

1995



Department of the Treasury Internal Revenue Service

Instructions for Form 990

Return of Organization Exempt From Income Tax

Under section 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code (except black lung benefit trust or private foundation) or section 4947(a)(1) nonexempt charitable trust

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

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.

The time needed to complete and file this form and related schedules will vary depending on individual circumstances. The estimated average times are:

Form	Recordkeeping	Learning about the law or the form	Preparing the form	Copying, assembling, and sending the form to the IRS
990	92 hr., 47 min.	17 hr., 59 min.	23 hr., 5 min.	48 min.
Schedule A (Form 990)	49 hr., 59 min.	9 hr., 14 min.	10 hr., 28 min.	-0-

If you have comments concerning the accuracy of these time estimates or suggestions for making these forms simpler, we would be happy to hear from you. You can write to the Tax Forms Committee, Western Area Distribution Center, Rancho Cordova, CA 95743-0001. **DO NOT** send the form to this address. Instead, see **When and Where To File**.

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Changes To Note

• As the result of Financial Accounting Standard Board's (FASB) Statements of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) Nos. 116, *Accounting for Contributions Received and Contributions Made*, and 117, *Financial Statements of Not-for-Profit Organizations*, the Net Assets section of the financial statements was changed. Not-for-profit organizations are to classify their net assets into three classes based on the existence or absence of donor-imposed restrictions. These standards are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 1994. Small organizations can delay implementing these standards for one year. Organizations that comply with these standards need not file

Form 3115, Application for Change in Accounting Method, unless the change affects taxable income.

• SFAS 117 eliminated the deferred restricted revenue requirement of SOP (Statement of Position) 78-10. Use line 62 of Form 990 to report deferred revenue only.

• Reporting contributions received and grants and allocations made (on lines 1 and 22), in accordance with SFAS 116, is acceptable for Form 990 purposes, but not required by IRS.

• An organization must use the reconciliation statements in Parts IV-A and IV-B to reconcile its audited financial statements with its Form 990 if the audited financial statements were prepared in accordance with SFAS 117.

• Line 83b was added to Form 990 to inquire whether the organization complied with the quid pro quo contribution disclosure requirements.

• The allocation of costs to lobbying activities and influencing legislation discussed in Regulations sections 1.162-28 and 1.162-29 are covered in General Instruction S.

• The instructions for line 85a, Section 6033(e)(3) exception for nondeductible dues, were amended because of Rev. Proc. 95-35, 1995-32 I.R.B. 51 and Rev. Proc. 95-35A, 1995-40 I.R.B. 38.

General Instructions

Note: An organization's completed Form 990 (except for the schedule of contributors) is available for public inspection as required by section 6104.

Some members of the public rely on Form 990 as the primary or sole source of information about a particular organization. How the public perceives an organization in such cases may be determined by the information presented on its return. Therefore, please make sure the return is complete and accurate and fully describes the organization's programs and accomplishments.

Purpose of Form

Form 990 is used by tax-exempt organizations and nonexempt charitable trusts to provide the IRS with the information required by section 6033.

The Form 990 may also be used to transmit elections that are required to be submitted to the IRS, such as the election to capitalize costs under section 266.

A. Who Must File

Filing tests

If the organization does not meet any of the exceptions listed in General Instruction C and its annual gross receipts are normally more than \$25,000 (see the gross receipts discussion in General Instruction C), it must file Form 990. If the organization's gross receipts during the year are less than \$100,000 and its total assets at the end of the year are less than \$250,000, it may file **Form 990-EZ**, Short Form Return of Organization Exempt From Income Tax, instead of Form 990. Even if the organization meets this test, it can still file Form 990.

Smaller organizations applying to participate in the Combined Federal Campaign may submit a completed Form 990-EZ (instead of Form 990) to the Office of Personnel Management (OPM).

However, these organizations must also submit to OPM, attached to the Form 990-EZ, pages 1 and 2 of Form 990 with the following completed: Part I, lines 1a-1d and 13-15; Part II, all lines. These organizations should not send this Form 990 attachment to IRS.

Section 501(a), (e), (f), and (k) organizations

Except for those types of organizations listed in General Instruction C, an annual return on Form 990 (or Form 990-EZ) is required from every organization exempt from tax under section 501(a), including foreign organizations and cooperative service organizations described in sections 501(e) and (f), and child care organizations described in section 501(k). Section 501(c)(3), 501(e), (f), and (k) organizations must also attach a completed **Schedule A (Form 990)**, Organization Exempt Under Section 501(c)(3), to their Form 990 (or Form 990-EZ).

Section 4947(a)(1) nonexempt charitable trusts

Any nonexempt charitable trust (described in section 4947(a)(1)) not treated as a private foundation is also required to file Form 990 (or Form 990-EZ), along with a completed Schedule A (Form 990). See the discussion in General Instruction D for exceptions to filing **Form 1041**, U.S. Income Tax Return for Estates and Trusts.

If an organization's exemption application is pending

If the organization's application for exemption is pending, check the "Application pending" box in the heading of the return (item F) and complete the return.

If the organization received a Form 990 Package

If the organization received a Form 990 Package with a preaddressed label, we ask that the organization file a return even if it is not required to do so. Attach the label to the name and address space on the return (see Specific Instructions). Check the box in item K in the heading of the Form 990 to indicate that the organization's gross receipts are normally not more than \$25,000; sign the return; and send it to the service center for the organization's area. The organization does not have to complete Parts I through IX of the return. Following this instruction will help us to update our records, and we will not have to contact the organization later to ask why no return was filed. If the organization files a return this way, it will not be mailed a Form 990 Package in later years and does not have to file Form 990 (or Form 990-EZ) again until its gross receipts are normally more than \$25,000, or it terminates or undergoes a substantial contraction as described in the instructions for line 79.

Exempt organizations that filed Form 990 but are no longer required to file because they meet a specific exemption (other than exemption 12 in General Instruction C) should advise their key District office so their filing status can be updated. Exempt organizations that are not sure of their key District office may call the IRS toll-free number (1-800-829-1040). Exempt organizations that stop filing Form 990 without notifying their key District office may receive service center correspondence inquiring about their returns. These organizations should refer to the specific reason for having stopped filing when responding to these inquiries.

Failure to file and its effect on contributions

Organizations that are eligible to receive tax deductible contributions are listed in **Publication 78**, Cumulative List of Organizations described in Section 170(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986. An organization may be removed from this listing if our records show that it is required to file Form 990 (or Form 990-EZ), but it does not file a return or advise us that it is no longer required to file. However, contributions to such an organization may continue to be deductible by the general public until the IRS publishes a notice to the contrary in the Internal Revenue Bulletin.

B. Exempt Organization Reference Chart

Type of Organization	I.R.C. section
Corporations Organized Under Act of Congress	501(c)(1)
Title Holding Corporations	501(c)(2)
Charitable, Religious, Educational, Scientific, etc., Organizations	501(c)(3)
Civic Leagues and Social Welfare Organizations	501(c)(4)
Labor, Agricultural, and Horticultural Organizations	501(c)(5)
Business Leagues, etc.	501(c)(6)
Social and Recreation Clubs	501(c)(7)
Fraternal Beneficiary and Domestic Fraternal Societies and Associations	501(c)(8) & (10)
Voluntary Employees' Beneficiary Associations	501(c)(9)
Teachers' Retirement Fund Associations	501(c)(11)
Benevolent Life Insurance Associations, Mutual Ditch or Irrigation Companies, Mutual or Cooperative Telephone Companies, etc.	501(c)(12)
Cemetery Companies	501(c)(13)
State Chartered Credit Unions, Mutual Reserve Funds	501(c)(14)
Mutual Insurance Companies or Associations	501(c)(15)
Cooperative Organizations To Finance Crop Operations	501(c)(16)
Supplemental Unemployment Benefit Trusts	501(c)(17)
Employee Funded Pension Trusts (created before 6/25/59)	501(c)(18)
Organizations of Past or Present Members of the Armed Forces	501(c)(19) & (23)
Black Lung Benefit Trusts	501(c)(21)
Withdrawal Liability Payment Funds	501(c)(22)
Title Holding Corporations or Trusts	501(c)(25)
Religious and Apostolic Associations	501(d)
Cooperative Hospital Service Organizations	501(e)
Cooperative Service Organizations of Operating Educational Organizations	501(f)
Child Care Organizations	501(k)

C. Organizations Not Required To File

Note: Organizations not required to file this form with the IRS may wish to use it to satisfy state reporting requirements. For details, see General Instruction E.

The following types of organizations exempt from tax under section 501(a) do not have to file Form 990 (or Form 990-EZ) with the IRS:

1. A church, an interchurch organization of local units of a church, a convention or association of churches, an integrated auxiliary of a church (such as a men's or women's organization, religious school, mission society, or youth group), or an internally supported, church-controlled

organization described in Rev. Proc. 86-23, 1986-1 C.B. 564.

2. A school below college level affiliated with a church or operated by a religious order.

3. A mission society sponsored by, or affiliated with, one or more churches or church denominations, if more than half of the society's activities are conducted in, or directed at persons in, foreign countries.

4. An exclusively religious activity of any religious order.

5. A state institution whose income is excluded from gross income under section 115.

6. An organization described in section 501(c)(1). Section 501(c)(1) organizations are corporations organized under an Act of Congress that are:

- Instrumentalities of the United States, and
- Exempt from Federal income taxes.

7. A private foundation exempt under section 501(c)(3) and described in section 509(a). (Required to file **Form 990-PF**, Return of Private Foundation.)

8. A black lung benefit trust described in section 501(c)(21). (Required to file **Form 990-BL**, Information and Initial Excise Tax Return for Black Lung Benefit Trusts and Certain Related Persons.)

9. A stock bonus, pension, or profit-sharing trust that qualifies under section 401. (See **Form 5500**, Annual Return/Report of Employee Benefit Plan.)

10. A religious or apostolic organization described in section 501(d). (Required to file **Form 1065**, U.S. Partnership Return of Income.)

11. A foreign organization whose annual gross receipts from sources within the U.S. are normally \$25,000 or less (Rev. Proc. 94-17, 1994-1 C.B. 579). See \$25,000 gross receipts test in 12c. See also General Instruction A if the organization received a Form 990 Package.

12. An organization whose annual gross receipts are normally \$25,000 or less (but see General Instruction A if the organization received a Form 990 Package).

a. Calculating gross receipts.—Gross receipts are the sum of lines 1d, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6a, 7, 8a (both columns), 9a, 10a, and 11 of Part I. The organization's gross receipts are the total amount it received from all sources during its annual accounting period, without subtracting any costs or expenses.

b. Gross receipts when acting as agent.—If a local chapter of a section 501(c)(8) fraternal organization collects insurance premiums for its parent lodge and merely sends those premiums to the parent without asserting any right to use the funds or otherwise deriving any benefit from collecting them, the local chapter should not include the premiums in its gross receipts. The parent lodge should report them instead. The same treatment applies in other situations in which one organization collects funds merely as an agent for another.

c. \$25,000 gross receipts test.—An organization's gross receipts are considered normally to be \$25,000 or less if the organization is:

(1) Up to a year old and has received, or donors have pledged to give, \$37,500 or less during its first tax year;

(2) Between 1 and 3 years old and averaged \$30,000 or less in gross receipts during each of its first 2 tax years; or

(3) Three (3) years old or more and averaged \$25,000 or less in gross receipts for the immediately preceding 3 tax years (including the year for which the return would be filed).

13. A governmental unit or affiliate of a governmental unit described in Rev. Proc. 95-48, 1995-47 I.R.B. 13.

D. Forms and Publications To File or Use

These forms and publications are available at many IRS offices or by calling **1-800-TAX-FORM** (1-800-829-3676).

If you have a computer and a modem, you can use them to get tax forms and publications. If you subscribe to an on-line service, ask if IRS information is available and, if so, how to access it. You can also get information through IRIS, the Internal Revenue Information Service, on FedWorld, a government bulletin board. Tax forms, instructions, publications, and other IRS information are available through IRIS.

IRIS is accessible directly by calling 1-703-321-8020. On the Internet, you can telnet to fedworld.gov or, for file transfer protocol services, connect to ftp.fedworld.gov. If you are using the World Wide Web, connect to http://www.ustreas.gov.

FedWorld's help desk offers technical assistance on accessing IRIS (not tax help) during regular business hours at 1-703-487-4608. The IRIS menus offer information on available file formats and software needed to read and print files. You must print the forms to use them; the forms are not designed to be filled out on-screen.

Tax forms, instructions, and publications are also available on CD-ROM, including prior-year forms starting with the 1991 tax year. For ordering information and software requirements, contact the Government Printing Office's Superintendent of Documents (1-202-512-1800) or Federal Bulletin Board (1-202-512-1387).

Schedule A (Form 990)

Organization Exempt Under Section 501(c)(3) (Except Private Foundation), 501(e), 501(f), 501(k), or Section 4947(a)(1) Nonexempt Charitable Trust. Filed with Form 990 (or Form 990-EZ) for a section 501(c)(3) organization that is not a private foundation (and including an organization described in section 501(e), 501(f), or 501(k)). Also filed with Form 990 (or Form 990-EZ) for a section 4947(a)(1) nonexempt charitable trust that is not treated as a private foundation. An organization is not required to file Schedule A (Form 990) if its gross receipts are normally \$25,000 or less (see the gross receipts discussion in General Instruction C).

Forms W-2 and W-3

Wage and Tax Statement, and Transmittal of Income and Tax Statements.

Form 940

Employer's Annual Federal Unemployment (FUTA) Tax Return.

Form 941

Employer's Quarterly Federal Tax Return. Used to report social security, Medicare, and

income taxes withheld by an employer and social security and Medicare taxes paid by an employer.

If certain excise, income, social security, and Medicare taxes that must be collected or withheld are not collected or withheld, or these taxes are not paid to the IRS, a trust fund recovery penalty may apply. The trust fund recovery penalty may be imposed on all persons (including volunteers) who the IRS determines were responsible for collecting, accounting for, and paying over these taxes, and who acted willfully in not doing so. The penalty is equal to the unpaid trust fund tax. See the instructions for **Pub. 15 (Circular E)**, Employer's Tax Guide, for more details, including the definition of responsible persons.

Form 990-T

Exempt Organization Business Income Tax Return. Filed separately for organizations with gross income of \$1,000 or more from business unrelated to the organization's exempt purpose; also filed to pay the section 6033(e)(2) proxy tax (see line 85 and its instructions).

Form 990-W

Estimated Tax on Unrelated Business Taxable Income for Tax-Exempt Organizations.

Form 1041

U.S. Income Tax Return for Estates and Trusts. (Required of section 4947(a)(1) nonexempt charitable trusts that also file Form 990 (or Form 990-EZ)). However, if such a trust does not have any taxable income under Subtitle A of the Code, it can file Form 990 (or Form 990-EZ) and does not have to file Form 1041 to meet its section 6012 filing requirement. If this condition is met, complete Form 990 and do not file Form 1041. A section 4947(a)(1) nonexempt charitable trust that normally has gross receipts of not more than \$25,000 (see the gross receipts discussion in General Instruction C) and has no taxable income under Subtitle A must complete only the following items in the heading of Form 990:

Item

- A. Tax year (fiscal year or short period, if applicable)
- B. Applicable check boxes
- C. Name and address
- D. Employer identification number
- G. Section 4947(a)(1) nonexempt charitable trust box. (Also, complete line 92 and the signature block on page 6.)

Form 1096

Annual Summary and Transmittal of U.S. Information Returns.

Form 1099 Series

Information returns for reporting payments such as dividends, interest, miscellaneous income (including medical and health care payments and nonemployee compensation), original issue discount, patronage dividends, real estate transactions, acquisition or abandonment of secured property, discharge of indebtedness, and distributions from annuities, pensions, and profit-sharing and retirement plans.

Form 1120-POL

U.S. Income Tax Return for Certain Political Organizations.

Form 1128

Application To Adopt, Change, or Retain a Tax Year.

Form 2758

Application for Extension of Time To File Certain Excise, Income, Information, and Other Returns.

Form 4506-A

Request for Public Inspection or Copy of Exempt Organization Tax Form.

Form 4720

Return of Certain Excise Taxes on Charities and Other Persons Under Chapters 41 and 42 of the Internal Revenue Code. Section 501(c)(3) organizations that file Form 990 (or Form 990-EZ), as well as the managers of these organizations, use this form to report their tax on political expenditures and certain lobbying expenditures.

Form 5500, 5500-C/R

Employers who maintain pension, profit-sharing, or other funded deferred compensation plans are generally required to file one of the 5500 series forms specified below. This requirement applies whether or not the plan is qualified under the Internal Revenue Code and whether or not a deduction is claimed for the current tax year.

Plans with 100 or more participants must file **Form 5500**, Annual Return/Report of Employee Benefit Plan.

Plans with fewer than 100 participants must file **Form 5500-C/R**, Return/Report of Employee Benefit Plan.

Form 5768

Election/Revocation of Election by an Eligible Section 501(c)(3) Organization To Make Expenditures To Influence Legislation.

Form 8282

Donee Information Return. Required of the donee of "charitable deduction property" who sells, exchanges, or otherwise disposes of the property within 2 years after receiving the property.

Also, the form is required of any successor donee who disposes of charitable deduction property within 2 years after the date that the donor gave the property to the original donee. It does not matter who gave the property to the successor donee. It may have been the original donee or another successor donee.

Form 8300

Report of Cash Payments Over \$10,000 Received in a Trade or Business. Used to report cash amounts in excess of \$10,000 that were received in a single transaction (or in two or more related transactions) in the course of a trade or business (as defined in section 162).

However, if the organization receives a charitable cash contribution in excess of \$10,000, it is not subject to the reporting requirement since the funds were not received in the course of a trade or business.

Form 8822

Change of Address. Used to notify the IRS of a change in mailing address that occurs after the return is filed.

Forms 8038, 8038-G, and 8038-GC

Information Return for Tax-Exempt Private Activity Bond Issues; Information Return for Tax-Exempt Governmental Obligations; and Information Return for Small Tax-Exempt Governmental Bond Issues, Leases, and Installment Sales, respectively.

Publication 525

Taxable and Nontaxable Income.

Publication 598

Tax on Unrelated Business Income of Exempt Organizations.

Publication 910

Guide to Free Tax Services.

Publication 1391

Deductibility of Payments Made to Charities Conducting Fund-Raising Events.

Publication 1771

Charitable Contributions—Substantiation and Disclosure Requirements.

E. Use of Form 990 To Satisfy State Reporting Requirements

Some states and local government units will accept a copy of Form 990 and Schedule A (Form 990) in place of all or part of their own financial report forms. The substitution applies primarily to section 501(c)(3) organizations, but some of the other types of section 501(c) organizations are also affected.

If you use Form 990 to satisfy state or local filing requirements, such as those under state charitable solicitation acts, note the following:

Determine state filing requirements

You should consult the appropriate officials of all states and other jurisdictions in which the organization does business to determine their specific filing requirements. "Doing business" in a jurisdiction may include any of the following: (a) soliciting contributions or grants by mail or otherwise from individuals, businesses, or other charitable organizations; (b) conducting programs; (c) having employees within that jurisdiction; (d) maintaining a checking account; or (e) owning or renting property there.

Monetary tests may differ

Some or all of the dollar limitations applicable to Form 990 when filed with the IRS may not apply when using Form 990 in place of state or local report forms. Examples of the IRS dollar limitations that do not meet some state requirements are the \$25,000 gross receipts minimum that creates an obligation to file with the IRS (see the gross receipts discussion in General Instruction C) and the \$50,000 minimum for listing professional fees in Part II of Schedule A (Form 990).

Additional information may be required

State or local filing requirements may require you to attach to Form 990 one or more of the following: (a) additional financial statements, such as a complete analysis of functional expenses or a statement of changes in net assets; (b) notes to financial statements; (c) additional financial schedules; (d) a report on

the financial statements by an independent accountant; and (e) answers to additional questions and other information. Each jurisdiction may require the additional material to be presented on forms they provide. The additional information does not have to be submitted with the Form 990 filed with the IRS.

