



Internal Revenue Service

**Tax Exempt and
Government Entities**

Exempt Organizations

Compliance Guide for 501(c)(3) Public Charities

Covers:

**Activities that may jeopardize
a charity's exempt status**

**Federal information returns, tax
returns or notices that must be filed**

Recordkeeping—why, what, when

Changes to be reported to the IRS

Required public disclosures

Resources for public charities



What activities may jeopardize a public charity's tax-exempt status?	2
Private Benefit and Inurement	2
Political Campaign Intervention	3
Legislative Activities	4
What federal information returns, tax returns and notices must be filed?	5
Form 990, <i>Return of Organization Exempt From Income Tax and Form 990-EZ</i>	6
Form 990-N, <i>Electronic Notice (e-Postcard) for Tax-Exempt Organizations not Required to File Form 990 or 990-EZ</i>	9
Form 8734, <i>Support Schedule for Advance Ruling Period</i>	10
Form 990-T, <i>Exempt Organizations Business Income Tax Return</i>	11
Employment Tax Returns	13
Why keep records?	14
Evaluate Charitable Programs	15
Monitor Budgetary Results	15
Prepare Financial Statements	16
Prepare Annual Information and Tax Returns	16
Identify Sources of Receipts	16
Substantiate Revenues, Expenses and Deductions for Unrelated Business Income Tax (UBIT) Purposes	17
Comply with Grant-Making Procedures	17
Comply with Racial Nondiscrimination Requirements	17
What records should be kept?	18
Accounting Periods and Methods	18
Supporting Documents	19
How long should records be kept?	22
Record Retention Periods	22
How should changes be reported to the IRS?	23
Reporting Changes on the Annual Information Return	23
Determination Letters and Private Letter Ruling Requests	23
What disclosures are required?	25
Public Inspection of Annual Returns and Exemption Applications	25
Sale of Free Government Information	26
Charitable Contributions—Substantiation and Disclosure	26
How to get IRS assistance and information	29
Specialized Assistance for Tax Exempt Organizations	29
Tax Publications for Exempt Organizations	30
Forms for Exempt Organizations	31
General IRS Assistance	32

1 (c)(3)

Federal tax law provides tax benefits to nonprofit organizations recognized as exempt from federal income tax under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code (Code). The Code requires that tax-exempt organizations must comply with federal tax law to maintain tax-exempt status and avoid penalties.

In Publication 4221-PC, the IRS addresses activities that could jeopardize a public charity's tax-exempt status. It identifies general compliance requirements on recordkeeping, reporting, and disclosure for exempt organizations (EO's) described in section 501(c)(3) of the Code that are classified as public charities. Content includes references to the statute, Treasury regulations, IRS publications and IRS forms with instructions. Publication 4221-PC is neither comprehensive nor intended to address every situation.

To learn more about compliance rules and procedures that apply to public charities exempt from federal income tax under section 501(c)(3), see IRS Publication 557, Tax-Exempt Status for Your Organization, and the Life Cycle of a Public Charity on www.irs.gov/eo. Stay abreast of new EO information, also on this Web site, by signing up for the EO Update, a free newsletter for tax-exempt organizations and practitioners who represent them. For further assistance, consult a tax adviser.

What activities may jeopardize a public charity's tax-exempt status?

Once a public charity has completed the application process and has established that it is exempt under section 501(c)(3), the charity's officers, directors, trustees and employees still have ongoing responsibilities. They must ensure that the organization maintains its tax-exempt status and meets its ongoing compliance responsibilities.

A 501(c)(3) public charity that does not restrict its participation in certain activities and does not absolutely refrain from others, risks failing the operational test and jeopardizing its tax-exempt status. The following summarizes the limitations on the activities of public charities.

Private Benefit and Inurement

A public charity is prohibited from allowing more than an insubstantial accrual of private benefit to individuals or organizations. This restriction is to ensure that a tax-exempt organization serves a public interest, not a private one. If a private benefit is more than incidental, it could jeopardize the organization's tax-exempt status.

