payments. You must give your correct TIN, but you do not have to sign the certification unless you have been notified that you have previously given an incorrect TIN. "Other payments" include payments made in the course of the requester's trade or business for rents, royalties, goods (other than bills for merchandise), medical and health care services (including payments to corporations), payments to a nonemployee for services, payments to certain fishing boat crew members and fishermen, and gross proceeds paid to attorneys (including payments to corporations).

5. Mortgage interest paid by you, acquisition or abandonment of secured property, cancellation of debt, qualified tuition program payments (under section 529), IRA, Coverdell ESA, Archer MSA or HSA contributions or distributions, and pension distributions. You must give your correct TIN, but you do not have to sign the certification.

What Name and Number To Give the Requester

For this type of account:	Give name and SSN of:
1. Individual	The individual
2. Two or more individuals (joint account)	The actual owner of the account or, if combined funds, the first individual on the account ¹
3. Custodian account of a minor (Uniform Gift to Minors Act)	The minor ²
4. a. The usual revocable savings trust (grantor is also trustee)	The grantor-trustee ¹
b. So-called trust account that is not a legal or valid trust under state law	The actual owner ¹
5. Sole proprietorship or single-owner LLC	The owner ³
For this type of account:	Give name and EIN of:
6. Sole proprietorship or single-owner LLC	The owner ³
7. A valid trust, estate, or pension trust	Legal entity ⁴
8. Corporate or LLC electing corporate status on Form 8832	The corporation
9. Association, club, religious, charitable, educational, or other tax-exempt organization	The organization
10. Partnership or multi-member LLC	The partnership
11. A broker or registered nominee	The broker or nominee
12. Account with the Department of Agriculture in the name of a public entity (such as a state or local government, school district, or prison) that receives agricultural program payments	The public entity

¹ List first and circle the name of the person whose number you furnish. If only one person on a joint account has an SSN, that person's number must be furnished.

² Circle the minor's name and furnish the minor's SSN.

³ You must show your individual name and you may also enter your business or "DBA" name on the second name line. You may use either your SSN or EIN (if you have one). If you are a sole proprietor, IRS encourages you to use your SSN.

⁴ List first and circle the name of the legal trust, estate, or pension trust. (Do not furnish the TIN of the personal representative or trustee unless the legal entity itself is not designated in the account title.) Also see *Special rules regarding partnerships* on page 1.

Note. If no name is circled when more than one name is listed, the number will be considered to be that of the first name listed.

Privacy Act Notice

Section 6109 of the Internal Revenue Code requires you to provide your correct TIN to persons who must file information returns with the IRS to report interest, dividends, and certain other income paid to you, mortgage interest you paid, the acquisition or abandonment of secured property, cancellation of debt, or contributions you made to an IRA, or Archer MSA or HSA. The IRS uses the numbers for identification purposes and to help verify the accuracy of your tax return. The IRS may also provide this information to the Department of Justice for civil and criminal litigation, and to cities, states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. possessions to carry out their tax laws. We may also disclose this information to other countries under a tax treaty, to federal and state agencies to enforce federal nontax criminal laws, or to federal law enforcement and intelligence agencies to combat terrorism.

You must provide your TIN whether or not you are required to file a tax return. Payers must generally withhold 28% of taxable interest, dividend, and certain other payments to a payee who does not give a TIN to a payer. Certain penalties may also apply.



Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service

www.irs.gov

Notice **1340**
(March 2005)

Tax-Exempt Organizations and Raffle Prizes - Reporting Requirements and Federal Income Tax Withholding

Tax-Exempt and Government Entities Division

This notice discusses federal tax reporting and income tax withholding requirements that apply to raffles conducted by organizations exempt under section 501 of the Internal Revenue Code. A tax-exempt organization that sponsors raffles may be required to secure information about the winner(s) and file reports on the prizes with the Internal Revenue Service. The organization may also be required to withhold and remit federal income taxes on prizes.

Reporting Raffle Prizes

“Raffle” Defined: In general, a raffle is considered a form of lottery. As such, a raffle generally refers to a method for the distribution of prizes among persons who have paid for a chance to win such prizes, usually determined by the numbers, or symbols, on tickets drawn.

Generally, an exempt organization must report raffle prizes if (a) the amount paid reduced, at the exempt organization’s option, by the wager (the amount a person paid for the chance to win a prize), is \$600 or more; and (b) the payout is at least 300 times the amount of the wager. The organization uses Form W-2G for this report.

Example 1: Wendy purchased a \$1 ticket for a raffle conducted by **X**, an exempt organization. On October 31, 2004, the drawing was held and Wendy won \$900. **X** must file Form W-2G with the IRS and give a copy of Form W-2G to Wendy.