Even if the Form 990 the organization files with the IRS is accepted by the IRS as complete, a copy of the same return filed with a state will not fully satisfy that state's filing requirement if required information is not provided, including any of the additional information discussed above, or if the state determines that the form was not completed by following the applicable Form 990 instructions or supplemental state instructions. If so, the organization may be asked to provide the missing information or to submit an amended return.

Use of audit guides may be required

To ensure that all organizations report similar transactions uniformly, many states require that contributions, gifts, grants, etc., on lines 1a through 1d in Part I and functional expenses on lines 13, 14, and 15, and in Part II, be reported according to the AICPA industry audit guide, *Audits of Voluntary Health and Welfare Organizations* (New York, NY, AICPA, 1988), as supplemented by *Standards of Accounting and Financial Reporting for Voluntary Health and Welfare Organizations* (Washington, DC, National Health Council, Inc., 1988, 3rd edition), and by *Accounting and Financial Reporting—A Guide for United Ways and Not-for-Profit Human Service Organizations* (Alexandria, VA, United Way Institute, 1989).

Donated services and facilities

Even though reporting donated services and facilities as items of revenue and expense is called for in certain circumstances by the three publications named above, many states and the IRS do not permit the inclusion of those amounts in Parts I and II of Form 990. The instructions for line 82 discuss the optional reporting of donated services and facilities in Parts III and VI.

Amended returns

If the organization submits supplemental information or files an amended Form 990 with the IRS, it must also send a copy of the information or amended return to any state with which it filed a copy of Form 990 originally to meet that state's filing requirement.

If a state requires the organization to file an amended Form 990 to correct conflicts with Form 990 instructions, it must also file an amended return with the IRS.

Method of accounting

Most states require that all amounts be reported based on the accrual method of accounting. (See also Specific Instructions, item J.)

Time for filing may differ

The deadline for filing Form 990 with the IRS differs from the time for filing reports with some states.

Public inspection

The Form 990 information made available for public inspection by the IRS may differ from

that made available by the states. See the **Caution** in the instructions for line 1d.

State registration number

Enter the applicable state or local jurisdiction registration or identification number in item E (in the heading of the return) for each jurisdiction in which the organization files Form 990 in place of the state or local form. If filing in several jurisdictions, prepare as many copies as needed with item E blank. Then enter the applicable registration number on the copy to be filed with each jurisdiction.

An organization need not put any state or local jurisdiction registration or identification number on the Form 990 filed with the IRS.

F. Other Forms as Partial Substitutes for Form 990

Except as provided below, the Internal Revenue Service will not accept any form as a substitute for one or more parts of Form 990.

Labor organizations (section 501(c)(5))

A labor organization that files **Form LM-2**, Labor Organization Annual Report, or the shorter **Form LM-3**, Labor Organization Annual Report, with the U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) can attach a copy of the completed DOL form to Form 990 to provide some of the information required by Form 990. This substitution is not permitted if the organization files a DOL report that consolidates its financial statements with those of one or more separate subsidiary organizations.

Employee benefit plans (section 501(c)(9), (17), or (18))

An employee benefit plan may be able to substitute Form 5500 or Form 5500-C/R for part of Form 990. The substitution can be made if the organization filing Form 990 and the plan filing Form 5500 or 5500-C/R meet all the following tests:

1. The Form 990 filer is organized under section 501(c)(9), (17), or (18);
2. The Form 990 filer and Form 5500 filer are identical for financial reporting purposes and have identical receipts, disbursements, assets, liabilities, and equity accounts;
3. The employee benefit plan does not include more than one section 501(c) organization, and the section 501(c) organization is not a part of more than one employee benefit plan; and
4. The organization's accounting year and the employee plan year are the same. If they are not, you may want to change the organization's accounting year, as explained in General Instruction G, so it will coincide with the plan year.

Allowable substitution areas

Whether an organization files Form 990 for a labor organization or for an employee benefit plan, the areas of Form 990 for which other forms can be substituted are the same. These areas are:

- Lines 13 through 15 of Part I (but complete lines 16 through 21);
- Part II; and
- Part IV (but complete lines 59, 66, and 74, columns (A) and (B)).

If an organization substitutes Form LM-2 or LM-3 for any of the Form 990 Parts or line items mentioned above, it must attach a

reconciliation sheet to show the relationship between the amounts on the DOL forms and the amounts on Form 990. This is particularly true of the relationship of disbursements shown on the DOL forms and the total expenses on line 17, Part I, of Form 990. The organization must make this reconciliation because the cash disbursements section of the DOL forms includes nonexpense items. If the organization substitutes Form LM-2, be sure to complete its separate schedule of expenses.

G. Accounting Period Covered

Use the 1995 Form 990 to report on the 1995 calendar year accounting period. A calendar year accounting period begins on January 1 and ends on December 31.

If the organization has established a fiscal year accounting period, use the 1995 Form 990 to report on the organization's fiscal year that began in 1995 and ended 12 months later. A fiscal year accounting period should normally coincide with the natural operating cycle of the organization. Be certain to indicate in the heading of Form 990 (item A) the date the organization's fiscal year began in 1995 and the date the fiscal year ended in 1996.

When affiliated organizations authorize their central organization to file a group return for them, the accounting period of the affiliated organizations and the central organization must be the same. See General Instruction Q.

Use the 1995 Form 990 to report on a short accounting period (less than 12 months) that began in 1995 and ended November 30, 1996, or earlier.

If the organization changes its accounting period, it must file a return on Form 990 for the short period resulting from the change. Write "Change of Accounting Period" at the top of this short-period return.

If the organization changed its accounting period within the 10-calendar-year period that includes the beginning of the short period, and it had a Form 990 filing requirement at any time during that 10-year period, it must also attach a Form 1128 to the short-period return. See Rev. Proc. 85-58, 1985-2 C.B. 740.

H. When and Where To File

File Form 990 by the 15th day of the 5th month after the organization's accounting period ends. If the regular due date falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, file on the next business day. A business day is any day that is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday.

If the organization is liquidated, dissolved, or terminated, file the return by the 15th day of the 5th month after the liquidation, dissolution, or termination.

If the return is not filed by the due date (including any extension granted), attach a statement giving the reasons for not filing on time.

If the principal office is located in:	Send the return to the Internal Revenue Service Center below:
Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee	Atlanta, GA 39901-0027
Arizona, Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, Utah, Wyoming	Austin, TX 73301-0027
Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, West Virginia	Cincinnati, OH 45999-0027
Alaska, California, Hawaii, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Washington	Fresno, CA 93888-0027
Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont	Holtsville, NY 00501-0027
Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin	Kansas City, MO 64999-0027
Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, District of Columbia, any U.S. possession, or foreign country	Philadelphia, PA 19255-0027

I. Extension of Time To File

Use Form 2758 to request an extension of time to file Form 990. Generally, the IRS will not grant an extension of time for more than 90 days unless sufficient need for an extended period is clearly shown. In no event will an extension of more than 6 months be granted to any domestic organization.

J. Amended Return/Final Return

To change the organization's return for any year, file a new return including any required attachments. Use the revision of Form 990 applicable to the year being amended. The amended return must provide all the information called for by the form and instructions, not just the new or corrected information. Check the "Amended Return" box in the heading of the return (item B), or, if the version of the form being used does not have such a box, write "Amended Return" at the top of the return.

The organization may file an amended return at any time to change or add to the information reported on a previously filed return for the same period. It must make the amended return available for public inspection for 3 years from the date of filing or 3 years from the date the original return was due, whichever is later.

The organization must also send a copy of the information or amended return to any state with which it filed a copy of Form 990 originally to meet that state's filing requirement.

Use Form 4506-A to obtain a copy of a previously filed return. You can obtain blank forms for prior years by calling **1-800-TAX-FORM** (1-800-829-3676).

If the return is a final return, see the specific instructions for line 79, Part VI, Other Information.

K. Penalties

Against the Organization

Under section 6652(c), a penalty of \$10 a day, not to exceed the smaller of \$5,000 or 5% of the gross receipts of the organization for the year, may be charged when a return is filed late, unless the organization can show that the late filing was due to reasonable cause. The penalty begins on the due date for filing the Form 990. The penalty may also be charged if the organization files an incomplete return or furnishes incorrect information. To avoid having to supply missing information later, be sure to complete all applicable line items; answer "Yes," "No," or "N/A" (not applicable) to each question on the return; make an entry (including a zero when appropriate) on all **total** lines; and enter "None" or "N/A" if an entire part does not apply.

Against Responsible Person(s)

If the organization does not file a complete return or does not furnish correct information, the IRS will send the organization a letter that includes a fixed time to fulfill these requirements. After that period expires, the person failing to comply will be charged a penalty of \$10 a day, not to exceed \$5,000, unless he or she shows that not complying was due to reasonable cause. If more than one person is responsible, they are jointly and individually liable for the penalty.

There are also penalties—fines and imprisonment—for willfully not filing returns and for filing fraudulent returns and statements with the IRS (sections 7203, 7206, and 7207). There are also penalties for failure to comply with public disclosure requirements as discussed in General Instruction L. States may impose additional penalties for failure to meet their separate filing requirements.

L. Public Inspection of Completed Exempt Organization Returns and Approved Exemption Applications

Through the IRS

Forms 990, 990-EZ, and certain other completed exempt organization returns are available for public inspection and copying upon request. Approved applications for exemption from Federal income tax are also available. However, the IRS may not disclose portions of an application relating to any trade secrets, etc., nor can the IRS disclose the schedule of contributors required as an attachment for line 1 of Forms 990 and 990-EZ (section 6104).

A request for inspection must be in writing and must include the name and address (city and state) of the organization that filed the return or application. A request to inspect a return should indicate the type (number) of the return and the year(s) involved. The request should be sent to the District Director (Attention: Disclosure Officer) of the district in which the requester desires to inspect the return or application. If inspection at the IRS National Office is desired, the request should be sent to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Attention: Freedom of Information Reading Room, 1111 Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20224.

Use Form 4506-A to request a copy or to inspect an exempt organization return through the IRS. There is a fee for photocopying.

Through the Organization

Annual return

An organization must, during the 3-year period beginning with the due date (including extensions, if any), of the Form 990 (or Form 990-EZ), make its return available for public inspection upon request. All parts of the return and all required schedules and attachments, other than the schedule of contributors to the organization, must be made available. Inspection must be permitted during regular business hours at the organization's principal office and at each of its regional or district offices having three or more employees.

This provision applies to any organization that files Form 990 (or Form 990-EZ), regardless of the size of the organization and whether or not it has any paid employees.

If an organization furnishes additional information to the IRS to be made part of its return, as a result of an examination or correspondence from the service center processing the return, it must also make that information part of the return it provides for public inspection.

If the organization does not maintain a permanent office, it must provide a reasonable location for a requester to inspect the organization's annual returns. The organization may mail the information to a requester. However, the organization can charge for copying and postage only if the requester gives up the right to a free inspection (Notice 88-120, 1988-2 C.B. 454).

Any person who does not comply with the public inspection requirement will be assessed a penalty of \$10 for each day that inspection was not permitted, up to a maximum of \$5,000 for each return. No penalty will be imposed if the failure is due to reasonable cause. Any person who willfully fails to comply will be subject to an additional penalty of \$1,000 (sections 6652(c) and 6685).

Exemption application

Any section 501(c) organization that submitted an application for recognition of exemption to the Internal Revenue Service after July 15, 1987, must make available for public inspection a copy of its application (together with a copy of any papers submitted in support of its application) and any letter or other document issued by the Internal Revenue Service in response to the application. An organization that submitted its exemption application on or before July 15, 1987, must also comply with this requirement if it had a copy of its application on July 15, 1987. As in the case of annual returns, the copy of the application and related documents must be made available for inspection during regular business hours at the organization's principal office and at each of its regional or district offices having at least three employees.

If the organization does not have a permanent office, it must provide a reasonable location for the inspection of both its annual returns and exemption application. The information may be mailed. See the reference to Notice 88-120 above under **Annual return**. The organization need not

disclose any portion of an application relating to trade secrets, etc., that would not also be disclosable by the IRS.

The penalties for failure to comply with this provision are the same as those under **Annual return** above, except that the \$5,000 limitation does not apply.

M. Solicitations of Nondeductible Contributions

Any fundraising solicitation by or on behalf of any section 501(c) organization that is not eligible to receive contributions deductible as charitable contributions for Federal income tax purposes must include an explicit statement that contributions or gifts to it are not deductible as charitable contributions. The statement must be in an easily recognizable format whether the solicitation is made in written or printed form, by television or radio, or by telephone. This provision applies only to those organizations whose annual gross receipts are normally more than \$100,000 (section 6113).

Failure to disclose that contributions are not deductible could result in a penalty of \$1,000 for each day on which a failure occurs. The maximum penalty for failures by any organization, during any calendar year, shall not exceed \$10,000. In cases where the failure to make the disclosure is due to intentional disregard of the law, the \$10,000 limitation does not apply and more severe penalties apply. No penalty will be imposed if the failure is due to reasonable cause.

N. Disclosures Regarding Certain Information and Services Furnished

A section 501(c) organization that offers to sell or solicits money for specific information or a routine service for any individual that could be obtained by such individual from a Federal government agency free or for a nominal charge must disclose that fact conspicuously when making such offer or solicitation. Any organization that intentionally disregards this requirement will be subject to a penalty for each day on which the offers or solicitations are made. The penalty imposed for a particular day is the greater of \$1,000 or 50% of the total cost of the offers and solicitations made on that day which lacked the required disclosure.

O. Disclosures Regarding Certain Transactions and Relationships

In their annual returns on Schedule A (Form 990), section 501(c)(3) organizations must disclose information regarding their direct or indirect transfers to, and other direct or indirect relationships with, other section 501(c) organizations (except other section 501(c)(3) organizations) or section 527 political organizations. This provision helps prevent the diversion or expenditure of a section 501(c)(3) organization's funds for purposes not intended by section 501(c)(3). All section 501(c)(3) organizations must maintain records regarding all such transfers, transactions, and relationships. See also General Instruction K regarding penalties.

P. Erroneous Backup Withholding

Recipients of dividend or interest payments generally must certify their correct taxpayer identification number to the bank or other payer on **Form W-9**, Request for Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification. If the payer does not get this information, it must withhold part of the payments as "backup withholding." If the organization was subject to erroneous backup withholding because the payer did not realize it was an exempt organization and not subject to this withholding, it can claim credit on Form 990-T for the amount withheld. See the Instructions for Form 990-T. Claims for refund must be filed within 3 years after the date the original return was due; 3 years after the date the organization filed it; or 2 years after the date the tax was paid, whichever is later.

Q. Group Return

A central, parent, or "like" organization can file a group return on Form 990 for two or more local organizations that are:

1. Affiliated with the central organization at the time its annual accounting period ends,
2. Subject to the central organization's general supervision or control,
3. Exempt from tax under a group exemption letter that is still in effect, and
4. Have the same accounting period as the central organization.

If the parent organization is required to file a return for itself, it must file a separate return and may not be included in the group return. See General Instruction C for a list of organizations not required to file.

Every year, each local organization must authorize the central organization in writing to include it in the group return and must declare, under penalty of perjury, that the authorization and the information it submits to be included in the group return are true and complete.

If the central organization prepares a group return for its affiliated organizations, check the "Yes" box in item H(a), in the heading of Form 990, and indicate the number of organizations for which the group return is filed in item H(b). Attach either (1) a schedule showing the name, address, and employer identification number (EIN) of each affiliated organization included, or (2) a statement indicating that the group return includes all affiliated organizations covered by the group ruling. In item I, indicate the group exemption number (GEN). When preparing the return, be sure not to confuse the four-digit group exemption number (GEN) in item I with the nine-digit employer identification number in item D of the form's heading.

An affiliated organization covered by a group ruling may file a separate return instead of being included in the group return. In such case, check the "Yes" box in item H(c), in the heading of Form 990, and enter the group exemption number in item I.

Parts IV-A and IV-B do not have to be completed on group returns.

R. Organizations in Foreign Countries and U.S. Possessions

Refer to General Instruction C for filing exemption for foreign organizations with

\$25,000 or less in gross receipts from U.S. sources.

Report amounts in U.S. dollars and state what conversion rate you use. Combine amounts from within and outside the United States and report the total for each item. All information must be written in English.

S. Substantiation, Disclosure, and Lobbying Rules

1. Substantiation requirements for certain contributions.—A donor that makes a charitable contribution of \$250 or more will not be allowed a Federal income tax deduction under section 170 unless the donor obtains, contemporaneously with giving the charitable contribution, a written acknowledgment (receipt) from the donee organization (section 170(f)(8)). Taxpayers (donors) may not rely solely on a cancelled check as substantiation for a donation of \$250 or more to a donee organization. An acknowledgment is considered to be “contemporaneous” with a donor’s contribution if it is obtained by the earlier of the date on which the donor files a tax return for the tax year in which the contribution was made or the due date, including extensions, for filing that return.

The acknowledgment the donee gives to the donor does not have to be in any particular form but it must show (a) the amount of cash contributed and (b) a description (but not value) of any property contributed, other than cash. Further, the acknowledgment must (c) describe and show the value, estimated in good faith by the donee, of any goods or services the donee gave in return for the contribution. A false substantiation acknowledgment may subject the donee organization to section 6701 penalties for aiding and abetting an understatement of tax liability.

If the donor did not receive any goods or services from the donee organization in return for its contribution, the donee’s written acknowledgment must state that fact. If the donor received only goods and services of insubstantial value in return for its contribution, the donee’s written acknowledgment need not state a value for such good and services. See Rev. Procs. 90-12, 1990-1 C.B. 471, and 94-72, 1994-2 C.B. 811 (and any successor documents), and **Line 1—In General** instructions for a discussion of benefits of nominal value.

If the donee organization provided goods or services consisting solely of intangible religious benefits, the donee must make a statement to that effect instead of providing an estimated valuation. An “intangible religious benefit” must be (a) provided by an organization organized exclusively for religious purposes and (b) not generally sold in a commercial transaction.

The donee organization may either provide separate statements for each contribution of \$250 or more from a donor, or furnish periodic statements substantiating contributions of \$250 or more.

Separate payments are regarded as independent contributions and are not aggregated for purposes of measuring the \$250 threshold. If donations are made through payroll deductions, the deduction from each paycheck is regarded as a separate payment.

If the donation is made by means of withholding from a taxpayer’s wages and

payment by the taxpayer’s employer to a donee organization, it may be substantiated by both—

1. A pay stub, Form W-2, or other document furnished by the employer that sets forth the amount withheld by the employer for the purpose of payment to a donee organization; and

2. A pledge card or other document prepared by or at the direction of the donee organization that includes a statement to the effect that the organization does not provide goods or services in whole or partial consideration for any contributions made to the organization by payroll deduction.

An organization described in section 170(c), or an organization that is a Principal Combined Fund Organization for purposes of the Combined Federal Campaign and acting in that capacity, that receives a payment made as a contribution is treated as the donee organization for purposes of section 170(f)(8), even if the organization distributes the amount received to one or more organizations described in section 170(c).

See also Publication 1771 and Regulations section 1.170A-13 that discuss the provisions of the law.

It is the responsibility of the donor to obtain, and keep as part of its records, a written acknowledgment substantiating its contribution. However, future regulations will provide guidance to organizations on how they can provide substantiation information directly to the IRS. If the donee organizations do so, donors will not have to substantiate their contributions separately.

Donors must continue to file **Form 8283**, Noncash Charitable Contributions, if their deduction for all noncash gifts is more than \$500.

2. Disclosure requirements for quid pro quo contributions.—If a charitable organization solicits or receives a contribution of more than \$75 for which the organization gives the donor something in return (a quid pro quo contribution) the organization must inform the donor, by written statement, that the amount of the contribution deductible for Federal income tax purposes is limited to the excess over the value of the goods or services received by the donor.

The written statement must also provide the donor with a good-faith estimate of goods or services given in return for the contribution. A written statement is not required if an organization gave the donor goods or services of insubstantial value. (See the line 1 “In General” instructions that discuss benefits of nominal value.)

A “quid pro quo contribution” is a payment that is given both as a contribution and as a payment for goods or services provided by the donee organization. A quid pro quo contribution does not include any payment to an organization, organized exclusively for religious purposes, solely for intangible religious benefits not generally sold in a commercial transaction (section 6115).