No part of an organization's net earnings may inure to the benefit of a private shareholder or individual. This means that an organization is prohibited from allowing its income or assets to accrue to insiders. An example of prohibited inurement would include payment of unreasonable compensation to an insider. An insider is a person who has a personal or private interest in the activities of the organization such as an officer, director, or a key employee. Any

amount of inurement may be grounds for loss of tax-exempt status.

In cases where a public charity provides an excess economic benefit to a person who is in a position to exercise substantial influence over its affairs, the organization has engaged in an excess benefit transaction (see **Reporting Excess Benefit Transactions** on page 8) that subjects the person to possible excise taxes. Go to www.irs.gov/eo for details about inurement, private benefit, and excess benefit transactions.

Political Campaign Intervention

Public charities are absolutely prohibited from directly or indirectly participating in, or intervening in, any political campaign on behalf of (or in opposition to) a candidate for public office. Contributions to political campaign funds or public statements of position made on behalf of the organization in favor of or in opposition to any candidate for public office clearly violate the prohibition against political campaign activity. Violation of this prohibition may result in revocation of tax-exempt status and/or imposition of certain excise taxes.

Certain activities or expenditures may not be prohibited depending on the facts and circumstances. For example, the conduct of certain voter education activities (including the presentation of public forums and the publication of voter education guides) in a non-partisan manner do not constitute prohibited political campaign activity. Other activities intended to encourage people to participate in the electoral process, such as voter registration and get-out-the-vote drives, would not constitute prohibited political campaign activity if conducted



in a non-partisan manner. On the other hand, voter education or registration activities with evidence of bias that would favor one candidate over another, oppose a candidate in some manner, or have the effect of favoring a candidate or group of candidates, will constitute campaign intervention.

The political campaign activity prohibition is not intended to restrict free expression on political matters by leaders of public charities speaking for themselves as individuals. However, for their organizations to remain tax exempt under section 501(c)(3), organization leaders cannot make partisan comments in official organization publications or at official functions and should clearly indicate that their comments are personal and not intended to represent the views of the organization. Read Revenue Ruling 2007-41 at www.irs.gov/eo for additional information on the prohibition against political campaign intervention.

Legislative Activities

A public charity is not permitted to engage in substantial legislative activity (commonly referred to as lobbying). An organization will be regarded as attempting to influence legislation: if it contacts, or urges the public to contact, members or employees of a legislative body for purposes of proposing, supporting or opposing legislation; or if the organization advocates the adoption or rejection of legislation.

If lobbying activities are substantial, a 501(c)(3) organization may fail the operational test and risk losing its tax-exempt status and/or be liable for excise taxes. Substantiality is measured by either the *substantial part test* or the *expenditure test*.



The *substantial part test* determines substantiality on the basis of all the pertinent facts and circumstances in each case. The IRS considers a variety of factors, including the time devoted and expenditures devoted by the organization to the activity, when determining whether the lobbying activity is substantial.

As an alternative, a public charity (other than a church) may elect to use the *expenditure test* by filing Form 5768, *Election/Revocation of Election by an Eligible Section 501(c)(3) Organizations To Make Expenditures To Influence Legislation*. Under the expenditure test, a public charity's lobbying activity will not jeopardize its tax-exempt status provided its expenditures related to lobbying do not normally exceed a set amount specified in section 4911 of the Code. This limit is generally based on the size of the organization and may not exceed \$1 million. Read the *Life Cycle of a Public Charity* at www.irs.gov/eo for additional information about the rules against substantial legislative activities.

What federal information returns, tax returns and notices must be filed?

While 501(c)(3) public charities are exempt from federal income tax, most of these organizations have information reporting obligations under the Code to ensure that they continue to be recognized as tax-exempt. In addition, they may also be liable for employment taxes, unrelated business income tax, excise taxes, and certain state and local taxes.

Form 990, Return of Organization Exempt from Income Tax and Form 990-EZ

Public charities generally file Form 990, *Return of Organization Exempt from Income Tax*, Form 990-EZ, *Short Form Return of Organization Exempt from Income Tax*, or Form 990-N, *Electronic Notice (e-Postcard) for Tax-Exempt Organizations not Required To File Form 990 or 990-EZ*.

