

the Committee.

PRESIDENT CASSELL: Delegate Freeman?

MS. FREEMAN: Mr. President, I move an amendment for the Committee, beginning on line 5, so that it would read, "exclusively for religious purposes or for nonprofit, educational, or charitable purposes, or as required by Federal law".

(The motion was duly seconded.)

PRESIDENT CASSELL: That amendment has been moved and seconded.

Mr. Jackson, state your point.

MR. JACKSON: Yes, sir. Since the definition of "charitable purposes" was not in the report, could they redefine those things, what they mean by "nonprofit, educational, and charitable organizations".

PRESIDENT CASSELL: Mr. Coates, do you want to respond to that question?

MR. COATES: I'd like a restatement of the question, sir.

PRESIDENT CASSELL: Delegate Jackson?

MR. JACKSON: Exactly what do you mean by "nonprofit, educational, and charitable" -- especially "charitable" -- "organizations"? I'm asking if, by "charitable", you mean

the Daughters of the American Revolution, the National Guard, National Rifle Association, National Geographic, et cetera, et cetera.

MS. FREEMAN: Well, "nonprofit" is a legal term. The IRS grants nonprofit status to organizations, so in part, it is defined that way. In addition to that, the legislature would have the ability to determine which institutions it would exempt from taxation.

PRESIDENT CASSELL: Delegate Mason?

MR. MASON: I would ask the Committee to speak to the question of what is meant by "as required by Federal law". Does that mean those things which neither this state nor any other state can constitutionally tax, such as Federal property, foreign embassies, et cetera, or are you trying to say Federal law includes statutes enacted by Congress pre-home rule, where Congress was acting with its local hat on, and we have the power to repeal? There are approximately 40 organizations, including the DAR, including some of those others that have been mentioned, but also including Howard University, et cetera, where Congress specifically authorizes tax exemption. However, they did it really acting as a local legislature. This is a statute peculiar to the District of Columbia. It is within the power of the Council now to repeal