An organization that fails to make the required disclosure for each quid pro quo contribution will incur a penalty of \$10 for each such failure, not to exceed \$5,000 for a particular fundraising event or mailing, unless it can show reasonable cause for not providing such disclosure (section 6714).

3. Special rules relating to lobbying and political activities.—Certain organizations

exempt under sections 501(c)(4), (5), and (6), must report their total lobbying, political expenses, and membership dues, or similar amounts, on their Form 990. At the time of assessment or payment of these dues, etc., these organizations generally must give their members a written estimate showing the allocation of membership dues, etc., to the organization’s lobbying and political expenses.

The term “dues” means the amount the organization requires a member to pay in order to be recognized by the organization as a member. Payments that are similar to dues include members’ voluntary payments, assessments made by the organization to cover basic operating costs, and special assessments imposed by the organization to conduct lobbying and political activities. If the amount of lobbying and political expenses exceed the amount of dues, etc., for the year, the full amount of dues, etc., is considered allocable to the lobbying and political expenses. Any excess lobbying and political expenses are carried forward to the next tax year.

Members of an organization cannot take either a section 170 charitable deduction or a section 162 business expense deduction for the portion of their dues payment, etc., that is shown on the written estimate given to them as being allocable to the organization’s lobbying and political expenses. See the instructions for allocating costs to lobbying activities and influencing legislation in item 4 on the following page.

Disclosing the portion of dues, etc., allocable to lobbying and political expenses is not required for an organization that (a) incurs only de minimis amounts of in-house lobbying expenses (not more than \$2,000) and no other nondeductible lobbying or political expenses (such as political campaign or grassroots lobbying expenses); or (b) elects, instead of giving its members a written notice of allocation of lobbying and political expenses, to pay a proxy tax on those lobbying and political expenses incurred during the tax year; or (c) establishes that substantially all of its dues or similar amounts are not deductible by the persons paying them in computing their taxable income.

If the organization elects not to give its members an estimate of anticipated nondeductible lobbying and political expenses allocable to dues, etc., then the organization is subject to a proxy tax on its actual lobbying and political expenses allocable to dues for that year. The proxy tax is equal to the amount subject to the tax, multiplied by the highest corporate rate in effect for the tax year. The tax is reported on Form 990-T.

If the organization’s actual nondeductible lobbying and political expenses allocable to dues for the year exceed its estimate of the allocable amount of such expenses in timely notices of dues disallowance to members, the organization must pay a proxy tax on the excess. The IRS may permit a waiver of this tax if the organization made a reasonable estimate and agrees to adjust its notice of lobbying and political expenses to members in the following year.

If an organization elects to pay the proxy tax rather than to provide its members with an estimate of dues allocable to lobbying and political expenses, all of the members’ dues remain eligible for deduction to the extent otherwise deductible. See sections 162(e) and 6033(e).

As stated above, section 501(c)(3) organizations are not subject to the lobbying and political expense disclosure requirements. However, a contributor to a charity that engages in lobbying and political activities cannot take a section 170 or 162 deduction for a contribution if (a) the charity's lobbying and political activities are on matters of direct financial interest to the contributor's trade or business and (b) a principal purpose of the contribution is to avoid the general disallowance rule that would apply if the contributor conducted such lobbying and political activities directly (section 170(f)(9)).

For more details, see Rev. Proc. 95-35, 1995-32 I.R.B. 51, as amended by Rev. Proc. 95-35A, 1995-40 I.R.B. 38.

4. Allocation of costs to lobbying activities and influencing legislation.—The rules below, contained in Regulations sections 1.162-28 and 1.162-29 are effective for amounts paid or incurred on or after July 21, 1995. Organizations must adopt a reasonable interpretation of sections 162(e)(1)(A) and (D) for amounts paid or incurred before this date.

An organization subject to the lobbying disclosure rules of section 6033(e) must use a reasonable allocation method to determine what portion of its total costs were made for two types of nondeductible lobbying activities—**influencing legislation** and **influencing the actions of a covered executive branch official** through direct communication (sections 162(e)(1)(A) and (D)). Allocation of costs to these types of lobbying activities is not applicable to expenditures for de minimis in-house lobbying or for grassroots lobbying and political activities. These allocation rules do not apply to section 501(c)(3) organizations.

Reasonable methods of allocating costs to lobbying activities include, but are not limited to: (a) the ratio method, (b) the gross-up and alternative gross-up methods, and (c) a method applying the principles of section 263A. A method is not reasonable unless it is applied consistently, allocates a proper amount of costs to lobbying activities, and is consistent with certain special rules of Regulations sections 1.162-28 and 1.162-29. Tax-exempt organizations can use the ratio method and gross-up method even if some of their activities are conducted by volunteers. Labor hours and costs of personnel whose activities involve significant judgment with respect to lobbying activities ("lobbying personnel") are included in all methods. Labor hours and costs of clerical or support personnel (personnel other than "lobbying personnel") are disregarded under the alternative gross-up method and may be disregarded under the ratio method. Third-party costs are those paid to outside parties for conducting lobbying activities, dues paid another membership organization that were declared to be nondeductible lobbying expenses, and travel and entertainment costs for lobbying activities.

Special rules and definitions.—(If less than 5% of a person's time is spent on lobbying activities, an organization may treat that person's time spent on lobbying activities as zero—but not if there is "direct contact lobbying" (de minimis rule).) An organization must treat all hours spent by a person on, or in connection with, direct contact lobbying as labor hours allocable to lobbying activities.

An activity is "direct contact lobbying" if it is a meeting, telephone conversation, letter, or similar means of communication with a

legislator (other than a local legislator) or covered executive branch official and otherwise qualifies as a lobbying activity. A person who engages in research, preparation, and other background activities related to direct contact lobbying, but who does not make direct contact with a legislator or covered executive branch official, is not engaged in direct contact lobbying.

"Influencing legislation" means (a) any attempt to influence legislation through a lobbying communication; and (b) all activities, such as research, preparation, planning, and coordination, including deciding whether to make a lobbying communication, engaged in for a purpose of making or supporting a lobbying communication, even if not yet made.

A "lobbying communication" is any communication with any member or employee of a legislative body, or any other government official or employee who may participate in the formulation of the legislation that (a) refers to specific legislation and reflects a view on that legislation; or (b) clarifies, amplifies, modifies, or provides support for views reflected in a prior lobbying communication.

"Legislation" includes any action with respect to Acts, bills, resolutions, or other similar items by a legislative body. Specific legislation includes a specific legislative proposal that has not been introduced in a legislative body.

"Legislative bodies" are Congress, state legislatures, and other similar governing bodies, excluding local councils (and similar governing bodies), and executive, judicial, or administrative bodies.

"Purpose for engaging in an activity" is based on all the facts and circumstances. If an organization's lobbying communication was for a lobbying and a nonlobbying purpose, the organization must make a reasonable allocation of costs to influencing legislation.

If in a prior year, an organization treated costs incurred for a future lobbying communication as a lobbying cost to influence legislation, but after the organization filed a timely return it appears the lobbying communication will not be made under any foreseeable circumstance, the organization may apply these costs to reduce its current year's lobbying costs, but not below zero. The organization may carry forward any amount of the costs not used to reduce its current year's lobbying costs to subsequent years.

Example. Ratio method.—X Organization's three employees spent 3,000 hours in lobbying activities. The organization's total labor hours for all activities were 6,000. The organization had no third-party lobbying costs. Its total operational costs, excluding any third-party costs, were \$300,000. X Organization allocated its lobbying costs as follows:

Lobbying labor hrs.			
$\frac{3,000}{6,000}$	\times	\$300,000	$+$ 0 = \$150,000
Total labor hrs.	Total costs of operations	Allocable third-party costs	Costs allocable to lobbying activities

Examples. Gross-up method and Alternative gross-up method.—A and B are employees of Y Organization. A's activities

involve significant judgment with respect to lobbying activities. B performs clerical and support activities for A. A's basic lobbying labor costs (excluding employee benefits) are \$50,000 and B's labor costs (excluding employee benefits) in support of A's activities are \$15,000. Allocable third-party costs are \$100,000. Using the gross-up method to allocate its lobbying costs, Y Organization multiplies 175% times its basic labor costs (excluding employee benefits) for all of the lobbying of its personnel and adds its third-party lobbying costs as follows:

$175\% \times \$65,000$	$+$	\$100,000	$=$	\$213,750
Basic lobbying labor costs of A + B		Allocable third-party costs		Costs allocable to lobbying activities

If Y Organization uses the alternative gross-up method to allocate its lobbying costs, Y multiplies 225% times its basic labor costs (excluding employee benefits) for all of the lobbying hours of its "lobbying personnel" and adds its third-party lobbying costs as follows:

$225\% \times \$50,000$	$+$	\$100,000	$=$	\$212,500
Basic lobbying labor costs of A		Allocable third-party costs		Costs allocable to lobbying activities

The examples that demonstrate the **section 263A cost allocation method** are found in Regulations section 1.162-28(f). For this purpose, lobbying activities are considered a service department or function.

Specific Instructions

Completing the Heading of Form 990

The instructions that follow are keyed to items in the heading for Form 990.

Item A—Accounting period

Use the 1995 Form 990 to report on a calendar year accounting period beginning January 1, 1995, and ending December 31, 1995.

Also, use the 1995 Form 990 to report on an accounting period other than a calendar year (either a fiscal year that began in 1995 or a short period (less than 12 months) that began in 1995). You must show the month and day in 1995 that your fiscal year began or the short period began. You must also show the day, month, and year your fiscal year or short period ended. See General Instruction G.

Item B—Checkboxes:

Change of address.—If the organization changed its address since it filed its previous return, check this box.

Initial return.—If this is the organization's initial return, check this box.

Final return.—If this is a final return, check this box. See also the instructions for line 79, Part VI, Other Information.

Amended return.—If this is an amended return, check this box. See General Instruction J for more details on amending a return.

Item C—Name and address

If we mailed the organization a Form 990 Package with a preaddressed mailing label, please attach the label in the name and address space on the return. Using the label helps us avoid errors in processing the return.

If any information on the label is wrong, draw a line through that part and correct it.

Include the suite, room, or other unit number after the street address. If the Post Office does not deliver mail to the street address and the organization has a P.O. box, show the box number instead of the street address.

Item D—Employer identification number

The organization should have only one Federal employer identification number. If it has more than one and has not been advised which to use, notify the service center for the organization's area (from the list in General Instruction H). State what numbers the organization has, the name and address to which each number was assigned, and the address of its principal office. The IRS will advise the organization which number to use.

Section 501(c)(9) voluntary employees' beneficiary associations must use their own employer identification number and not the number of their sponsor.

Item E—State registration number

See General Instruction E.

Item F—Application pending

If the organization's application for exemption is pending, check this box and complete the return.

Item G—Type of organization

If the organization is exempt under section 501(c), check the applicable box and insert, within the parentheses, the number that identifies the type of section 501(c) organization the filer is. See the chart in General Instruction B. If the organization is a section 4947(a)(1) nonexempt charitable trust, check the applicable box and note the discussion regarding Schedule A (Form 990) and Form 1041 in General Instruction D and the instructions to line 92 of Form 990.

Item H—Group return, etc.

See General Instruction Q.

Item I—Group exemption number

Enter the four-digit group exemption number (GEN) if you checked a "Yes" box in item H. Contact the central/parent organization if you are unsure of the GEN assigned.

Item J—Accounting method

Indicate the method of accounting used in preparing this return. Unless instructed otherwise, the organization should generally use the same accounting method on the return to figure revenue and expenses that it regularly uses to keep its books and records. To be acceptable for Form 990 reporting purposes, however, the method of accounting used must clearly reflect income.

Any not-for-profit organization described in section 501(c) that changes its method of accounting to comply with SFAS 116 and 117 does not need to file **Form 3115**, Application for Change in Accounting Method, unless the change affects taxable income.

If the organization prepares Form 990 for state reporting purposes, it may file an identical return with the IRS even though the return does not agree with the books of account, unless the way one or more items are reported on the state return conflicts with the instructions for preparing Form 990 for filing with the IRS.

Example 1. The organization maintains its books on the cash receipts and disbursements method of accounting but prepares a state return based on the accrual method. It could use that return for reporting to the IRS.

Example 2. A state reporting requirement requires the organization to report certain revenue, expense, or balance sheet items differently from the way it normally accounts for them on its books. A Form 990 prepared for that state is acceptable for the IRS reporting purposes if the state reporting requirement does not conflict with the Form 990 instructions.

An organization should keep a reconciliation of any differences between its books of account and the Form 990 that is filed.

Most states that accept Form 990 in place of their own forms require that all amounts be reported based on the accrual method of accounting. See General Instruction E.

Item K—Gross receipts of \$25,000 or less

Check this box if the organization's gross receipts are normally not more than \$25,000. However, see General Instruction A, if you received a Form 990 Package, and note the discussion on gross receipts in General Instruction C.

Public Inspection

All information the organization reports on or with its Form 990, including attachments, will be available for public inspection, except the schedule of contributors required for line 1d, Part I. Please make sure the forms and attachments are clear enough to photocopy legibly.

Signature

To make the return complete, an officer of the organization authorized to sign it must sign in the space provided. (For a corporation, or association, this officer may be the president, vice president, treasurer, assistant treasurer, chief accounting officer, or other corporate, or association officer, such as a tax officer. A receiver, trustee, or assignee must sign any return he or she files for a corporation or association. For a trust, the authorized trustee(s) must sign.)

Generally, anyone who is paid to prepare the return must sign it in the Paid Preparer's Use Only area.

The paid preparer must:

- Sign the return, by hand, in the space provided for the preparer's signature (signature stamps and labels are not acceptable).
- Enter the preparer's social security number or employer identification number only if the Form 990 is for a section 4947(a)(1) nonexempt charitable trust that is not filing Form 1041.
- Complete the required preparer information.
- Give a copy of the return to the organization.

Leave the paid preparer's space blank if the return was prepared by a regular employee of the filing organization.

Recordkeeping

The organization's records should be kept for as long as they may be needed for the administration of any provision of the Internal Revenue Code. Usually, records that support

an item of income, deduction, or credit must be kept for 3 years from the date the return is due or filed, whichever is later. Keep records that verify the organization's basis in property for as long as they are needed to figure the basis of the original or replacement property.

The organization should also keep copies of any returns it has filed. They help in preparing future returns and in making computations when filing an amended return.

Rounding Off to Whole Dollars

You may show money items as whole-dollar amounts. Drop any amount less than 50 cents and increase any amount from 50 through 99 cents to the next higher dollar.

Completing All Lines

Unless the organization is permitted to use certain DOL forms or Form 5500 series returns as partial substitutes for Form 990 (see General Instruction F), do not leave any applicable lines blank or attach any other forms or schedules instead of entering the required information on the appropriate line on Form 990.

Assembling Form 990

Before filing the Form 990, assemble the package of forms and attachments in the following order:

- Form 990
- Schedule A (Form 990). (The requirement to attach Schedule A (Form 990) applies to ALL section 501(c)(3) organizations and ALL section 4947(a)(1) nonexempt charitable trusts that file Form 990.)
- Attachments to Form 990
- Attachments to Schedule A (Form 990)

Attachments

Use the schedules on the official form unless you need more space. If you use attachments, they must:

1. Show the form number and tax year;
2. Show the organization's name and employer identification number;
3. Identify clearly the Part or line(s) to which the attachments relate;
4. Include the information required by the form and use the same format as the form;
5. Follow the same Part and line sequence as the form; and
6. Be on the same size paper as the form.

Part I—Revenue, Expenses, and Changes in Net Assets or Fund Balances

All organizations filing Form 990 with the IRS or any state must complete Part I. Some states that accept Form 990 in place of their own forms require additional information.

Line 1—In General

Contributions, gifts, grants, and similar amounts received

Reporting for line 1, in accordance with SFAS 116, is acceptable for Form 990 purposes, but not required by IRS. However, see General Instruction E.

An organization that receives a grant to be paid in future years should, according to SFAS 116, *Accounting for Contributions Received and Contributions Made*, report the grant's present value on line 1. Accruals of

present value increments to the unpaid grant should also be reported on line 1 in future years.

On lines 1a through 1c, report amounts received as voluntary contributions; that is, payments, or the part of any payment, for which the payer (donor) does not receive full retail value (fair market value) from the recipient (donee) organization. (For grants, see **Grants that are equivalent to contributions**, below.) Report all expenses of raising contributions in Fundraising, column (D), Part II, and on line 15 of Part I.

Contributions can arise from special events when an excess payment is received for items offered

Special fundraising activities such as dinners, door-to-door sales of merchandise, carnivals, and bingo games can produce both contributions and revenue. If a buyer, at such an event, pays more for goods or services than their retail value, report, as a contribution, both on line 1a and on line 9a (within the parentheses), any amount paid in excess of the retail value. This situation usually occurs when organizations seek public support through solicitation programs that are both special events or activities and solicitations for contributions.

Example. An organization announces that anyone who contributes at least \$40 to the organization can choose to receive a book worth \$16 retail value. A person who gives \$40, and who chooses the book, is really purchasing the book for \$16 and also making a contribution of \$24. The contribution of \$24, which is the difference between the buyer's payment and the \$16 retail value of the book, would be reported on line 1a and again on the description line of 9a (within the parentheses). The revenue received (\$16 retail value of the book) would be reported in the amount column on line 9a.

If a contributor gives more than \$40, that person would be making a larger contribution, the difference between the book's retail value of \$16 and the amount actually given. Rev. Rul. 67-246, 1967-2 C.B. 104, explains this principle in detail. See also the line 9 instructions and Publication 1391.

The expenses directly relating to the sale of the book would be reported on line 9b. However, the expenses of raising contributions (that were entered within the parentheses of line 9a and on line 1a) would be reported in Fundraising, column (D), Part II, and on line 15 of Part I.

Note: *At the time of any solicitation or payment, organizations that are eligible to receive tax-deductible contributions should advise patrons of the amount deductible for Federal tax purposes. See General Instruction S.*

Contributions can arise from special events when items of only nominal value are given or offered

If an organization offers goods or services of only nominal value through a special event or distributes free, unordered, low-cost items to patrons, report the **entire** amount received for such benefits as a contribution on line 1a (direct public support). Report all related expenses in Fundraising, column (D), Part II. Benefits have a nominal value when:

a. The benefit's fair market value is not more than 2% of the payment, or \$66, whichever is less; or

b. The payment is \$33 or more; the only benefits received are token items bearing the organization's name or symbol; and the organization's cost (as opposed to fair market value) is \$6.60 or less for all benefits received by a donor during the calendar year. These amounts are adjusted annually for inflation. See Rev. Proc. 94-72 cited also in General Instruction S.

Section 501(c)(3) organizations

Correctly dividing gross receipts from special events into revenue and contributions is especially important for a section 501(c)(3) organization that claims public support as described in section 170(b)(1)(A)(vi) or section 509(a)(2). In the public support computations of these Code sections, the revenue portion of gross receipts may be (a) excluded entirely, (b) treated as public support, or (c) if the revenue represents unrelated trade or business income, treated as nonpublic support.

Section 501(c)(3) organizations must separate gross receipts from special events into revenue and contributions when preparing the Support Schedule in Part IV-A of Schedule A (Form 990).

Section 501(c)(9), (17), and (18) organizations

These organizations provide participants with life, sickness, accident, welfare, and unemployment insurance, pensions, or similar benefits, or a combination of these benefits. When such an organization receives payments from participants or their employers to provide these benefits, report the payments on line 2 as program service revenue, rather than on line 1 as contributions.

Donations of services are not contributions

In Part I, do not include the value of services donated to the organization, or items such as the free use of materials, equipment, or facilities as contributions on line 1. See the instructions for Part III and for Part VI, line 82, for the optional reporting of such amounts in Parts III and VI.

Grants that are equivalent to contributions

Grants that encourage an organization receiving the grant to carry on programs or activities that further its exempt purposes are grants that are equivalent to contributions. Report them on line 1. The grantor may require that the programs of the grant recipient (grantee) conform to the grantor's own policies and may specify the use of the grant, such as use for the restoration of a historic building or a voter registration drive.