The type of Form or Notice required is generally determined by the public charity's financial activity. An organization may file Form 990-EZ if its gross receipts are normally more than \$25,000 but less than \$100,000, and its total assets are less than \$250,000 at the end of the year. (The Form 990 Instructions show how to compute an organization's "normal" receipts.) If the organization's gross receipts are \$100,000 or greater, the organization generally must file Form 990. If the organization's gross receipts are generally less than \$25,000, the organization must file the Form 990-N, but may elect to file a complete Form 990 or Form 990-EZ. (See Form 990-N, *Electronic Notice (e-Postcard) for Tax-Exempt Organizations not Required To File Form 990 or 990-EZ* on page 9.)

Forms 990 and 990-EZ must be filed by the 15th day of the fifth month after the end of the organization's annual accounting period. The due date may be extended for three months, without showing cause, by filing Form 8868, *Application for Extension of Time To File an Exempt Organization Form*, before the due date. An additional three-month extension may be requested on Form 8868 if the organization shows reasonable cause why the return cannot be filed by the extended due date.

Forms 990 and 990-EZ Filing Exceptions

Public charities that are not required to file Forms 990 or 990-EZ include:

- churches and certain church-affiliated organizations,
- certain organizations affiliated with governmental units,
- organizations that file as part of a group ruling, and
- organizations whose annual gross receipts are normally less than \$25,000 (see Form 990-N, *Electronic Notice (e-Postcard) for Tax-Exempt Organizations not Required To File Form 990 or 990-EZ* on page 9).

If a public charity is excepted from filing a Form 990 or Form 990-EZ because gross receipts are below the \$25,000 threshold, it is not required to file a return even if the IRS sends it a Form 990 package. Should the public charity elect to file the Form 990 or Form 990-EZ, it must complete the entire return; otherwise, it must file the Form 990-N.

Special Requirements for Supporting Organizations

Public charities that are supporting organizations described in section 509(a)(3) are generally required to file Form 990 or Form 990-EZ even if their gross receipts are less than \$25,000, effective for returns filed after August 17, 2006. Supporting organizations of religious organizations need not file Form 990 or Form 990-EZ if their gross receipts are normally \$5,000 or less. Such organizations will, however, be required to file the Form 990-N. Supporting organizations will be required to indicate whether they are a Type 1, Type 2, or Type 3 supporting organization,



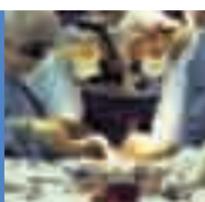
identify their supported organizations, and annually certify that they are not controlled by a disqualified person. See the instructions for Schedule A (Form 990 or Form 990-EZ) and Notice 2006-109 to determine an organization's appropriate supporting organization type for information return purposes. Learn about filing and new requirements applicable to supporting organizations on the IRS Nonprofits and Charities Web site at www.irs.gov/eo.

Form 990 Schedules A and B

Public charities that file Form 990 or Form 990-EZ must file Schedule A of that return. Schedule A reports information about compensation of officers, directors, key employees, and independent contractors; the basis for the organization's public charity classification; lobbying expenditures; and certain other activities, as noted on Schedule A instructions. Private schools must fill out a special questionnaire on Schedule A. Organizations that file Form 990 or Form 990-EZ also must file Schedule B if they report contributions over a specified amount on these annual returns. See the *Guidelines for Meeting the Requirements for Schedule B* in the instructions for Form 990 and Form 990-EZ and the instructions to Schedule B (Form 990, 990-EZ) for complete information.

Reporting Excess Benefit Transactions

If a public charity believes it provided an unreasonable benefit to a person who is in a position to exercise substantial influence over the organization's affairs, it must report the transaction on Form 990 or Form 990-EZ. Excess benefit transactions are governed by section 4958 of the Code. Additional information can be found in the Form 990 and Form 990-EZ instructions.



Form 990-N, *Electronic Notice (e-Postcard) for Tax-Exempt Organizations not Required To File Form 990 or 990-EZ*

Section 6033(i) requires a public charity to file Form 990-N, *Electronic Notice (e-Postcard) for Tax-Exempt Organizations not Required To File Form 990 or 990-EZ*, for tax periods beginning after December 31, 2006, if that organization is not required to file Form 990 (or Form 990-EZ), because the organization's gross receipts are normally \$25,000 or less.