A person receiving gambling winnings must furnish the exempt organization a statement on Form 5754 made under penalties of perjury stating his or her identity and the identity of any others entitled to the winnings (and their shares of the winnings.) When the person receiving winnings is not the actual winner, or is a member of a group of two or more winners on a single ticket, the recipient must furnish the exempt organization information listed on Form 5754, *Statement by Person(s) Receiving Gambling Winnings*, and the organization must file Forms W-2G based on that information. The organization must keep Form 5754 for four years and make it available for IRS inspection. (See the specific instructions for Form 5754 for more information.)

The exempt organization must file Forms W-2G with the IRS by the last day of February of the year after the year of the raffle. Use Form 1096, *Annual Summary and Transmittal of U.S. Information Returns*, to transmit Forms W-2G to the IRS. The organization must also issue Forms W-2G to prize recipients by January 31 of the year after the year of the raffle.

Withholding Tax on Raffle Prizes

Regular Gambling Withholding: An organization that pays raffle prizes must withhold 25% from the winnings and report this amount to the IRS on Form W-2G. This *regular gambling withholding* applies to winnings of more than \$5,000. If the organization fails to withhold correctly, it is liable for the tax.

Example 2: Lou purchased a \$1 ticket for a raffle conducted by **X**, an exempt organization. On October 31, 2004, the drawing was held and Lou won \$6,000. Because the proceeds from the wager are greater than \$5,000 (\$6,000 prize minus \$1 ticket cost), **X** must withhold \$1,499.75 ($\$5,999 \times 25\%$) from Lou’s winnings. If **X** fails to withhold \$1,499.75 before distributing the prize, **X** is liable for the withholding tax.

Backup Withholding: An organization is required to withhold 28 percent of the total proceeds if (1) the prize is otherwise subject to reporting (i.e., the amount of the prize, less the amount wagered, is \$600 or more and 300 times the amount of the wager), *and* (2) the winner fails to furnish a correct taxpayer identification number (social security number, individual taxpayer identification number, or employer identification number). This is called *backup withholding*.

Noncash Prizes: For noncash prizes, the winner must pay the organization 25% of the fair market value of the prize minus the amount of the wager.

Example 3: Jason purchased a \$1 ticket for a raffle conducted by **X**, an exempt organization. On October 31, 2004, the drawing was held and Jason won a car worth \$10,000 (fair market value). Because the prize exceeds \$5,000 and the fair market value of the car is \$10,000, the tax on the fair market value of the prize is \$2,499.75 [(\$10,000 minus \$1 ticket cost) x 25%]. Jason must pay \$2,499.75 to **X** to remit to the IRS on his (Jason's) behalf. **X** would indicate the fair market value of the prize (\$10,000) in box 1 and the amount of the withholding tax paid (\$2,499.75) in box 2 on Form W-2G.

Organization Pays Withholding Tax: If the organization, as part of the prize, pays the taxes required to be withheld, it must pay tax not only on the fair market value of the prize less the wager, but also on the taxes it pays on behalf of the winner. This results in a grossed up prize requiring the use of an algebraic formula. Under this formula, the organization must pay withholding tax of 33.33% of the prize's fair market value. The organization reports the *grossed up* amount of the prize (fair market value of prize plus amount of taxes paid on behalf of winner) in box 1 of Form W-2G, and the withholding tax in box 2 of Form W-2G.

Example 4: If in Example 3, **X** pays the withholding tax on Jason's behalf, the withholding tax is \$3,332.67 [(\$10,000 fair market value of prize minus \$1 ticket cost) x 33.33%]. **X** must report \$13,333 as the gross winnings in box 1 of Form W-2G, and \$3,334.67 withholding tax in box 2.

Reporting and Paying Tax to the IRS

The organization must use Form 945, *Annual Return of Withheld Federal Income Tax*, to report and send withheld amounts to the IRS. This is NOT the same form used to report Federal income tax withheld and FICA with respect to employees. Form 945 is an annual return, and is due January 31 of the year after the year in which the taxes were withheld (for example, for taxes withheld in 2004, the return would be due January 31, 2005). Separate tax deposits are required for payroll and non-payroll withholding. Be sure to mark the **Form 945** checkbox on Form 8109, the Federal tax deposit coupon.

The organization must list the EIN (employer identification number) of the organization conducting the raffle on Forms W-2G, 1096, and 945. If you have not secured an EIN, you may apply for one on Form SS-4, *Application for Employer Identification Number*, available from the IRS. You may also apply for an EIN on-line at www.irs.gov, under the topic Employer ID Numbers on the *Businesses Contents* page.

For more information, see IRS Publication 3079, *Gaming Publication for Tax-Exempt Organizations*, or call EO Customer Account Services at 1-877-5500 (toll-free). IRS forms and publications can be ordered by calling toll-free 1-800-TAX-FORM (1-800-829-3676) or from the IRS Web site (www.irs.gov).