A grant is still equivalent to a contribution if the grant recipient provides a service or makes a product that benefits the grantor incidentally. (See examples in the line 1c instructions.) However, a grant is a payment for services, and not a contribution, if the grant requires the grant recipient to provide that grantor with a specific service, facility, or product rather than to give a direct benefit primarily to the general public or to that part of the public served by the organization. In general, do not report as contributions any payments for a service, facility, or product that primarily give some economic or physical benefit to the payer (grantor).

Example. A public interest organization described in section 501(c)(4) makes a grant to another organization to conduct a

nationwide survey to determine voter attitudes on issues of interest to the grantor. The grantor plans to use the results of the survey to plan its own program for the next 3 years. Under these circumstances, since the survey serves the grantor's direct needs and benefits the grantor more than incidentally, the grant to the organization making the survey is not a contribution. The grant recipient should not report the grant as a contribution but should report it on line 2 as program service revenue.

Treat research to develop products for the payer's use or benefit as directly serving the payer. However, generally, basic research or studies in the physical or social sciences should not be treated as serving the payer's needs.

See Regulations section 1.509(a)-3(g) to determine if a grant is a contribution reportable on line 1 or a revenue item reportable elsewhere on Form 990.

Noncash contributions

To report contributions received in a form other than cash, use the market value as of the date of the contribution. For marketable securities registered and listed on a recognized securities exchange, measure market value by the average of the highest and lowest quoted selling prices (or the average between the bona fide bid and asked prices) on the contribution date. See section 20.2031-2 of the Estate Tax Regulations for rules to determine the value of contributed stocks and bonds. When market value cannot be readily determined, use an appraised or estimated value.

To determine the amount of any noncash contribution that is subject to an outstanding debt, subtract the debt from the property's fair market value. Record the asset at its full value and record the debt as a liability in the books of account. See the **Note** in the instructions for line 1d.

Line 1a—Direct public support

Contributions, gifts, grants, and similar amounts received.—Enter the gross amounts of contributions, gifts, grants, and bequests that the organization received directly from the public. Include amounts received from individuals, trusts, corporations, estates, and foundations. Also include contributions and grants from public charities and other exempt organizations that are neither fundraising organizations nor affiliates of the filing organization. See the instructions for line 1b.

Membership dues.—Report on line 1a membership dues and assessments that represent contributions from the public rather than payments for benefits received or payments from affiliated organizations. See the instructions for line 3.

Government contributions (grants).—Report government grants on line 1c if they represent contributions, or on line 2 (and on line 93(g) of Part VII), if they represent fees for services. See the instructions in the paragraphs entitled **Grants that are equivalent to contributions** under **Line 1—In General**, and the instructions for line 1c.

Commercial co-venture.—Report amounts contributed by a commercial co-venture on line 1a as a contribution received directly from the public. These are amounts received by an organization (donee) for allowing an outside organization (donor) to use the

donee's name in a sales promotion campaign. In such a campaign, the donor advertises that it will contribute a certain dollar amount to the donee organization for each unit of a particular product or service sold or for each occurrence of a specific type.

Contributions received through special events.

—Report contributions received through special events on line 1a. See the preceding line 1 instructions and the instructions for line 9.

Line 1b—Indirect public support

Enter the total contributions received indirectly from the public through solicitation campaigns conducted by federated fundraising agencies and similar fundraising organizations (such as a United Way organization and certain sectarian federations). These organizations normally conduct fundraising campaigns within a single metropolitan area or some part of a particular state and allocate part of the net proceeds to each participating organization on the basis of the donors' individual designations and other factors.

Include on line 1b amounts contributed by other organizations closely associated with the reporting organization. This includes contributions received from a parent organization, subordinate, or another organization with the same parent. National organizations that share in fundraising campaigns conducted by their local affiliates should report the amount they receive on line 1b.

Line 1c—Government contributions (grants)

The general line 1 instructions, under the heading, **Grants that are equivalent to contributions**, apply to this item in particular. A grant or other payment from a governmental unit is treated as a contribution if its primary purpose is to enable the donee to provide a service to, or maintain a facility for, the direct benefit of the public rather than to serve the direct and immediate needs of the grantor even if the public pays part of the expense of providing the service or facility.

The following are examples of governmental grants and other payments that are treated as contributions:

1. Payments by a governmental unit for the construction or maintenance of library or hospital facilities open to the public,
2. Payments under government programs to nursing homes or homes for the aged in order to provide health care or other services to their residents,
3. Payments to child placement or child guidance organizations under government programs serving children in the community. The general public gets the primary and direct benefit from these payments and any benefit to the governmental unit itself would be indirect and insubstantial as compared to the public benefit.

Line 1d—Total contributions, etc.

Enter the total of amounts reported on lines 1a through 1c. In the entry spaces in the description column for line 1d, enter the separate totals for cash and noncash contributions, gifts, grants, and similar amounts received. The total of the two amounts must equal the total on line 1d.

Report as cash contributions, etc., only contributions, etc., received in the form of cash, checks, money orders, credit card

charges, wire transfers and other transfers and deposits to a cash account of the organization. If your organization records pledges as contributions, etc., at the time the pledges are made (rather than when the pledges are collected), include as cash contributions, etc., only those pledges actually collected in cash during the year and pledges uncollected at the end of the year that are reasonably expected to be paid in cash in a later year. Report all other contributions, etc., as noncash contributions, etc., in the space provided. Noncash contributions do not include donated services, which may be reported on line 82 and in the narrative section of Part III.

Noncash contributions, etc., from persons required to be listed in the schedule of contributors (see following instructions) must be described fully.

Schedule of contributors (not open to public inspection). See the **Caution** below. Attach a schedule listing each contributor who gave the organization, directly or indirectly, money, securities, or other property worth \$5,000 or more during the year. If no one contributed \$5,000 or more, the organization does not need to attach a schedule. On the schedule, show each contributor's name and address and the total amount that each contributed. In the case of noncash contributions, also show the date received. Contributors include individuals, fiduciaries, partnerships, corporations, associations, trusts, or exempt organizations.

If an employer withholds contributions from employees' pay and periodically gives them to the organization, report only the employer's name and address and the total amount given unless you know that a particular employee gave enough to be listed separately.

In determining whether a contributor gave \$5,000 or more, total that person's gifts of \$1,000 or more. Do not include smaller gifts. If the contribution consists of property whose fair market value can be determined readily (such as market quotations for securities), describe the property and list its fair market value. Otherwise, describe the property and estimate its value. Show the date noncash contributions were received.

Note: *If the organization qualifies to receive tax-deductible charitable contributions and it receives contributions of property (other than publicly traded securities) whose fair market value is more than \$5,000, the organization should receive a partially completed Form 8283 from the contributor. If the organization receives a Form 8283, it should complete and return it so the donor can get a charitable contribution deduction. The organization should keep a copy of the completed Form 8283 for its records. See also the reference to Form 8282 in General Instruction D.*

If an organization meets either **Exception 1** or **2** below, some information in its schedule will vary from that described above.

Exception 1:

An organization described in section 501(c)(3) that meets the 33⅓% support test of the Regulations under section 170(b)(1)(A)(vi) (whether or not the organization is otherwise described in section 170(b)(1)(A)).

The schedule should give the above information only for contributors whose gifts of \$5,000 or over are more than 2% of the

amount reported on line 1d that the organization received during the year.

Exception 2:

An organization described in section 501(c)(7), (8), or (10) that received contributions or bequests for use exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, literary, or educational purposes, or the prevention of cruelty to children or animals (sections 170(c)(4), 2055(a)(3), or 2522(a)(3)).

The schedule should list each person whose gifts total more than \$1,000 during the year. Give the donor's name, the amount given, the gift's specific purpose, and the specific use to which it was put. If an amount is set aside for a religious, charitable, etc., purpose described above, explain how the amount is held; e.g., whether it is mingled with amounts held for other purposes. If the organization transferred the gift to another organization, name and describe the recipient and explain the relationship between the two organizations. Also show the total gifts that were \$1,000 or less and were for a religious, charitable, etc., purpose.

Caution: *If the organization files a copy of Form 990 and attachments with any state, do not include, in the attachments for the state, the schedule of contributors discussed above unless the schedule is specifically required by the state with which the organization is filing the return. States that do not require the information might nevertheless make it available for public inspection along with the rest of the return.*

Lines 2 through 11

Note: *Do not enter any contributions on lines 2 through 11. Enter all contributions on line 1. If you enter contributions on lines 2 through 11, you will be unable to complete Part VII correctly. Line 105 (the sum of amounts entered in columns (B), (D), and (E) for lines 93 through 103 of Part VII, Analysis of Income-Producing Activities) should match the total of amounts entered for correlating lines 2 through 11 of Part I. See the instructions for Part VII.*

Line 2—Program service revenue including government fees and contracts

Enter the total of program service revenue (exempt function income) as reported in Part VII, lines 93(a) through (g), columns (B), (D), and (E). Program services are primarily those that form the basis of an organization's exemption from tax. For a more detailed description of program services, refer to the instructions for Part II, column (B), Program services.

Examples. A hospital would report on this line all of its charges for medical services (whether to be paid directly by the patients or through Medicare, Medicaid, or other third-party reimbursement), hospital parking lot fees, room charges, laboratory fees for hospital patients, and related charges for services.

Program service revenue includes income earned by the organization for providing a government agency with a service, facility, or product that benefited that government agency directly rather than benefiting the public as a whole. See the line 1c instructions for reporting guidelines when payments are received from a government agency for providing a service, facility, or product for the primary benefit of the general public.

Program service revenue also includes: tuition received by a school; revenue from admissions to a concert or other performing arts event or to a museum; royalties received as author of an educational publication distributed by a commercial publisher; interest income on loans a credit union makes to its members; payments received by a section 501(c)(9) organization from participants, or employers of participants, for health and welfare benefits coverage; insurance premiums received by a fraternal beneficiary society; and registration fees received in connection with a meeting or convention.

Program-related investments.—Program service revenue also includes income from program-related investments. These investments are made primarily to accomplish an exempt purpose of the investing organization rather than to produce income. Examples are scholarship loans and low interest loans to charitable organizations, indigents, or victims of a disaster.

Rental income from an exempt function is another example of program-related investment income. When an organization rents to an unaffiliated exempt organization at less than fair rental value for the purpose of aiding that tenant's exempt function, the reporting organization should report such rental income as program service revenue on line 2. See also the instructions for line 6a. For purposes of this return, report all rental income from an affiliated organization on line 2.

Unrelated trade or business activities.—Unrelated trade or business activities (not including any special events or activities) that generate fees for services may also be program service activities. A social club, for example, should report as program service revenue the fees it charges both members and nonmembers for the use of its tennis courts and golf course.

Sales of inventory items by hospitals, colleges, and universities.—Books and records maintained in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles for hospitals, colleges, and universities are more specialized than books and records maintained according to those accounting principles for other types of organizations that file Form 990. Accordingly, hospitals, colleges, and universities may report, as program service revenue on line 2, sales of inventory items otherwise reportable on line 10a. In that event, show the applicable cost of goods sold as program service expense on line 13 of Part I and in column (B) of Part II. All other organizations, however, should not report sales of inventory items on line 2.

Line 3—Membership dues and assessments

Enter members' and affiliates' dues and assessments that are not contributions.

Dues and assessments received that compare reasonably with available benefits.—When dues and assessments are received that compare reasonably with membership benefits, report such dues and assessments on line 3.

Organizations, described in section 501(c)(5), (6), or (7) generally provide benefits that have a reasonable relationship to dues, although benefits to members may be indirect.

Dues or assessments received that exceed the value of available membership benefits.

—Whether or not membership benefits are used, dues received by an organization, to the extent they are more than the monetary value of the membership benefits available to the dues payer, are a contribution that should be reported on line 1a. See Rev. Rul. 54-565, 1954-2 C.B. 95 and Rev. Rul. 68-432, 1968-2 C.B. 104.

Dues received primarily for the organization's support.—If a member pays dues mainly to support the organization's activities and not to obtain benefits of more than nominal monetary value, those dues are a contribution to the organization includible on line 1a.

Examples of membership benefits.—These include subscriptions to publications, newsletters (other than one about the organization's activities only), free or reduced-rate admissions to events the organization sponsors, the use of its facilities, and discounts on articles or services that both members and nonmembers can buy. In figuring the value of membership benefits, do not include intangible benefits, such as the right to attend meetings, vote or hold office in the organization, and the distinction of being a member of the organization.

Line 4—Interest on savings and temporary cash investments

Enter the amount of interest income from savings and temporary cash investments reportable on line 46. So-called dividends or earnings received from mutual savings banks, money market funds, etc., are actually interest and should be entered on line 4.

Line 5—Dividends and interest from securities

Enter the amount of dividend and interest income from equity and debt securities (stocks and bonds) of the type reportable on line 54. Include amounts received from payments on securities loans, as defined in section 512(a)(5). Do not include any capital gains dividends that are reportable on line 8. See the instructions for line 2 for reporting income from program-related investments.

Line 6a—Gross rents

Enter on line 6a the rental income received for the year from investment property reportable on line 55. Do not include on line 6a rental income related to the reporting organization's exempt function (program service). Report such income on line 2. For example, an exempt organization whose exempt purpose is to provide low-rental housing to persons with low income would report that rental income as program service revenue on line 2. Rental income received from an unaffiliated exempt organization is generally considered as unrelated to the reporting organization's exempt purpose and reportable on line 6a. However, note an exception given in the instructions for line 2 when the reporting organization aids an unaffiliated organization with its exempt function.

Only for purposes of completing this return, the reporting organization must report any rental income received from an affiliated exempt organization as program service revenue on line 2.

Line 6b—Rental expenses

Enter the expenses paid or incurred for the income reported on line 6a. Include interest related to rental property and depreciation if it is recorded in the organization's books and records. Report in column (B) of Part II (Program services) any rental expenses allocable to rental income reportable as program service revenue on line 2.

Line 6c—Net rental income or (loss)

Subtract line 6b from line 6a. Show any loss in parentheses.

Line 7—Other investment income

Enter the amount of investment income not reportable on lines 4 through 6 and describe the type of income in the space provided or in an attachment. The income should be the gross amount derived from investments reportable on line 56. Include, for example, royalty income from mineral interests owned by the organization. However, do not include income from program-related investments. See the instructions for line 2. Also do not include unrealized gains and losses on investments carried at market value. See the instructions for line 20.

Lines 8a through 8d—Gains (or losses) from sale of assets other than inventory

Report, on lines 8a through 8c, all sales of securities in column (A). Use column (B) to report sales of all other types of investments (such as real estate, royalty interests, or partnership interests) and all other noninventory assets (such as program-related investments and fixed assets used by the organization in its related and unrelated activities).

On line 8a, for each column, enter the total gross sales price of all such assets. Total the cost or other basis (less depreciation) and selling expenses and enter the result on line 8b. On line 8c, enter the net gain or loss.

On lines 8a and 8c, also report capital gains dividends, the organization's share of capital gains and losses from a partnership, and capital gains distributions from trusts. Indicate the source on the schedule described below.

Combine the gain and/or loss figures reported on line 8c, columns (A) and (B) and report that total on line 8d. Do not include any unrealized gains or losses on securities carried at market value in the books of account. See the instructions for line 20.

For reporting sales of securities on Form 990, you may use the more convenient average cost basis method to figure the organization's gain or loss. When a security is sold, compare its sales price with the average cost basis of the particular security to determine gain or loss. However, generally, for reporting sales of securities on Form 990-T, do not use the average cost basis to determine gain or loss.

Nonpublicly traded securities and noninventory items.—Attach a schedule showing the sale or exchange of nonpublicly traded securities and the sale or exchange of other assets that are not inventory items. The schedule should show security transactions separately from the sale of other assets. Show for each of these assets:

- Date acquired and how acquired,
- Date sold and to whom sold,
- Gross sales price,

- Cost, other basis, or if donated, value at time acquired (state which),
- Expense of sale and cost of improvements made after acquisition, and
- If depreciable property, depreciation since acquisition.

Publicly traded securities.—On the attached schedule, for sales of publicly traded securities through a broker, total the gross sales price, the cost or other basis, and the expenses of sale on all such securities sold, and report lump-sum figures in place of the detailed reporting required by the above paragraph. Publicly traded securities include common and preferred stocks, bonds (including governmental obligations), and mutual fund shares that are listed and regularly traded in an over-the-counter market or on an established exchange and for which market quotations are published or otherwise readily available.

Lines 9a through 9c—Special events and activities

On the appropriate line, enter the gross revenue, expenses, and net income (or loss) from all special events and activities, such as dinners, dances, carnivals, raffles, bingo games, other gambling activities, and door-to-door sales of merchandise. These activities only incidentally accomplish an exempt purpose. Their sole or primary purpose is to raise funds (other than contributions) to finance the organization's exempt activities. This is done by offering goods or services that have more than a nominal value (compared to the price charged) for a payment that is more than the direct cost of those goods or services.

The gross proceeds from gambling activities and other special events must be reported in the amount column on line 9a without reduction for cash or noncash prizes, cost of goods sold, compensation, fees, or other expenses.

Characterizing any required payment as a "donation" or "contribution" on tickets or on advertising or solicitation materials does not affect how such payments should be reported on Form 990. As discussed in the instructions for line 1, the amount of the contribution is the excess of the amount paid over the retail value of the goods or services received by the payer. See also Publication 1391.

Special events may generate both revenue and contributions.—Special events sometimes generate both contributions and revenue. When a buyer pays more than the retail value of the goods or services furnished, enter:

- As gross revenue, on line 9a (in the amount column) the retail value of the goods or services,
- As a contribution, on both line 1a and line 9a (within the parentheses), the amount received that exceeds the retail value of the goods or services given.

Report on line 9b only the expenses directly attributable to the goods or services the buyer receives from a special event. Fundraising expenses attributable to contributions are reportable in column (D), Part II. If you include an expense on line 9b, do not report it again on line 10b or in Part II.

Example. At a special event, an organization received \$100 in gross receipts for goods valued at \$40. The organization entered gross revenue of \$40 on line 9a (in the amount

column) and entered a contribution of \$60 on both line 1a and line 9a (within the parentheses). The contribution of \$60 was the difference between the gross revenue of \$40 and the gross receipts of \$100.

The expenses directly relating to the sale of the goods would be reported on line 9b. However, all expenses of raising contributions would be reported in column (D), Part II.

For more details about contributions and revenue, see the line 1 instructions. See also General Instruction S.

Sales or gifts of goods or services of only nominal value.—If the goods or services given or offered at special events have only nominal value, include all of the receipts as contributions on line 1a and all of the related expenses as fundraising expenses on line 15 and in column (D) of Part II. See the line 1 instructions for a description of benefits of nominal value. These are adjusted annually for inflation.

An activity may generate only contributions.—An activity that generates only contributions, such as a solicitation campaign by mail, is not a special event and should not be reported on line 9.

Contributions from such an activity are reportable on line 1, and the related fundraising expenses are reportable in column (D), Part II.

Sweepstakes, raffles, and lotteries may produce revenue or contributions.—The proceeds of solicitation campaigns in which the names of contributors and other respondents are entered in a drawing for the awarding of prizes (so-called "sweepstakes" or "lotteries") are contributions, reportable on line 1, and the related expenses are fundraising expenses, reportable in column (D) of Part II. However, raffles and lotteries in which a payment of at least a specified minimum amount is required for each entry are special events, reportable on line 9, unless the prizes awarded have only nominal value. Reporting payments in their entirety as contributions when gifts or services given are nominal in value is discussed above.

Attached schedule.—Attach a schedule listing the three largest special events conducted, as measured by gross receipts. Describe each of these events and show for each event: the gross receipts; the amount of contributions included in gross receipts (see the instructions above); the gross revenue (gross receipts less contributions); the direct expenses; and the net income (or loss) (gross revenue less direct expenses).

Include the same information, in total figures, for all other special events held that were not among the three largest. Indicate the type and number of the events not listed individually (for example, three dances and two raffles).

An example of this schedule of special events might appear as follows:

Special Events:	All				
	(A)	(B)	(C)	Other	Total
Gross Receipts	\$xx	\$xx	\$xx	\$xx	\$xx
Less: Contributions	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx
Gross Revenue	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx
Less: Direct Expenses	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx
Net Income or (loss)	\$xx	\$xx	\$xx	\$xx	\$xx

If you use the above schedule, report the total for Contributions on line 1a of Form 990 and on line 9a (within the parentheses of the description line). Report the totals for Gross Revenue, in the amount column, on line 9a;

Direct Expenses on line 9b; and Net Income or (loss) on line 9c.