The Form 990-N is due by the 15th day of the fifth month after the close of your tax period. For example, if your organization's tax period ends on December 31, 2007, the Form 990-N is due May 15, 2008.

An organization is required to provide the following information on Form 990-N.

- the organization's name,
- any other names the organization uses,
- the organization's address,
- the organization's website address (if applicable),
- the organization's taxpayer identification number (TIN),
- name and address of a principal officer of the organization,
- the organization's annual tax period, and
- a statement that the organization's annual gross receipts are still normally \$25,000 or less.

Form 990-N also includes a check-box for the organization to notify the IRS that it is terminating.

Read **Filing Penalties and Revocation of Tax-exempt Status** on page 10, for consequences for failure to file this annual electronic notice and www.irs.gov/eo for information about the Form 990-N.

e-filing Requirements

Public charities with \$10 million or more in total assets and that also file at least 250 returns in a calendar year, (including income, excise, employment tax, and information returns such as Forms W-2's and 1099's), are required to electronically file Form 990. Other public charities are given a choice to file Form 990 electronically. Click on the "IRS e-file" logo on the IRS Web site to get the facts on e-filing.

FILING PENALTIES AND REVOCAION OF TAX-EXEMPT STATUS

If a Form 990 or Form 990-EZ is not filed, the IRS may assess penalties on the organization of \$20 per day until it is filed. This penalty also applies when the filer fails to include required information or to show correct information. The penalty for failure to file a return or a complete return may not exceed the lesser of \$10,000 or 5 percent of the organization's gross receipts. For an organization that has gross receipts of over \$1 million for the year, the penalty is \$100 a day up to a maximum of \$50,000. The IRS may impose penalties on organization managers who do not comply with a written demand that the information be filed.

Section 6033(j) of the Code provides that failure to file Form 990, Form 990-EZ, or Form 990-N for 3 consecutive years results in revocation of tax-exempt status as of the filing due date for the third return. An organization whose exemption is revoked under this section must apply for reinstatement by filing a Form 1023 and paying a user fee, whether or not the organization was originally required to file for exemption. Reinstatement of exemption may be retroactive if the organization shows that the failure to file was for reasonable cause. Information with respect to the implementation of Section 6033(i) is available at www.irs.gov/eo.

Form 8734, Support Schedule for Advance Ruling Period

A newly formed exempt organization that cannot show enough public support to qualify as a public charity, rather than a private foundation, when it

files its application for exemption, may request an advance ruling of public charity status. Within 90 days after the end of the advance ruling period, which usually lasts five tax years, the charity must file a Form 8734, *Support Schedule for Advanced Ruling Period*, showing its significant and diversified sources of public support. If the organization does not provide the information or the information is not sufficient to demonstrate that the organization is a public charity, the IRS will reclassify the organization as a private foundation.

Publication 4220, *Applying for 501(c)(3) Tax-Exempt Status*, details the distinctions between private foundations and public charities.

Form 990-T, Exempt Organization Business Income Tax Return

Even if a public charity is not required to file a Form 990 or Form 990-EZ, it must file a Form 990-T, *Exempt Organization Business Income Tax Return*, if it has \$1,000 or more of gross receipts from an unrelated trade or business during the year. Net income from income-producing activities is taxable if the activities:

- constitute a trade or business,
- are regularly carried on, and
- are not substantially related to the organization's exempt purpose.

The public charity must pay quarterly estimated tax on unrelated business income if it expects its tax for the year to be \$500 or more. Form 990-W, *Estimated Tax on Unrelated Business Taxable Income for Tax-Exempt Organizations*, is a worksheet to determine the amount of estimated tax payments required.



FORM 990-T FILING PENALTIES

An organization may be subject to interest and penalty charges if it files a late return, fails to pay tax when due, or fails to pay estimated tax, if required, even if it did not expect its tax for the year to be \$500 or more.