Keeping fundraising records.—Section 501(c) organizations that are eligible to receive tax-deductible contributions under section 170(c) of the Code must keep sample copies of their fundraising materials, such as dues statements or other fundraising solicitations, tickets, receipts, or other evidence of payments received in connection with fundraising activities. If organizations advertise their fundraising events, they must keep samples of the advertising copy. If they use radio or television to make their solicitations, they must keep samples of scripts, transcripts, or other evidence of on-air solicitations. If organizations use outside fundraisers, they must keep samples of the fundraising materials used by the outside fundraisers. For each fundraising event, organizations must keep records to show that portion of any payment received from patrons that is not deductible; that is, the retail value of the goods or services received by the patrons. See also General Instruction S.

Lines 10a through 10c—Gross profit or (loss) from sales of inventory

Enter the gross sales (less returns and allowances), cost of goods sold, and gross profit or (loss) from the sale of inventory items. These sales do not include items sold at special events that are reportable on line 9. Sales of inventory items reportable on line 10 are sales of those items the organization either makes to sell to others or buys for resale. Sales of investments on which the organization expected to profit by appreciation and sale are not reported here. Report sales of investments on line 8.

On line 10a, report gross sales revenue from sales of inventory items, whether the sales activity is an exempt function of the organization or an unrelated trade or business.

On line 10b, report the cost of goods sold related to the sales of such inventory. The usual items included in cost of goods sold are direct and indirect labor, materials and supplies consumed, freight-in, and a proportion of overhead expenses. Marketing and distribution costs are not included in cost of goods sold but are reported in Part II, column (B), Program services.

Attached schedule.—In an attached schedule, give a breakdown of items sold; for example, sales of food, souvenirs, electronic equipment, uniforms, or educational publications.

Line 11—Other revenue

Enter the total amount from Part VII, lines 103(a) through (e) (Other revenue), columns (B), (D), and (E). This figure represents the total income from all sources not covered by lines 1 through 10 of Part I. Examples of income includible on line 11 are interest on notes receivable not held as investments or as program-related investments (defined in the line 2 instructions); interest on loans to officers, directors, trustees, key employees, and other employees; and royalties that are not investment income or program service revenue.

Lines 13 through 15—Program services, management and general, and fundraising expenses

Section 4947(a)(1) nonexempt charitable trusts and section 501(c)(3) and (c)(4) organizations.—Complete Part II and then enter on lines 13 through 15 the appropriate amounts from the totals for columns (B), (C), and (D) reported on line 44, Part II.

All other organizations.—All other organizations are not required to complete lines 13 through 15 of the Form 990.

Line 16—Payments to affiliates

This expense classification is used to report certain types of payments to organizations “affiliated with” (closely related to) a reporting agency.

Payments to affiliated state or national organizations.—Dues paid by the local charity to its affiliated state or national (parent) organization are usually reported on line 16. Report on this line predetermined quota support and dues (excluding membership dues of the type described below) by local agencies to their state or national organizations for unspecified purposes; that is, general use of funds for the national organization’s own program and support services.

Purchases from affiliates.—Purchases of goods or services from affiliates are not reported on line 16 but are reported as expenses in the usual manner.

Expenses for providing goods or services to affiliates.—In addition to payments made directly to affiliated organizations, expenses incurred in providing goods or services to affiliates may be reported on line 16 if:

1. The goods or services provided are not related to the program services conducted by the organization furnishing them (for example, when a local organization incurs expenses in the production of a solicitation film for the state or national organization); and

2. The costs involved are not connected with the management and general or fundraising functions of the reporting organization. For example, when a local organization gives a copy of its mailing list to the state or national organization, the expense of preparing the copy provided may be reported on line 16, but not expenses of preparing and maintaining the local organization’s master list.

Federated fundraising agencies.—These agencies (see the instructions for line 1b) should include in their own support the full amount of contributions received in connection with a solicitation campaign they conduct, even though donors designate specific agencies to receive part or all of their individual contributions. These fundraising organizations should report the allocations to participating agencies as grants and allocations (line 22) and quota support payments to their state or national organization as payments to affiliates (line 16).

Voluntary awards or grants to affiliates.—Do not report on line 16 voluntary awards or grants made by the reporting agency to its state or national organization for specified purposes. Report these awards or grants on line 22, Grants and allocations.

Membership dues paid to other organizations.—Report membership dues paid to obtain general membership benefits,

such as regular services, publications, and materials, from other organizations as “Other expenses” on line 43. This is the case, for example, if a charitable organization pays dues to a trade association comprised of otherwise unrelated members.

Attached schedule.—Attach a schedule listing the name and address of each affiliate that received payments reported on line 16. Specify the amount and purpose of the payments to each affiliate.

Note: *Properly distinguishing between payments to affiliates and grants and allocations is especially important if you use Form 990 for state reporting purposes. See General Instruction E. If you use Form 990 only for reporting to the IRS, payments to affiliated state or national organizations that do not represent membership dues reportable as “Other expenses” on line 43 (see instructions above) may be reported either on line 16 or line 22 and explained in the required attachment.*

Line 17—Total expenses

Organizations using only column (A) of Part II should enter the total of line 16 and line 44 of column (A), Part II, on line 17. Other organizations should enter the total of lines 13 through 16. Organizations using Form 5500, 5500-C/R, or an approved DOL form as a partial substitute for Form 990 should enter the total expense figure from Form 5500 or 5500-C/R, or from the required reconciliation schedule if Form LM-2 or LM-3 is used. See General Instruction F.

Line 18—Excess or (deficit) for the year

Enter the difference between lines 12 and 17. If line 17 is more than line 12, enter the difference in parentheses.

Line 19—Net assets or fund balances, beginning of year

Enter the amount from column (A) of line 73 (or from Form 5500, 5500-C/R, or an approved DOL form if General Instruction F applies).

Line 20—Other changes in net assets or fund balances

Attach a schedule explaining any changes in net assets or fund balances between the beginning and end of the year that are not accounted for by the amount on line 18. Amounts to report here include adjustments of earlier years’ activity; unrealized gains and losses on investments carried at market value; and any difference between fair market value and book value of property given as an award or grant.

Line 21—Net assets or fund balances, end of year

Enter the total of lines 18, 19, and 20. This total figure must equal the amount reported in column (B) of line 73.

Part II—Statement of Functional Expenses

In General

Column (A)

All organizations must complete column (A) unless they are using an approved DOL form or Form 5500 or 5500-C/R as a partial substitute for Form 990. See General Instruction F.

Columns (B), (C), and (D)

These columns are optional for all organizations except section 4947(a)(1) nonexempt charitable trusts and section 501(c)(3) and (4) organizations. Section 4947(a)(1) nonexempt charitable trusts and section 501(c)(3) and (4) organizations must complete columns (B), (C), and (D).

In Part II, the organization’s expenses are designated by object classification (e.g., salaries, legal fees, supplies, etc.) and allocated into three functions: program services (column (B)); management and general (column (C)); and fundraising (column (D)). These functions are explained below in the instructions for the columns. Do not include in Part II any expense items you must report on lines 6b, 8b, 9b, 10b, or 16 in Part I.

For reporting to the IRS only, use the organization’s normal accounting method to report total expenses in column (A) and to segregate them into functions under columns (B), (C), and (D). However, for state reporting requirements, see General Instruction E and the Specific Instructions, item J, Accounting method. If the accounting system does not provide for this type of segregation, a reasonable method of allocation may be used. The amounts reported should be accurate and the method of allocation documented in the organization’s records.

Report, in the appropriate column, expenses that are directly attributable to a particular functional category. In general, allocate expenses that relate to more than one functional category. For example, allocate employees’ salaries on the basis of each employee’s time. For some shared expenses such as occupancy, supplies, and depreciation of office equipment, use an appropriate basis for each kind of cost. However, you should report some other shared expenses in column (C) only. The column instructions below discuss allocating expenses.

Column (A)—Total

For column (A), total each line item of columns (B), (C), and (D) in Part II. Except for expenses you report on lines 6b, 8b, 9b, 10b, or 16 of Part I, you should use column (A) to report all expenses the organization paid or incurred.

Column (B)—Program services

Program services are mainly those activities that the reporting organization was created to conduct and which, along with any activities commenced subsequently, form the basis of the organization’s current exemption from tax. They may be self-funded or funded out of contributions, accumulated income, investment income, or any other source.

Program services can also include the organization’s unrelated trade or business activities. For example, publishing a magazine is a program service even though the magazine contains both editorials and articles that further the organization’s exempt purpose and advertising, the income from which is taxable as unrelated business income.

If an organization receives a grant to do research, produce an item, or perform a service, either to meet the grantor’s specific needs or to benefit the public directly, the costs incurred represent program service expenses. Do not treat these costs as

fundraising expenses, even if you report the grant on line 1 as a contribution.

Column (C)—Management and general

Use column (C) to report the organization's expenses for overall function and management, rather than for its direct conduct of fundraising activities or program services. Overall management usually includes the salaries and expenses of the chief officer of the organization and that officer's staff. If part of their time is spent directly supervising program services and fundraising activities, their salaries and expenses should be allocated among those functions.

Other expenses to report in column (C) include those for meetings of the board of directors or similar group; committee and staff meetings (unless held in connection with specific program services or fundraising activities); general legal services; accounting (including patient accounting and billing); general liability insurance; office management; auditing, personnel, and other centralized services; preparation, publication, and distribution of an annual report; and investment expenses (however, report rental income expenses on line 6b and program-related income expenses in column (B)).

However, you should report only general expenses in column (C). Do not use this column to report costs of special meetings or other activities that relate to fundraising or specific program services.

Column (D)—Fundraising

Fundraising expenses are the total expenses incurred in soliciting contributions, gifts, grants, etc. Report as fundraising expenses all expenses, including allocable overhead costs, incurred in: (a) publicizing and conducting fundraising campaigns; (b) soliciting bequests and grants from foundations or other organizations, or government grants reportable on line 1c; (c) participating in federated fundraising campaigns; (d) preparing and distributing fundraising manuals, instructions, and other materials; and (e) conducting special events that generate contributions reportable on line 1a, in addition to revenue reportable in the amount column on line 9a. However, report any expenses that are directly attributable to revenue shown on line 9a (that is, the direct expenses incurred in furnishing the goods or services sold) on line 9b.

Allocating indirect expenses

Colleges, universities, hospitals, and other organizations that accumulate indirect expenses in various cost centers (such as the expenses of operating and maintaining the physical plant) that are reallocated to the program services and other functional areas of the organization in single or multiple steps may find it easier to report these expenses in the following optional manner:

First, report the expenses of these indirect cost centers on lines 25 through 43 of column (C), Management and general, along with the expenses properly reportable in that column.

Second, allocate the total expenses for each cost center to columns (B), (C), and (D) (Program services, Management and general, and Fundraising) as a separate item entry on line 43, Other expenses. Enter the name of the cost center on line 43. If any of the cost

center's expenses are to be allocated to the expenses listed in Part I (such as the expenses attributable to special events and activities), enter these expenses as a negative figure in columns (A) and (C). This prevents reporting the same expense in both Parts I and II. If part of the total cost center expenses are to be allocated to columns (B), Program services, and (D), Fundraising, enter these expenses as positive amounts in these columns and as single negative amounts in column (C), Management and general. Do not make any entries in column (A), Total, for these offsetting entries.

Example. An organization reports \$50,000 of actual management and general expenses and \$100,000 of expenses of an indirect cost center that are allocable in part to other functions. The total of lines 25 through 43 of column (C) would be \$150,000 before the allocations were made. Assume that \$10,000 (of the \$100,000 total expenses of the cost center) was allocable to fundraising: \$70,000 to various program services; \$15,000 to management and general functions; and \$5,000 to special events and activities. To report this in Part II under this alternate method:

1. Indicate the cost center, the expenses of which are being allocated, on line 43, as "Allocation of (specify) expenses";
2. Enter a decrease of \$5,000 on the same line in the column (A), Total, representing the special event expenses already reported on line 9b in Part I;
3. Enter \$70,000 on the same line in column (B), Program services;
4. Enter \$10,000 on the same line in column (D), Fundraising; and
5. Enter a decrease of \$85,000 on the same line in column (C), Management and general, allocations to represent the functional areas other than management and general.

After making these allocations, the column (C) total (line 44, column (C)) would be \$65,000, consisting of the \$50,000 actual management and general expense amount and the \$15,000 allocation of the aggregate cost center expenses to management and general.

The above is an example of a simple one-step allocation that shows how to report the allocation in Part II. This reporting method would actually be needed more for multiple step allocations involving two or more cost centers. The total expenses of the first would be allocated to the other functions, including an allocation of part of these expenses to the second cost center. The expenses of the second cost center would then be allocated to other functions and any remaining cost centers to be allocated, and so on. The greater the number of these cost centers that are allocated out, the more difficult it is to preserve the object classification identity of the expenses of each cost center (e.g., salaries, interest, supplies, etc.). Using the reporting method described above avoids this problem.

Note: *The intent of the above instructions is only to facilitate reporting indirect expenses by both object classification and function.*

These instructions do not permit the allocation to other functions of expenses that should be reported as management and general expenses.

Line 22—Grants and allocations

Enter the amount of awards and grants to individuals and organizations selected by the filing organization. United Way and similar fundraising organizations should include allocations to member agencies.

Report voluntary awards and grants to affiliated organizations for specific (restricted) purposes or projects also on line 22 but not required payments to affiliates reportable on line 16.

Report scholarship, fellowship, and research grants to individuals on line 22. Certain other payments to, or for the benefit of, individuals may be reportable on line 23 instead. See the instructions for line 23 for details.

Report only the amount of actual grants and awards on line 22. Report expenses incurred in selecting recipients, or monitoring compliance with the terms of a grant or award, on lines 25 through 43.

In the spaces provided, give separate totals for cash and noncash grants and allocations made. Cash grants include only grants and allocations paid by cash, checks, money orders, wire transfers, and other charges against funds on deposit at a financial institution.

Reporting for line 22, in accordance with SFAS 116, is acceptable for Form 990 purposes, but not required by IRS. However, see General Instruction E.

An organization that makes a grant to be paid in future years should, according to SFAS 116, report the grant's present value on line 22. Accruals of present value increments to the unpaid grant should also be reported on line 22 in future years.

Attached schedule.—Attach a schedule of amounts reported on line 22. Any grants or allocations reported on line 22 that were approved during the year, but not paid by the due date for filing Form 990 (including extensions), must be identified and listed separately in the schedule for line 22. Show on the schedule: (a) each class of activity; (b) donee's name, address, and the amount given; and (c) (in the case of grants to individuals) relationship of donee if related by blood, marriage, adoption, or employment (including employees' children) to any person or corporation with an interest in the organization, such as a creator, donor, director, trustee, officer, etc.

On the schedule, classify activities in more detail than in such broad terms as charitable, educational, religious, or scientific. For example, identify payments for nursing services, laboratory construction, or fellowships.

If property other than cash is given, also show on the schedule: (a) a description of the property; (b) its book value; (c) how the book value was determined; (d) its fair market value; and (e) how the fair market value was determined. If the fair market value of the property when the organization gave it is the measure of the award or grant, record any difference between fair market value and book value in the organization's books of account and on line 20.

Colleges, universities, and other educational institutions and agencies subject to the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (20 U.S.C. 1232g) are not required to list the names of individuals who were provided scholarships or other financial assistance

where such disclosure would violate the privacy provisions of the law. Instead, such organizations should group each type of financial aid provided, indicate the number of individuals who received the aid, and specify the aggregate dollar amount.

Line 23—Specific assistance to individuals

Enter the amount of payments to, or for the benefit of, particular clients or patients, including assistance rendered by others at the expense of the filing organization. Do not include grants to other organizations that select the person(s) to receive the assistance available through the use of the grant funds. For example, report a payment to a hospital to cover the medical expenses of a particular individual on line 23, but do not report a contribution to a hospital to provide some service to the general public or to unspecified charity patients on this line. Also, do not include scholarship, fellowship, or research grants to individuals even though selected by the grantor organization. Report these grants on line 22 instead.

Attached schedule.—Attach a schedule showing the total payments for each particular class of activity, such as food, shelter, and clothing for indigents or disaster victims; medical, dental, and hospital fees and charges; and direct cash assistance to indigents. For payments to indigent families, do not identify the individuals.

Line 24—Benefits paid to or for members

For an organization that provides benefits to members or dependents (such as organizations exempt under section 501(c)(8), (9), or (17)), attach a schedule. Show amounts of: **(a)** death, sickness, hospitalization, or disability benefits; **(b)** unemployment compensation benefits; and **(c)** other benefits (state their nature). Do not report the cost of employment-related benefits the organization provides its officers and employees on this line. Report those expenses on lines 27 and 28.

Line 25—Compensation of officers, directors, etc.

Enter the total compensation paid to officers, directors, trustees, and key employees for the year. In Part V, give the name and compensation (if any) of each officer, director, trustee, and key employee, along with the other information requested. If no compensation was paid, enter zero. See the Part V instructions for a definition of "key employee."

Form 941 must be filed to report income tax withholding and social security and Medicare taxes. The organization must also file Form 940 to report Federal unemployment taxes unless the organization is not subject to these taxes. See **Circular E**, Employer's Tax Guide, for details. See also the discussion of the trust fund recovery penalty given in General Instruction D for Form 941.

Line 26—Other salaries and wages

Enter the total of employees' salaries not reported on line 25.

Line 27—Pension plan contributions

Enter the employer's share of contributions that the organization paid to qualified and nonqualified pension plans for the year. Complete Form 5500 or 5500-C/R, as appropriate, for the organization's plan and file as a separate return. If the organization

has more than one plan, complete the appropriate form for each plan. File the form by the last day of the 7th month after the plan year ends. See General Instruction D for a discussion of the Forms 5500.

Line 28—Other employee benefits

Enter the organization's contributions to employee benefit programs (such as insurance, health, and welfare programs) that are not an incidental part of a pension plan included on line 27. Report expenses for employee events such as a picnic or holiday party on line 28.

Line 29—Payroll taxes

Enter the amount of Federal, state, and local payroll taxes for the year but only those taxes that are imposed on the organization as an employer. This includes the employer's share of social security and Medicare taxes, the Federal unemployment tax (FUTA), state unemployment compensation taxes, and other state and local payroll taxes. Do not include taxes withheld from employees' salaries and paid to the various governmental units such as Federal and state income taxes and the employees' shares of social security and Medicare taxes.

Line 30—Professional fundraising fees

Enter the organization's fees to outside fundraisers for solicitation campaigns they conducted or for consultation services connected with a solicitation of contributions by the organization itself.

Line 31—Accounting fees

Enter the total accounting and auditing fees charged by outside firms and individuals who are not employees of the reporting organization.

Line 32—Legal fees

Enter the total legal fees charged by outside firms and individuals who are not employees of the reporting organization. Do not include any penalties, fines, or judgments imposed against the organization as a result of legal proceedings. Report those expenses on line 43, Other expenses.

Line 33—Supplies

Enter the total for office, classroom, medical, and other supplies used during the year, as determined by the organization's normal method of accounting for supplies.

Line 34—Telephone

Enter the total telephone, telegram, and similar expenses for the year.

Line 35—Postage and shipping

Enter the total amount of postage, parcel delivery, trucking, and other delivery expenses, including the cost of shipping materials. Include the costs of outside mailing services on this line.

Line 36—Occupancy

Enter the total amount paid or incurred for the use of office space or other facilities, heat, light, power, and other utilities (other than telephone expenses reported on line 34), outside janitorial services, mortgage interest, property insurance, real estate taxes, and similar expenses.

Occupancy expenses paid or incurred for program-related income, reportable on line 2, are included on line 36. Do not subtract rental

income received from renting or subletting rented space from the amount reported for occupancy expense on line 36. If the activities of the organization's tenant are related to the reporting organization's exempt purpose, report rental income as program-service revenue and allocable occupancy expenses on line 36. However, if the tenant's activities are not program related, report such rental income on line 6a and related rental expenses on line 6b.

Do not include, as an occupancy expense, depreciation (reportable on line 42) or any salaries of the reporting organization's own employees (reportable on line 26).

Line 37—Equipment rental and maintenance

Enter the cost of renting and maintaining office equipment and other equipment, except for automobile and truck expenses reportable on lines 35 and 39.

Line 38—Printing and publications

Enter the printing and related costs of producing the reporting organization's own newsletters, leaflets, films, and other informational materials on this line. Also include the cost of any purchased publications. However, do not include any expenses, such as salaries or postage, for which a separate line is provided in Part II.

Line 39—Travel

Enter the total travel expenses, including transportation costs (fares, mileage allowances, and automobile expenses), meals and lodging, and per diem payments.

Line 40—Conferences, conventions, and meetings

Enter the total expenses incurred by the organization in conducting meetings related to its activities. Include such expenses as the rental of facilities, speakers' fees and expenses, and printed materials. Include the registration fees (but not travel expenses) paid for sending any of the organization's staff to conferences, meetings, or conventions conducted by other organizations. However, do not include on this line the salaries and travel expenses of the reporting organization's own officers, directors, trustees, and employees who participate.

Line 41—Interest

Enter the total interest expense for the year. Do not include any interest attributable to rental property (reportable on line 6b) or any mortgage interest treated as occupancy expense on line 36.

Line 42—Depreciation, depletion, etc.

If the organization records depreciation, depletion, and similar expenses, enter the total for the year. Include any depreciation (amortization) of leasehold improvements. The organization is not required to use the Modified Accelerated Cost Recovery System (MACRS) to compute the depreciation reported on Form 990. If the organization records depreciation using MACRS, attach **Form 4562**, Depreciation and Amortization, or a schedule showing the same information required by Form 4562. If the organization does not use MACRS, attach a schedule showing how depreciation was computed.

For an explanation of acceptable methods for computing depreciation, see **Pub. 946, How To Depreciate Property**.

Use the same method of computing depreciation on line 42 that is used for the balance sheet, Part IV, of this Form 990.

If the organization claims a deduction for depletion, attach a schedule explaining the deduction.

Line 43—Other expenses

Show the type and amount of each significant expense for which a separate line is not provided. Report all other miscellaneous expenses as a single total. Expenses that might be reported here include investment counseling and other professional fees not reportable on lines 30 through 32; penalties, fines, and judgments; unrelated business income taxes; insurance and real estate taxes not attributable to rental property or reported as occupancy expenses; and any marketing and distribution costs not included on other lines of Part II. Attach a schedule if more space is needed.

Some states that accept Form 990 in satisfaction of their filing requirements may require that certain types of miscellaneous expenses be itemized regardless of amount. See General Instruction E.

Line 44—Total functional expenses

Add lines 22 through 43 and enter the totals on line 44 in columns (A), (B), (C), and (D). Report the total amounts for columns (B), (C), and (D) in Part I, lines 13 through 15.

Reporting of Joint Costs

Organizations that included in program service expenses (column (B) of Part II) any joint costs from a combined educational campaign and fundraising solicitation must disclose how the total joint costs of all such combined activities were reported in Part II. Organizations answering "Yes" to the joint-cost question following line 44 must furnish the relevant financial data in the spaces provided.

An organization conducts a combined educational campaign and fundraising solicitation when it solicits contributions (by mail, telephone, broadcast media, or any other means) and includes, with the solicitation, educational material or other information that furthers a bona fide nonfundraising exempt purpose of the organization.

Expenses attributable to providing information regarding the organization itself, its use of past contributions, or its planned use of contributions received are not program service expenses and should not be included in column (B). This is true whether or not the organization accounts for joint costs in accordance with the AICPA's Statement of Position 87-2, and *Audits of Non-Profit Organizations* (New York, NY, AICPA, 1988). Any method of allocating joint costs to program service expenses must be reasonable under the facts and circumstances of each case. Most states with reporting requirements for charitable and other organizations that solicit contributions either require or allow the reporting of joint costs according to Statement of Position 87-2 standards.

Part III—Statement of Program Service Accomplishments

In the space provided, state the organization's primary exempt purpose.

Provide the information specified in the heading of Part III for each of the organization's four largest program services (as measured by total expenses incurred) or for each program service if the organization engaged in four or fewer of such activities. If part of the total expenses of any program service consists of grants and allocations reported on line 22, show the amount of the grants and allocations in the provided space.

Section 501(c)(3) and (4) organizations and section 4947(a)(1) nonexempt charitable trusts **must** show the amount of grants and allocations to others.

Only section 501(c)(3) and (4) organizations and section 4947(a)(1) nonexempt charitable trusts **must** enter the total expenses of each program service they reported in Part III. Completing the expense column in Part III is optional for all other organizations.

A program service is a major (usually ongoing) objective of an organization, such as adoptions, recreation for the elderly, rehabilitation, or publication of journals or newsletters. Specify the service outputs, products, or other measures of a program service, such as clients served, days of care, therapy sessions, or publications issued. Indicate the number of outputs or products rendered, such as 4,080 counseling contacts.

If the quantity of output is intangible, such as in a research activity, describe the objective of the activity for this time period as well as the overall longer-term goal.

Give reasonable estimates for the statistical information (number of clients, patients, etc.) asked for in Part III if exact figures are not readily available from the organization's records. Indicate that the information provided is an estimate.

Donated services or facilities.—If the organization reports on line 82b the value of any donated services or use of materials, equipment, or facilities it received, it may also indicate in Part III the amount received and utilized for specific program services. However, disclose the applicable amounts only on the lines for the narrative description of the appropriate program services. Do not include these amounts in the expense column in Part III.

Reporting other program services and expenses.—Attach a schedule that lists the organization's other program services. For this schedule, the detailed information required in Part III for the four largest services is not required. However, section 501(c)(3) and (4) organizations as well as section 4947(a)(1) nonexempt charitable trusts should also report the expenses attributable to their program services.

Part IV—Balance Sheets

All organizations, except those that meet one of the exceptions in General Instruction F, must complete all of Part IV and may not submit a substitute balance sheet. Failure to complete Part IV may result in penalties for filing an incomplete return. See General Instruction K. See General Instruction E for details on completing a Form 990 to be filed with any state or local governmental agency.

When a schedule is required to be attached for any line item in Part IV, it is only for the end-of-year balance sheet figure reported in column (B). Give the end-of-year figures for any receivables or depreciable assets and the related allowances for doubtful accounts or accumulated depreciation reported within the description column.

Line 45—Cash—non-interest-bearing

Enter the total of non-interest-bearing checking accounts, deposits in transit, change funds, petty cash funds, or any other non-interest-bearing account. Do not include advances to employees or officers or refundable deposits paid to suppliers or others.

Line 46—Savings and temporary cash investments

Enter the total of interest-bearing checking accounts, savings and temporary cash investments, such as money market funds, commercial paper, certificates of deposit, and U.S. Treasury bills or other governmental obligations that mature in less than 1 year. Report the income from these investments on line 4.

Line 47—Accounts receivable

Enter the total accounts receivable (reduced by the allowance for doubtful accounts) from the sale of goods and/or the performance of services. Report claims against vendors or refundable deposits with suppliers or others here, if not significant in amount. Otherwise, report them on line 58, Other assets. Report any receivables due from officers, directors, trustees, or key employees on line 50. Report receivables (including loans and advances) due from other employees on line 58.

Line 48—Pledges receivable

Enter the total pledges receivable recorded as of the beginning and end of the year. Do not include the amount of pledges estimated to be uncollectible.

Line 49—Grants receivable

Enter the total grants receivable from governmental agencies, foundations, and other organizations as of the beginning and end of the year. Organizations that follow SFAS 116 may report the present value of the grants receivable as of each balance sheet date.

Line 50—Receivables from officers, directors, trustees, and key employees

Report all receivables due from officers, directors, trustees, and key employees, and all secured and unsecured loans to such persons, on line 50 and in an attached schedule discussed below. Report interest from such receivables on line 11. For a definition of "key employee," see the instructions in Part V.

When receivables should be reported separately.—In the required schedule, report each receivable separately even if more than one loan was made to the same person or the same terms apply to all loans. Report salary advances, and other advances for the personal use and benefit of the recipient, and receivables subject to special terms or arising from nontypical transactions, as separate loans for each officer, director, trustee, and key employee.

When receivables should be reported as a single total.—In the required schedule, report

receivables that are subject to the same terms and conditions (including credit limits and rate of interest) as receivables due from the general public (occurring in the normal course of the organization's operations) as a single total for all the officers, directors, trustees, and key employees. Report travel advances for official business of the organization as a single total.

Schedule format.—For each outstanding loan, or other receivable that must be reported separately, the attached schedule should show the following information (preferably in columnar form):

1. Borrower's name and title,
2. Original amount,
3. Balance due,
4. Date of note,
5. Maturity date,
6. Repayment terms,
7. Interest rate,
8. Security provided by the borrower,
9. Purpose of the loan, and
10. Description and fair market value of the consideration furnished by the lender (for example, cash—\$1,000; or 100 shares of XYZ, Inc. common stock—\$9,000).

The above detail is not required for receivables or travel advances that may be reported as a single total. However, report and identify those totals separately on the attachment.

Line 51—Other notes and loans receivable

Enter the combined total of notes receivable and net loans receivable. For notes and loans that represent program-related investments (defined in the line 2 instructions), report the interest income on line 2. For all other notes and loans receivable included on line 51, report the income on line 11.

Notes receivable.—Enter the amount of all notes receivable not listed on line 50 and not acquired as investments. Attach a schedule similar to that called for in the instructions for line 50. The schedule should also identify the relationship of the borrower to any officer, director, trustee, or key employee of the organization.

Notes receivable from loans by a credit union to its members and scholarship loans by a section 501(c)(3) organization do not have to be itemized. However, identify these loans as such on a schedule and indicate the total amount of such loans that are outstanding.

For a note receivable from another organization exempt under the same paragraph of section 501(c) as the filing organization, list only the name of the borrower and the balance due. For example, a section 501(c)(3) organization would have to provide the full details of a loan to a section 501(c)(4) organization but would have to provide only the name of the borrower and the balance due on a note from a loan to another section 501(c)(3) organization.

Loans receivable.—Enter the gross amount of loans receivable, less the allowance for doubtful accounts, from the normal activities of the filing organization such as loans by a credit union to its members or scholarship loans by a section 501(c)(3) organization. A schedule of these loans is not required.

Report loans to officers, directors, trustees, and key employees on line 50. Report loans to other employees on line 58.

Line 52—Inventories for sale or use

Enter the amount of materials, goods, and supplies purchased or manufactured by the organization and held for future sale or use.

Line 53—Prepaid expenses and deferred charges

Enter the amount of short-term and long-term prepayments of expenses attributable to one or more future accounting periods. Examples include prepayments of rent, insurance, and pension costs, and expenses incurred for a solicitation campaign of a future accounting period.

Line 54—Investments—securities

Enter the book value, which may be market value, of securities held as investments. Attach a schedule that lists the securities held at the end of the year. Indicate whether the securities are listed at cost (including the value recorded at the time of receipt in the case of donated securities) or end-of-year market value. Debt securities of the U.S., state, and municipal governments, corporate stocks and bonds, and other publicly traded securities (defined in the instructions for line 8) do not have to be listed individually, except for stock holdings that represent 5% or more of the outstanding shares of stock of the same class. However, show separate totals for each type of security (U.S. Government obligations, corporate stocks, etc.). Do not include amounts reported on line 46. Report dividends and interest from these securities on line 5.

Line 55—Investments—land, buildings, and equipment

Enter the book value (cost or other basis less accumulated depreciation) of all land, buildings, and equipment held for investment purposes, such as rental properties. Attach a schedule listing these fixed assets held as investments at the end of the year. Show for each item or category listed, the cost or other basis, accumulated depreciation, and book value. Report the income from these assets on line 6a.

Line 56—Investments—other

Enter the amount of all other investment holdings not reported on line 54 or 55. Attach a schedule listing and describing each of these investments held at the end of the year. Show the book value for each and indicate whether the investment is listed at cost or end-of-year market value. Report the income from these assets on line 7. Do not include program-related investments. See the instructions for line 58.

Line 57—Land, buildings, and equipment

Enter the book value (cost or other basis less accumulated depreciation) of all land, buildings, and equipment owned by the organization and not held for investment. This includes any property, plant, and equipment owned and used by the organization in conducting its exempt activities. Attach a schedule listing these fixed assets held at the end of the year and showing, for each item or category listed, the cost or other basis, accumulated depreciation, and book value.

Line 58—Other assets

List and show the book value of each category of assets not reportable on lines 45 through 57. Attach a separate schedule if more space is needed.

One type of asset reportable on line 58 is program-related investments. These are investments made primarily to accomplish an exempt purpose of the filing organization rather than to produce income.

Line 59—Total assets

Enter the total of lines 45 through 58. The amounts on line 59 must equal the amounts on line 74 for both the beginning and end of year.

Line 60—Accounts payable and accrued expenses

Enter the total of accounts payable to suppliers and others and accrued expenses, such as salaries payable, accrued payroll taxes, and interest payable.

Line 61—Grants payable

Enter the unpaid portion of grants and awards that the organization has made a commitment to pay other organizations or individuals, whether or not the commitments have been communicated to the grantees.

Line 62—Deferred revenue

Include revenue that the organization has received but not yet earned as of the balance sheet date under its method of accounting.

Line 63—Loans from officers, directors, trustees, and key employees

Enter the unpaid balance of loans received from officers, directors, trustees, and key employees. See the instructions for Part V for definition of "key employee." For loans outstanding at the end of the year, attach a schedule that shows, for each loan, the name and title of the lender and the information specified in items 2 through 10 of the instructions for line 50.

Line 64a—Tax-exempt bond liabilities

Enter the amount of tax-exempt bonds (or other obligations) issued by the organization on behalf of a state or local governmental unit, or by a state or local governmental unit on behalf of the organization, and for which the organization has a direct or indirect liability. Tax-exempt bonds include state or local bonds and any obligations, including direct borrowing from a lender or certificates of participation, the interest on which is excluded from the income of the recipient for Federal income tax purposes under section 103.

For all such bonds and obligations outstanding at any time during the year, attach a schedule showing for each separate issue: **(a)** the issue date; **(b)** the purpose of the issue; **(c)** the original amount of the issue; and **(d)** whether a Form 8038, 8038-G, or 8038-GC was filed when the obligation was issued, including the date when such form was filed. If the bond, obligation, or debt has been retired or paid by the organization during the year, indicate the date that the event occurred. If the bond, obligation, or debt was outstanding at the end of the year, give: **(a)** the actual or anticipated completion date for the project financed with the borrowed funds; **(b)** the amount of the issue outstanding; and **(c)** the unexpended bond proceeds, if any. Also indicate whether any

portion of any bond-financed facility was used by a third party (other than a governmental unit or section 501(c)(3) organization), and, if so, state the percentage of space used by the third party.

If the tax-exempt bond or obligation is in the form of a mortgage, include the amount of the mortgage on line 64a, and not on line 64b. For such mortgage, include in the above listing the maturity date of the debt, repayment terms, interest rate, and any security provided by the organization.

Line 64a does not, however, refer to situations where the organization only has a contingent liability, as it would if it were a guarantor of tax-exempt bonds issued by a related entity. Contingent liabilities, such as those that arise from guarantees, should be included as an entry in the separately attached schedule required for line 64a.

Line 64b—Mortgages and other notes payable

Enter the amount of mortgages and other notes payable at the beginning and end of the year. Attach a schedule showing, as of the end of the year, the total amount of all mortgages payable and, for each nonmortgage note payable, the name of the lender and the other information specified in items 2 through 10 of the instructions for line 50. The schedule should also identify the relationship of the lender to any officer, director, trustee, or key employee of the organization.

Line 65—Other liabilities

List and show the amount of each liability not reportable on lines 60 through 65. Attach a separate schedule if more space is needed.

Lines 67 through 69—Net assets

The Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) 117, *Financial Statements of Not-for-Profit Organizations*, in June 1993, effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 1994.

There is an optional one-year delay to implement SFAS 117 for small organizations (less than \$5 million in total assets and less than \$1 million in annual expenses).

SFAS 117 provides standards for external financial statements certified by an independent accountant for certain types of nonprofit organizations. SFAS 117 does not apply to credit unions, voluntary employees' beneficiary associations, supplemental unemployment benefit trusts, section 501(c)(12) cooperatives, and other member benefit or mutual benefit organizations.

While some states may require reporting in accordance with SFAS 117 (see General Instruction E), IRS does not. However, a Form 990 return prepared in accordance with SFAS 117 will be acceptable to IRS.

Organizations that follow SFAS 117.—If the organization follows SFAS 117, check the box above line 67. Classify and report net assets in three groups—unrestricted, temporarily restricted, and permanently restricted—based on the existence or absence of donor-imposed restrictions and the nature of those restrictions. Show the sum of the three classes of net assets on line 73. On line 74, add the amounts on lines 66 and 73 to show total liabilities and net assets. This figure should be the same as the figure for Total assets on line 59.

Line 67—Unrestricted

Enter the balances per books of the unrestricted class of net assets. Unrestricted net assets are neither permanently restricted nor temporarily restricted by donor-imposed stipulations. All funds without donor-imposed restrictions must be classified as unrestricted, regardless of the existence of any board designations or appropriations.

Line 68—Temporarily restricted

Enter the balance per books for the temporarily restricted class of net assets. Donors' temporary restrictions may require that resources be used in a later period or after a specified date (time restrictions), or that resources be used for a specified purpose (purpose restrictions), or both.

Line 69—Permanently restricted

Enter the total of the balances for the permanently restricted class of net assets. Permanently restricted net assets are (a) assets, such as land or works of art, donated with stipulations that they be used for a specified purpose, be preserved, and not be sold or (b) assets donated with stipulations that they be invested to provide a permanent source of income. The latter result from gifts and bequests that create permanent endowment funds.

Organizations that do not follow SFAS 117.

— If the organization does not follow SFAS 117, check the box above line 70 and report account balances on lines 70 through 72. Report net assets or fund balances on line 73. Also complete line 74 to report the sum of the total liabilities and net assets/fund balances.

Some states that accept Form 990 as their basic reporting form may require a separate statement of changes in net assets. See General Instruction E.

Line 70—Capital stock, trust principal, or current funds

For corporations, enter the balance per books for capital stock accounts. Show par or stated value (or for stock with no par or stated value, total amount received upon issuance) of all classes of stock issued and, as yet, uncanceled. For trusts, enter the amount in the trust principal or corpus account. For organizations continuing to use the fund method of accounting, enter the fund balances for the organization's current restricted and unrestricted funds.

Line 71—Paid-in or capital surplus, or land, bldg., and equipment fund

Enter the balance per books for all paid-in capital in excess of par or stated value for all stock issued and uncanceled. If stockholders or others gave donations that the organization records as paid-in capital, include them here. Report any current-year donations you included on line 71 in Part I, line 1. The fund balance for the land, building, and equipment fund would be entered here.

Line 72—Retained earnings, accumulated income, endowment, or other funds

For corporations, enter the balance in the retained earnings, or similar account, minus the cost of any corporate treasury stock. For trusts, enter the balance per books in the accumulated income or similar account. For those organizations using fund accounting, enter the total of the fund balances for the permanent and term endowment funds as

well as balances of any other funds not reported on lines 70 and 71.

Line 73—Total net assets or fund balances

For organizations that follow SFAS 117, enter the total of lines 67 through 69. For all other organizations, enter the total of lines 70 through 72. Enter the beginning-of-the-year figure on line 73, column (A), in Part I, line 19. The end-of-the-year figure on line 73, column (B) must agree with the figure on line 21 of Part I.

Line 74—Total liabilities and net assets/fund balances

Enter the total of lines 66 and 73. This amount must equal the amount for total assets reported on line 59 for both the beginning and end of the year.

Parts IV-A and IV-B— Reconciliation Statements

Use these reconciliation statements to reconcile the differences between the revenue and expenses shown on the organization's audited financial statements prepared in accordance with SFAS 117 and the revenue and expenses shown on the organization's Form 990.

If the organization did not receive an audited financial statement for 1995 (or the fiscal year for which it is completing this Form 990) and prepared in accordance with SFAS 117, it does not need to complete Parts IV-A or IV-B and should instead enter "N/A" on line a of each Part.

These two parts also do not have to be completed on group returns.

On line d(1) of Parts IV-A and IV-B, include only those investment expenses netted against investment income in the revenue portion of the organization's audited financial statements. Do not include program-related investment expenses or other expenses reported as program service expenses in the audited statement of activities.

Part V—List of Officers, Directors, Trustees, and Key Employees

List each person who was an officer, director, trustee, or key employee (defined below) of the organization at any time during the year even if they did not receive any compensation from the organization. Enter a zero in columns (C), (D), or (E) if no compensation, contributions, expenses and other allowances were paid during the reporting year, or deferred for payment to a future accounting period. Give the preferred address at which officers, etc., want the Internal Revenue Service to contact them. Use an attachment if there are more persons to list in Part V.

Show all forms of cash and noncash compensation received by each listed officer, etc., whether paid currently or deferred.

The organization may also provide an attachment to explain the entire 1995 compensation package for any person listed in Part V.

Each person listed on Part V should report the listed compensation on his or her income tax return unless the Code specifically excludes any of the payments from income tax. See Pub. 525 for details.

A "key employee" is any person having responsibilities or powers similar to those of

officers, directors, or trustees. The term includes the chief management and administrative officials of an organization (such as an executive director or chancellor) but does not include the heads of separate departments or smaller units within an organization.

A chief financial officer and the officer in charge of administration or program operations are both key employees if they have the authority to control the organization's activities, its finances, or both. The "heads of separate departments" reference applies to persons such as the head of the radiology department or coronary care unit of a hospital or the head of the chemistry or history or English department at a college. These persons are managers within their specific areas but not for the organization as a whole and, therefore, are not key employees.

Column (C)

For each person listed, report salary, fees, bonuses, and severance payments paid. Include current-year payments of amounts reported or reportable as deferred compensation in any prior year.

Column (D)

Include in this column all forms of deferred compensation and future severance payments (whether or not funded; whether or not vested; and whether or not the deferred compensation plan is a qualified plan under section 401(a)). Include also payments to welfare benefit plans on behalf of the officers, etc. Such plans provide benefits such as medical, dental, life insurance, severance pay, disability, etc. Reasonable estimates may be used if precise cost figures are not readily available.

Unless the amounts were reported in column (C), report, as deferred compensation in column (D), salaries and other compensation earned during the period covered by the return, but not yet paid by the date the organization files its return.

Column (E)

Enter both taxable and nontaxable fringe benefits (other than de minimis fringe benefits described in section 132(e)). Include expense allowances or reimbursements that the recipients must report as income on their separate income tax returns. Examples include amounts for which the recipient did not account to the organization or allowances that were more than the payee spent on serving the organization. Include payments made under indemnification arrangements, the value of the personal use of housing, automobiles, or other assets owned or leased by the organization (or provided for the organization's use without charge), as well as any other taxable and nontaxable fringe benefits. See Pub. 525 for more information.

Line 75—Compensation from related organizations

Answer "Yes" to this question only if an officer, director, trustee, or key employee of the organization received more than \$10,000 in compensation from related organizations (defined below) **AND** such compensation, when added to the compensation provided to that individual by the filing organization, totaled more than \$100,000. For this purpose, "compensation" includes any amount that

would be reportable in column (C), (D), or (E) of Part V if provided by the filing organization.

Report any compensation paid by a related organization for only that period where a control or other relationship existed between the organizations. Report compensation paid by a related organization in the same period (calendar or fiscal year) as compensation paid by the Form 990 filer.

Organizations answering "Yes" must attach a schedule that lists, for each officer, director, trustee, or key employee receiving such compensation, the name of each related organization that provided the compensation and the amount each provided. Use the same format as required by columns (C) through (E) of Part V.

Providing information on compensation received from related organizations does not violate the disclosure provisions of section 7216(a). See also section 6033(a)(1).

A "related organization" is any entity (whether tax-exempt or taxable) that the filing organization directly or indirectly owns or controls, or that directly or indirectly owns or controls the filing organization. For example, if Organization A owns 90% of B, and B owns 80% of C, then A would directly own 90% of B and indirectly own 72% (90% of 80%) of C.

"Owns" means holding (directly or indirectly) 50% or more of the voting membership rights, voting stock, profits interest, or beneficial interest.

"Control" means that:

1. Fifty percent (50%) or more of the filing organization's officers, directors, trustees, or key employees are also officers, directors, trustees, or key employees of the second organization being tested for control;
2. The filing organization appoints 50% or more of the officers, directors, trustees, or key employees of the second organization; or
3. Fifty percent (50%) or more of the filing organization's officers, directors, trustees, or key employees are appointed by the second organization.

Control exists if the 50% test is met by any one group of persons even if collectively the 50% test is not met.

Whether or not any elements of ownership or control are present, a related organization also includes:

- A supporting organization operated in connection with the filing organization where one of the purposes of the supporting organization is to benefit or further the purposes of the filing organization; and
- A supported organization operated in connection with the filing organization where one of the purposes of the filing organization is to benefit or further the purposes of the supported organization.

For example, a hospital auxiliary that raises funds for Hospital Y or coordinates the efforts of that hospital's volunteer staff would be a supporting organization of Hospital Y and, thus, a related organization even if the hospital does not own or control the auxiliary. Hospital Y, in turn, would be a supported organization of the auxiliary. In any case where the \$10,000 and \$100,000 minimums were met, the hospital must report (on an attachment to its return) the compensation paid by the auxiliary to the officer, director, trustee, or key employee of the hospital. The same reporting requirement would apply to

compensation paid by Hospital Y to an officer, etc., of the auxiliary.

Part VI—Other Information

Note: Section 501(c)(3) organizations and section 4947(a)(1) nonexempt charitable trusts must also complete and attach a Schedule A (Form 990) to their Form 990 (or Form 990-EZ). See General Instruction D for the discussion of Schedule A (Form 990).

Line 76—Change in activities

Attach a statement to explain any significant changes in the kind of activities the organization conducts to further its exempt purpose. Include new or modified activities not listed as current or planned in the organization's application for recognition of exemption, or not yet reported to the IRS by a letter to its key district director or by an attachment to the organization's return for any earlier year. Also include any major program activities that are being discontinued.

Line 77—Changes in organizing or governing documents

Attach a conformed copy of any changes to the articles of incorporation, or association, constitution, trust instrument, or other organizing document, or to the bylaws or other governing document.

A "conformed" copy is one that agrees with the original document and all amendments to it. If the copies are not signed, they must be accompanied by a written declaration signed by an officer authorized to sign for the organization, certifying that they are complete and accurate copies of the original documents.

Photocopies of articles of incorporation showing the certification of an appropriate state official do not have to be accompanied by such a declaration. See Rev. Proc. 68-14, 1968-1 C.B. 768, for details. When a number of changes are made, attach a copy of the entire revised organizing instrument or governing document.

However, if your exempt organization changes its legal structure, such as from a trust to a corporation, you must file a new exemption application to establish that the new legal entity qualifies for exemption.

Line 78—Unrelated business income

Check "Yes" on line 78a if the organization's total gross income from all of its unrelated trades and businesses is \$1,000 or more for the year. Gross income is the amount of gross receipts less the cost of goods sold. See Pub. 598 for a description of unrelated business income and the Form 990-T filing requirements for section 501(c), 501(e), 501(f), and 501(k) organizations having such income.

Form 990-T is not a substitute for Form 990.

Report on Form 990 items of income and expense that are also reported on Form 990-T when the organization is required to file both forms.

Note: All tax-exempt organizations must pay estimated taxes with respect to their unrelated business income if they expect their tax liability to be \$500 or more. Use Form 990-W to compute this tax.

Line 79—Liquidation, dissolution, termination, or substantial contraction

For a complete liquidation of a corporation or termination of a trust, check the "Final return" box in the heading of Form 990 (item B). If

there was a liquidation, dissolution, termination, or substantial contraction, attach a statement explaining what took place.

On the attached statement, show whether the assets have been distributed and the date of distribution. Also attach a certified copy of any resolution, or plan of liquidation or termination, etc., with all amendments or supplements not already filed. In addition, attach a schedule listing the names and addresses of all persons who received the assets distributed in liquidation or termination, the kinds of assets distributed to each one, and each asset's fair market value.

A "substantial contraction" is a partial liquidation or other major disposition of assets except transfers for full consideration or distributions from current income.

A "major disposition of assets" means any disposition for the tax year that is:

1. At least 25% of the fair market value of the organization's net assets at the beginning of the tax year; or
2. One of a series of related dispositions begun in earlier years that altogether add up to at least 25% of the net assets the organization had at the beginning of the tax year when the first disposition in the series was made. Whether a major disposition of assets took place through a series of related dispositions depends on the facts in each case.

See Regulations section 1.6043-3 for special rules and exceptions.

Line 80—Relation to other organizations

Answer "Yes" if most (more than 50%) of the organization's governing body, officers, directors, trustees, or membership are also officers, directors, trustees, or members of any other organization.

Disregard any coincidental overlap of membership with another organization; that is, when membership in one organization is not a condition of membership in another organization. For example, assume that a majority of the members of a section 501(c)(4) civic organization also belong to a local chamber of commerce described in section 501(c)(6). The civic organization should answer "No" on line 80 if it does not require its members to belong to the chamber of commerce.

Also disregard affiliation with any statewide or nationwide organization. Thus, the civic organization in the above example would still answer "No" on line 80 even if it belonged to a state or national federation of similar organizations. A local labor union whose members are also members of a national labor organization would answer "No" on line 80.

Line 81—Expenditures for political purposes

A political expenditure is one intended to influence the selection, nomination, election, or appointment of anyone to a Federal, state, or local public office, or office in a political organization, or the election of Presidential or Vice Presidential electors. It does not matter whether the attempt succeeds.

An expenditure includes a payment, distribution, loan, advance, deposit, or gift of money, or anything of value. It also includes a contract, promise, or agreement to make an expenditure, whether or not legally enforceable.

All section 501(c) organizations.—Section 501(c) organizations must file Form 1120-POL if their political expenditures and their net investment income both exceed \$100 for the year.

If a section 501(c) organization establishes and maintains a section 527(f)(3) separate segregated fund, it is the fund's responsibility to file its own Form 1120-POL if the fund meets the Form 1120-POL filing requirements. Do not include the segregated fund's receipts, expenditures, and balance sheet items on the Form 990 of the section 501(c) organization that establishes and maintains the fund. When answering questions 81a and 81b on its Form 990, this section 501(c) organization should disregard the political expenses and Form 1120-POL filing requirement of the segregated fund.

However, when a section 501(c) organization transfers its own funds, to a separate segregated section 527(f)(3) fund for use as political expenses, the 501(c) organization must report the transferred funds as its own political expenses on its Form 990.

Section 501(c)(3) organizations.—A section 501(c)(3) organization will lose its tax-exempt status if it engages in political activity.

A section 501(c)(3) organization must pay an excise tax for any amount paid or incurred on behalf of, or in opposition to, any candidate for public office. The organization must pay an additional excise tax if it fails to correct the expenditure timely.

A manager of a section 501(c)(3) organization who knowingly agrees to a political expenditure must pay an excise tax, unless the agreement is not willful and there is reasonable cause. A manager who does not agree to a correction of the political expenditure may have to pay an additional excise tax.

When a section 501(c)(3) organization promotes a candidate for public office (or is used or controlled by a candidate or prospective candidate), amounts paid or incurred for the following purposes are political expenditures:

- Remuneration to the individual (a candidate or prospective candidate) for speeches or other services;
- Travel expenses of the individual;
- Expenses of conducting polls, surveys, or other studies, or preparing papers or other material for use by the individual;
- Expenses of advertising, publicity, and fundraising for such individual; and
- Any other expense that has the primary effect of promoting public recognition or otherwise primarily accruing to the benefit of the individual.

Use Form 4720 to figure and report the excise taxes.

Line 82—Donated services or facilities

Because Form 990 is open to public inspection, you may want the return to show contributions the organization received in the form of donated services or the use of materials, equipment, or facilities at less than fair rental value. If so, and if the organization's records either show the amount and value of such items or give a clearly objective basis for an estimate, the organization may choose to enter this optional information on line 82b. The IRS does not require any organization to keep such records. However, **do not** include the

value of such items in Part I or II or in the expense column in Part III. You may indicate the value of donated services or use of materials, equipment, or facilities in Part III in the narrative description of program services rendered. See the instructions for Part III.

Line 83—Public inspection requirements

Answer "Yes" only if the organization complied with its public inspection obligations described in General Instruction L.

Line 83b—Disclosure requirements for quid pro quo contributions

See General Instruction S, item 1.

Line 84a—Solicitations of contributions

All organizations that qualify under section 170(c) to receive contributions that are deductible as charitable contributions for Federal income tax purposes, enter "N/A." See General Instructions M and S.

Line 85—Section 501(c)(4), (5), or (6) organizations

Section 501(c)(4), (5), and (6) membership organizations generally are subject to notice and reporting requirements and potential tax liability with respect to lobbying and political expenditures. See General Instruction S.

Note: *On lines 85b through 85h, disregard any expenditures relating to direct lobbying of any local council or similar governing body with respect to legislation or proposed legislation of direct interest to the organization or its members.*

Line 85a—Section 6033(e)(3) exception for nondeductible dues

Section 6033(e)(3) provides an exception for any organization substantially all of whose dues would not be deductible by members as business expenses or employee business expenses whether or not the organization made any lobbying and political expenditures.

Specific guidelines regarding this exception are provided in Rev. Procs. 95-35 and 95-35A, fully cited in General Instruction S. These guidelines treat the following classes of organizations as meeting the section 6033(e)(3) exception:

1. All organizations exempt from tax under section 501(a), other than section 501(c)(4), 501(c)(5), and 501(c)(6) organizations.
2. Local associations of employees' and veterans' organizations described in section 501(c)(4), but not other social welfare organizations.
3. Labor unions and other labor organizations described in section 501(c)(5), but not agricultural and horticultural organizations.

4. Section 501(c)(4), (5), and (6) organizations more than 90% of whose dues are received from section 501(c)(3) organizations, state governments, local governments, entities whose income is exempt from tax under section 115, or organizations described in 1 through 3, above.

5. Section 501(c)(4) and (5) organizations that receive more than 90% of their annual dues from persons, families, or entities who each pay annual dues of \$50 or less.

6. Any organization that receives a private letter ruling from the IRS that it satisfies the section 6033(e)(3) exception.

7. Any organization that keeps records to substantiate the claim in its Form 990 (or Form 990-EZ) that 90% or more of its members cannot deduct their dues (or similar amounts) as business expenses whether or not any part of their dues are used for lobbying purposes.

8. Any organization that is not a membership organization.

If your organization meets any of the above criteria, answer "Yes" to question 85a to declare that substantially all its membership dues were nondeductible and skip lines 85b through 85h.

Line 85b—In-house lobbying expenditures

In addition to the exceptions listed in the instructions for line 85a, an organization is exempt from the notice, reporting, and potential tax liability rules of section 6033(e) if (a) it made no political expenditures during the 1995 reporting year, (b) its only lobbying expenditures (if any) during the 1995 reporting year consisted of in-house direct lobbying expenditures aggregating \$2,000 or less, excluding any allocable overhead expenses, and (c) the organization did not receive a waiver for proxy tax owed for the prior year. An organization should answer "Yes" to question 85b if it met all three of these requirements. (See the **Note** for the line 85 instructions on disregarding expenses made to affect legislative action of any local council or similar governing body.)

"Direct lobbying" includes (a) attempting to influence legislation through communication with legislators, legislative branch officials and staff, and other government officials who may participate in the formulation of legislation and (b) attempting to influence the official actions or positions of covered Federal Executive Branch officials through direct communication with such officials, but does not include attempting to influence any local council or similar governing body with respect to legislation or proposed legislation of direct interest to the organization or its members.

Direct lobbying also does not include any grassroots lobbying. Grassroots lobbying refers to attempts to influence any segment of the general public regarding legislative matters or referendums.

"In-house expenditures" include salaries and other expenses of the organization's officials and staff (including amounts paid or incurred for research for, or preparation, planning or coordination of, legislative activities), but does not include any payments to other taxpayers engaged in lobbying or political activities as a trade or business. In-house expenditures also do not include any dues paid to another organization that are allocable to lobbying or political activities.

"Other lobbying" includes grassroots and foreign lobbying as well as lobbying conducted by third parties and dues paid another organization that were used to lobby.

If the organization's in-house direct lobbying expenditures during the 1995 reporting year were \$2,000 or less, but the organization also paid or incurred other lobbying or political expenditures during the 1995 reporting year, or received a waiver for proxy tax owed for the prior year, it should answer "No" to question 85b and complete lines 85c through 85h. However, the \$2,000 or less of in-house direct lobbying expenditures should not be included in the total on line 85d.

Line 85c—Dues, assessments, and similar amounts received

Enter the total dues, assessments, and similar amounts allocable to the 1995 reporting year. (See General Instruction S for definitions of dues, etc.)

Line 85d—Lobbying and political expenditures

Include the total amount paid or incurred during the 1995 reporting year in connection with: (a) influencing legislation; (b) participating or intervening in any political campaign on behalf of (or in opposition to) any candidate for any public office; (c) attempting to influence any segment of the general public with respect to elections, legislative matters or referendums; or (d) communicating directly with a covered executive branch official (e.g., President, Vice President, or cabinet-level officials, and their immediate deputies) in an attempt to influence the official actions or positions of such official. Also include excess lobbying and political expenditures carried over from the preceding taxable year. An organization must also include an amount equal to the taxable lobbying and political expenditures reported on line 85f for the preceding taxable year if the organization received a waiver of the proxy tax imposed on that amount.

However, do not include any direct lobbying (defined in the line 85b instructions) of any local council or similar governing body with respect to legislation or proposed legislation of direct interest to the organization or its members. Also exclude in-house direct lobbying expenditures (defined in the line 85b instructions) if the total of such expenditures is \$2,000 or less (excluding allocable overhead expenses).

Reduce the current year's lobbying expenditures, but not below zero, by costs previously allocated in a prior year to lobbying activities that were cancelled after a return reporting these costs was filed. Carry forward any amounts not used as a reduction to subsequent years.

Line 85e—Dues declared nondeductible in notices to members

If, at the time that dues (or similar amounts) for the 1995 reporting year were assessed or collected, the organization notified its members of its "reasonable estimate" of the portion of dues that would not be deductible under section 162(e), enter the total amount of dues (or similar amounts) allocable to the 1995 reporting year that members were notified were nondeductible. For example, if members who paid a total of \$100,000 of dues allocable to the 1995 reporting year were timely notified that 25% of their dues would be nondeductible, the amount to enter on line 85e would be \$25,000. A "reasonable estimate" is determined by a facts and circumstances test; that is, whether or not a good faith estimate was made at the time.

Line 85f—Taxable lobbying and political expenditures

The amount on line 85f represents the amount of dues (and similar amounts) allocable to the 1995 reporting year attributable to lobbying and political expenditures for the 1995 reporting year that the organization did not, in timely notices, inform members were nondeductible.

Line 85d less line 85e produces the correct result in the usual situation in which the dues,

assessments, and similar amounts on line 85c are GREATER than the lobbying and political expenditures reported on line 85d.

However, a different computation is needed when the dues, assessments, and similar amounts entered on line 85c are LESS than the lobbying and political expenditures entered on line 85d. In that event, the taxable amount of lobbying and political expenditures to enter on line 85f is limited to the dues, etc., on line 85c less the amount reflected in nondeductible dues notices on line 85e. Also, the excess lobbying and political expenditures (line 85d less line 85c) must be carried over to the following taxable year and treated as lobbying and political expenditures of that year (reportable on line 85d or equivalent of the 1996 form). See **Examples** given below.

Lines 85g and 85h—Proxy tax and waivers

An organization must pay the section 6033(e) tax on the amount reported on line 85f unless it has the option to check "Yes" on line 85h.

An organization may check "Yes" on line 85h if it agrees to add the amount on line 85f to its reasonable estimate of dues allocable to nondeductible lobbying and political expenditures for its next taxable year. However, an organization may check "Yes" on line 85h only if it sent dues notices at the time of assessment or payment of dues that reasonably estimated the dues allocable to its nondeductible lobbying and political expenditures reported on line 85d. If an organization checks "Yes" on line 85h, it must answer "No" on line 85g. The amount reported on line 85f must be included on line 85d or its equivalent on the 1996 form.

If an organization did not send notices, it must check "No" on line 85h. If the organization sent dues notices that did not reasonably estimate the dues allocable to its nondeductible lobbying and political expenditures, it must check "No" on line 85h. If an organization checks "No" on line 85h, it must answer "Yes" on line 85g and report the tax on Form 990-T in accordance with the instructions for that form.

If the amount on line 85f is zero, or less than zero, enter "N/A" (Not Applicable) on lines 85g and 85h.

Examples. Organizations A and B, who report on a calendar year basis, made the following calculations in their work papers for their 1995 Form 990. These organizations incurred only grassroots lobbying expenses that do not qualify for the under \$2,000 in-house lobbying exception (de minimis rule). Both Organizations A and B allocate dues to the taxable year in which received.

For Organization A, dues, assessments, and similar amounts received in 1995 were greater than its lobbying expenses for 1995.

However, for Organization B, the opposite occurred; that is, lobbying expenses for 1995 were greater than the dues, assessments, and similar amounts received in 1995. Thus, for Organization B, its excess lobbying expenses must be carried forward to its 1996 Form 990.

**Work papers (for 1995 Form 990)—
Organization A**

1. Total dues, assessments, etc., received	\$800	
2. Lobbying expenses paid or incurred		\$600
3. Less: Total nondeductible amount of dues notices	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
4. (Subtract line 3 from both lines 1 and 2.)	<u>\$700</u>	<u>\$500</u>
5. Taxable amount of lobbying expenses (Smaller of the two amounts on line 4)		<u>\$500</u>

Note: The amounts on lines 1, 2, 3, and 5 of the work papers were entered on lines 85c through 85f of the 1995 Form 990. Because dues, etc., received were greater than lobbying expenses, there is no carryover of excess lobbying expenses to the 1996 Form 990. See the instructions for lines 85g and 85h for the treatment of the \$500.

**Work papers (for 1995 Form 990)—
Organization B**

1. Total dues, assessments, etc., received	\$400	
2. Lobbying expenses paid or incurred		\$600
3. Less: Total nondeductible amount of dues notices	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
4. (Subtract line 3 from both lines 1 and 2.)	<u>\$300</u>	<u>\$500</u>
5. Taxable amount of lobbying expenses (Smaller of the two amounts on line 4)		<u>\$300</u>

Note: The amounts on lines 1, 2, 3, and 5 of the work papers were entered on lines 85c through 85f of the 1995 Form 990. Excess lobbying expenses of \$200 must be carried forward to the 1996 Form 990 (excess of \$600 of lobbying expenses over \$400 dues, etc., received). The \$200 will be included along with the other lobbying and political expenses paid or incurred in the 1996 reporting year and reportable on line 85d (or the equivalent line) of the 1996 Form 990. See the instructions for lines 85g and 85h for the treatment of the \$300.

Underreporting of lobbying expenses.— Underreported lobbying and political expenditures are subject to the section 6033(e) tax for the 1995 reporting year only to the extent that the same expenditures (if actually reported) would have resulted in a proxy tax liability for that year. A waiver of proxy tax for the taxable year only applies to reported expenditures.

Underreporting lobbying and political expenditures may also subject the organization to the \$10 per day penalty under section 6652(c) for filing an incomplete or inaccurate return.

Line 86—Section 501(c)(7) organizations

Gross receipts test.—A section 501(c)(7) organization may receive up to 35% of its gross receipts, including investment income, from sources outside its membership and remain tax-exempt. Part of the 35% (up to 15% of gross receipts) may be from public use of a social club's facilities.

For this purpose, "gross receipts" are the club's income from its usual activities. The term includes charges, admissions, membership fees, dues, assessments, investment income (such as dividends, rents, and similar receipts), and normal recurring capital gains on investments. Gross receipts do not include capital contributions (as defined in Regulations section 1.118-1), initiation fees, or unusual amounts of income such as income received from the club's selling its clubhouse. Although gross receipts usually do not include initiation fees, these should be included for college fraternities or

sororities or other organizations that charge membership initiation fees, but not annual dues.

If the 35% and 15% limits do not affect the club's exempt status, include the income shown on line 86b on the club's Form 990-T.

Investment income earned by a section 501(c)(7) organization is not tax-exempt income unless it is set aside to be used only for religious, charitable, scientific, literary, or educational purposes, or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals. The organization is required to file Form 990-T and report its investment income along with the organization's other unrelated business income if the combined amount of gross investment income and other unrelated business income exceeds \$1,000.

Nondiscrimination policy.—A section 501(c)(7) organization is not exempt from income tax if any written policy statement, including the governing instrument and bylaws, allows discrimination on the basis of race, color, or religion.

However, section 501(i) allows social clubs to retain their exemption under section 501(c)(7) even though their membership is limited (in writing) to members of a particular religion if:

1. The social club is an auxiliary of a fraternal beneficiary society that is exempt under section 501(c)(8) and limits its membership to the members of a particular religion; or
2. The social club's membership limitation is a good-faith attempt to further the teachings or principles of that religion, and the limitation is not intended to exclude individuals of a particular race or color.

Line 87—Section 501(c)(12) organizations

One of the requirements that an organization must meet to qualify under section 501(c)(12) is that at least 85% of its gross income consists of amounts collected from members for the sole purpose of meeting losses and expenses. For purposes of section 501(c)(12), the term "gross income" means gross receipts minus cost of goods sold.

For a mutual or cooperative electric or telephone company, "gross income" does not include amounts received or accrued as "qualified pole rentals" or from the prepayment of a loan under the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 (see section 501(c)(12)(B), (C), and (D)).

For a mutual or cooperative telephone company, "gross income" also does not include amounts received or accrued either from another telephone company for completing long distance calls to or from or between the telephone company's members, or from the sale of display listings in a directory furnished to the telephone company's members.

Line 89—Public interest law firms

A public interest law firm exempt under section 501(c)(3) or 501(c)(4) must attach a statement that lists the cases in litigation, or that have been litigated during the year. For each case, describe the matter in dispute and explain how the litigation will benefit the public generally. Also attach a report of all fees sought and recovered in each case. See Rev. Proc. 92-59, 1992-2 C.B. 411.

Line 90—List of states

List each state with which the organization is filing a copy of this return in full or partial satisfaction of state filing requirements.

Line 92—Section 4947(a)(1) nonexempt charitable trusts

Section 4947(a)(1) nonexempt charitable trusts that file Form 990 instead of Form 1041 must complete this line. The trust should include exempt-interest dividends received from a mutual fund or other regulated investment company as well as tax-exempt interest received directly.

**Part VII—Analysis of
Income-Producing Activities**

An organization is exempt from income taxes only if its primary purpose is to engage in the type of activity for which it claims exemption.

An exempt organization is subject to a tax on unrelated business taxable income if such income is from a trade or business that is regularly carried on by the organization and is not substantially related to the organization's performance of its exempt purpose or function. Generally, a tax-exempt organization with gross income of \$1,000 or more for the year from an unrelated trade or business must file Form 990-T and pay any tax due.

In Part VII, show whether revenue, also reportable on lines 2 through 11 of Part I, was received from activities related to the organization's purpose or activities unrelated to its exempt purpose. Enter gross amounts unless indicated otherwise. Show also any revenue excludable from the definition of unrelated business taxable income.

The sum of amounts entered in columns (B), (D), and (E) for lines 93 through 103 of Part VII should match amounts entered for correlating lines 2 through 11 of Part I. Use the following table to verify the relationship of Part VII with Part I. Note that contributions that are reportable on lines 1a through 1d of Part I are **not** reportable in Part VII.

Amounts in Part VII on Line	Correspond to Amounts in Part I on Line
93(a) through (g)	2
94	3
95	4
96	5
97 and 98	6c
99	7
100	8d
101	9c
102	10c
103(a) through (e)	11
105 (plus line 1d, Part I)	12

Completing Part VII

Column (A)

In column (A), identify any unrelated business taxable income reportable in column (B) by selecting a business code from the Codes for Unrelated Business Activity in the Instructions for Form 990-T.

Column (B)

In column (B), enter any revenue received from activities unrelated to the exempt purpose of the organization. See the Instructions for Form 990-T and Pub. 598 for

a discussion of what is unrelated business taxable income. If you enter an amount in column (B), then you must enter a business code in column (A).

Column (C)

In column (C), enter an exclusion code from the Exclusion Codes list on the last page of these instructions to identify any revenue excludable from unrelated business taxable income. If more than one exclusion code applies to a particular revenue item, use the lowest numbered exclusion code that applies. If nontaxable revenues from several sources are reportable on the same line in column (D), use the exclusion code that applies to the largest revenue source. If the list of exclusion codes does not include an item of revenue that is excludable from unrelated business taxable income, enter that item in column (E) and see the instruction for column (E).

Column (D)

For column (D), identify any revenue received that is excludable from unrelated business taxable income. If you enter an amount in column (D), you must enter an exclusion code in column (C).

Column (E)

For column (E), report any revenue from activities related to the organization's exempt purpose; that is, income received from activities that form the basis of the organization's exemption from taxation. Also report here any revenue that is excludable from gross income other than by Code section 512, 513, or 514, such as interest on state and local bonds that is excluded from tax by section 103. Explain in Part VIII how any amount reported in column (E) related to the accomplishment of the organization's exempt purposes.

Lines 93(a) through (f)—Program service revenue

List the organization's revenue-producing program service activities on these lines. Program service activities are primarily those that form the basis of an organization's exemption from tax. Enter, in the appropriate columns, gross revenue from each program service activity and the business and exclusion codes that identify this revenue. See the explanation of program service revenue in the instructions for Part I, line 2.

Line 93(g)—Fees and contracts from government agencies

In the appropriate columns, enter gross revenue earned from fees and contract payments by government agencies for a service, facility, or product that benefited the government agency primarily, either economically or physically. Do not include government grants that enabled your

organization to benefit the public directly and primarily. See Part I, line 1c instructions for the distinction between government grants that represent contributions and payments from government agencies for a service, product, or facility that primarily benefited the government agencies.

Report on line 2 of Part I (program service revenue) the sum of the entries in columns (B), (D), and (E) for lines 93(a) through (g).

Lines 94 through 96—Dues, assessments, interest, and dividends

In the appropriate columns, report the revenue received for these line items. General instructions for lines 94 through 96 are given in the instructions for Part I, lines 3 through 5.

Lines 97 and 98—Rental income (loss)

Report net rental income from investment property on these lines. Also report here rental income from unaffiliated exempt organizations. Report rental income, however, from an exempt function (program service) on line 93. Refer to the instructions for Part I, line 6. A more detailed discussion of rental income is given in the Instructions for Form 990-T and Pub. 598.

Rents from real property are usually excluded in computing unrelated business taxable income, as are incidental amounts (10% or less) of rental income from personal property leased with real property (mixed lease). In a mixed lease where the rent attributable to personal property is more than 50% of the total rent, neither rent from real or personal property is excluded from unrelated business taxable income. The exclusion also does not apply when the real or personal property rentals depend wholly or partly on the income or profits from leased property, other than an amount based on a fixed percentage or percentage of gross receipts or sales.

The rental exclusion from unrelated business taxable income does not apply to debt-financed real property. In general, debt-financed property is any property that the organization finances by debt and holds to produce income instead of for exempt purposes. An exempt organization's income from debt-financed property is treated as unrelated business taxable income and is subject to tax in the same proportion as the property remains financed by the debt. If substantially all (85% or more) of any property is used for an organization's exempt purposes, the property is not treated as debt-financed property. The rules for debt-financed property do not apply to rents from personal property.

Lines 99 through 102

In the appropriate columns, report the revenue received for these line items. General instructions for lines 99 through 102 are given

in the instructions for Part I, lines 7 through 10.

Lines 103(a) through (e)—Other revenue

List any "Other revenue" activity on these lines. These activities are discussed in the instructions for line 11, Part I. In the appropriate columns, enter the revenue received from these activities. Select applicable business and exclusion codes. Report as "Other revenue," on line 11 of Part I, the total revenue entered in columns (B), (D), and (E) for lines 103(a) through (e).

Line 105—Total

Enter the total revenue reported on line 104 for columns (B), (D), and (E). The amount reported on line 105, plus the amount on line 1d of Part I, should equal the amount entered for "Total revenue" on line 12 of Part I.

Part VIII—Relationship of Activities to the Accomplishment of Exempt Purposes

To explain how an amount entered in Part VII, column (E), was related or exempt function income, show the line number of the amount in column (E) and give a brief description of how the activity reported in column (E) specifically contributed to the accomplishment of the organization's exempt purposes (other than by providing funds for such purposes). Activities that generate exempt-function income are activities that form the basis of the organization's exemption from tax.

Also give the line number and an explanation for any income entered in column (E) that is specifically excluded from gross income other than by Code sections 512, 513, or 514. If no amount is entered in column (E), do not complete Part VIII.

Example. M, an organization described in section 501(c)(3), operates a school for the performing arts. Admission is charged at student performances. M reported admission income in column (E) of Part VII and explained in Part VIII that performances before an audience were an essential part of the students' training and related to the exempt purpose of the organization.

Because M also reported interest from state bonds in column (E) of Part VII, M explained in Part VIII that such interest was excluded from gross income by Code section 103.

Part IX—Information Regarding Taxable Subsidiaries

Complete this Part if you answered "Yes" to question 88 of Part VI.

Exclusion Codes

General Exceptions

- 01— Income from an activity that is not regularly carried on (section 512(a)(1))
- 02— Income from an activity in which labor is a material income-producing factor and substantially all (at least 85%) of the work is performed with unpaid labor (section 513(a)(1))
- 03— Section 501(c)(3) organization—Income from an activity carried on primarily for the convenience of the organization's members, students, patients, visitors, officers, or employees (hospital parking lot or museum cafeteria, for example) (section 513(a)(2))
- 04— Section 501(c)(4) local association of employees organized before 5/27/69—Income from the sale of work-related clothes or equipment and items normally sold through vending machines; food dispensing facilities; or snack bars for the convenience of association members at their usual places of employment (section 513(a)(2))
- 05— Income from the sale of merchandise, substantially all of which (at least 85%) was donated to the organization (section 513(a)(3))

Specific Exceptions

- 06— Section 501(c)(3), (4), or (5) organization conducting an agricultural or educational fair or exposition—Qualified public entertainment activity income (section 513(d)(2))
- 07— Section 501(c)(3), (4), (5), or (6) organization—Qualified convention and trade show activity income (section 513(d)(3))
- 08— Income from hospital services described in section 513(e)
- 09— Income from noncommercial bingo games that do not violate state or local law (section 513(f))
- 10— Income from games of chance conducted by an organization in North Dakota (section 311 of the Deficit Reduction Act of 1984, as amended)
- 11— Section 501(c)(12) organization—Qualified pole rental income (section 513(g))
- 12— Income from the distribution of low-cost articles in connection with the solicitation of charitable contributions (section 513(h))
- 13— Income from the exchange or rental of membership or donor list with an organization eligible to receive charitable contributions by a section 501(c)(3) organization; by a war veterans' organization; or an auxiliary unit or society of, or trust or foundation for, a war veterans' post or organization (section 513(h))

Modifications and Exclusions

- 14— Dividends, interest, payments with respect to securities loans, annuities, income from notional principal contracts, loan commitment fees, and other substantially similar income from ordinary and routine investments excluded by section 512(b)(1)
- 15— Royalty income excluded by section 512(b)(2)
- 16— Real property rental income that does not depend on the income or profits derived by the person leasing the property and is excluded by section 512 (b)(3)

- 17— Rent from personal property leased with real property and incidental (10% or less) in relation to the combined income from the real and personal property (section 512(b)(3))
- 18— Gain (or loss, to the extent allowed) from the sale of investments and other non-inventory property and from certain inventory property acquired from financial institutions that are in conservatorship or receivership (section 512(b)(5))
- 19— Income or loss from the lapse or termination of options to buy or sell securities, or real property, and from the forfeiture of good-faith deposits for the purchase, sale, or lease of investment real property (section 512(b)(5))
- 20— Income from research for the United States; its agencies or instrumentalities; or any state or political subdivision (section 512(b)(7))
- 21— Income from research conducted by a college, university, or hospital (section 512(b)(8))
- 22— Income from research conducted by an organization whose primary activity is conducting fundamental research, the results of which are freely available to the general public (section 512(b)(9))
- 23— Income from services provided under license issued by a Federal regulatory agency and conducted by a religious order or school operated by a religious order, but only if the trade or business has been carried on by the organization since before May 27, 1959 (section 512 (b)(15))

Foreign Organizations

- 24— Foreign organizations only—Income from a trade or business NOT conducted in the United States and NOT derived from United States sources (patrons) (section 512(a)(2))

Social Clubs and VEBAs

- 25— Section 501(c)(7), (9), or (17) organization—Non-exempt function income set aside for a charitable, etc., purpose specified in section 170(c)(4) (section 512(a)(3)(B)(i))
- 26— Section 501(c)(7), (9), or (17) organization—Proceeds from the sale of exempt function property that was or will be timely reinvested in similar property (section 512(a)(3)(D))
- 27— Section 501(c)(9), or (17) organization—Non-exempt function income set aside for the payment of life, sick, accident, or other benefits (section 512(a)(3)(B)(iii))

Veterans' Organizations

- 28— Section 501(c)(19) organization—Payments for life, sick, accident, or health insurance for members or their dependents that are set aside for the payment of such insurance benefits or for a charitable, etc., purpose specified in section 170(c)(4) (section 512(a)(4))
- 29— Section 501(c)(19) organization—Income from an insurance set-aside (see code 28 above) that is set aside for payment of insurance benefits or for a charitable, etc., purpose specified in section 170(c)(4) (Regulations section 1.512(a)-4(b)(2))

Debt-financed Income

- 30— Income exempt from debt-financed (section 514) provisions because at least 85% of the use of the property is for the organization's exempt purposes (**Note:** *This code is only for income from the 15% or less non-exempt purpose use.*) (section 514(b)(1)(A))
- 31— Gross income from mortgaged property used in research activities described in section 512(b)(7), (8), or (9) (section 514(b)(1)(C))
- 32— Gross income from mortgaged property used in any activity described in section 513(a)(1), (2), or (3) (section 514(b)(1)(D))
- 33— Income from mortgaged property (neighborhood land) acquired for exempt purpose use within 10 years (section 514(b)(3))
- 34— Income from mortgaged property acquired by bequest or devise (applies to income received within 10 years from the date of acquisition) (section 514(c)(2)(B))
- 35— Income from mortgaged property acquired by gift where the mortgage was placed on the property more than 5 years previously and the property was held by the donor for more than 5 years (applies to income received within 10 years from the date of gift) (section 514(c)(2)(B))
- 36— Income from property received in return for the obligation to pay an annuity described in section 514(c)(5)
- 37— Income from mortgaged property that provides housing to low and moderate income persons to the extent the mortgage is insured by the Federal Housing Administration (section 514(c)(6)) (**Note:** *In many cases, this would be exempt function income reportable in column (E). It would not be so in the case of a section 501(c)(5) or (6) organization, for example, that acquired the housing as an investment or as a charitable activity.*)
- 38— Income from mortgaged real property owned by: a school described in section 170(b)(1)(A)(ii); a section 509(a)(3) affiliated support organization of such a school; a section 501(c)(25) organization, or by a partnership in which any of the above organizations owns an interest if the requirements of section 514(c)(9)(B)(vi) are met (section 514(c)(9))

Special Rules

- 39— Section 501(c)(5) organization—Farm income used to finance the operation and maintenance of a retirement home, hospital, or similar facility operated by the organization for its members on property adjacent to the farm land (section 1951(b)(8)(B) of Public Law 94-455)

Trade or Business

- 40— Gross income from an unrelated activity that is regularly carried on but, in light of continuous losses sustained over a number of tax periods, cannot be regarded as being conducted with the motive to make a profit (not a trade or business)