Exceptions and Special Rules

Income from certain business activities, is excepted from the definition of unrelated business income.

Earnings from these sources are not subject to the unrelated business income tax. Exceptions generally include business income from:

- activities, including fundraisers, that are conducted by volunteer workers, or where donated merchandise is sold;
- activities conducted for the convenience of members, students, patients or employees;
- qualified conventions and trade shows;
- qualified sponsorship activities; and
- qualified bingo activities.

Income from certain “passive” business activities are usually excluded from the calculation of unrelated business activity. Examples of this type of income include earnings from routine investments such as certificates of deposit, savings accounts, or stock dividends, royalties, certain rents from real property, and certain gains or losses from the sale of property.

Special rules apply to income derived from real estate or other investments purchased with borrowed funds. Such income is called “debt-financed” income. Debt-financed income generally is subject to the unrelated business income tax.



To learn about unrelated business income, get Publication 598, *Tax on Unrelated Business Income of Exempt Organizations*, Form 990-T instructions, and Form 990-W instructions at www.irs.gov.

Employment Tax Returns

Like other employers, all public charities that pay wages to employees must withhold, deposit, and pay employment tax, including federal income tax withholding and Social Security and Medicare (FICA) taxes. A public charity must withhold federal income tax from employee wages and pay FICA on each employee paid more than \$100 in wages during a calendar year. To know how much income tax to withhold, a public charity should have a Form W-4, *Employee's Withholding Allowance Certificate*, on file for each employee. Employment taxes are reported on Form 941, *Employer's Quarterly Federal Tax Return*. Any person that fails to withhold and pay employment tax may be subject to penalties. Public charities do not pay federal unemployment (FUTA) tax.

Public charities do not generally have to withhold or pay employment tax on payments to independent contractors, but they may have information reporting requirements. If a charity incorrectly classifies an employee as an independent contractor, it may be held liable for employment taxes for that worker.

The requirements for withholding, depositing, reporting and paying employment taxes are explained in Publication 15, *Circular E, Employer's Tax Guide*. For help in determining if workers are employees or independent contractors, see Publication 15-A, *Employer's Supplemental Tax*

Guide. Publication 557, Tax Exempt Status for Your Organization, covers the employment tax responsibilities of public charities. These IRS publications can be downloaded at www.irs.gov.

Employment Taxes and Churches

Although churches are excepted from filing Form 990, they do have employment tax responsibilities. Employees of churches or church-controlled organizations are subject to income tax withholding, but may be exempt from FICA taxes. Like other 501(c)(3) organizations, churches are not required to pay federal unemployment tax (FUTA). In addition, although ministers generally are common law employees, they are not treated as employees for employment tax purposes. These special employment tax rules for members of the clergy and religious workers are explained in Publication 517, *Social Security and Other Information for Members of the Clergy and Religious Workers*. Churches also should consult Publications 15 and 15-A and Publication 1828, *Tax Guide for Churches and Religious Organizations*.

Why keep records?

In general, a public charity must maintain books and records to show that it complies with tax rules. The charity must be able to document the sources of receipts and expenditures reported on Form 990, *Return of Organization Exempt From Income Tax* or

*Form 990-EZ, Short Form Return of Organization Exempt From Income Tax, and Form 990-T, Exempt Organization Business Income Tax Return. (See **Prepare Annual Information And Tax Returns** on page 16.)*

If an organization does not keep required records, it may not be able to show that it qualifies for tax-exempt status or is a public charity. Thus, the organization may lose its tax-exempt status or be classified as a private foundation rather than a public charity. In addition, a public charity may not be able to complete its returns accurately and may be subject to penalties described under **Filing Penalties and Revocation of Tax-exempt Status** on page 10. When good recordkeeping systems are in place, a public charity can evaluate the success of its programs, monitor its budget, and prepare its financial statements and returns.

Evaluate Charitable Programs

A charity can use records to evaluate the success of its charitable program and determine whether the organization is achieving desired results. Good records can also help a charity identify problem areas and determine what changes it may need to make to improve performance.

Monitor Budgetary Results

Without proper financial records, it is difficult for a charity to assess whether the charity has been successful in adhering to budgetary guidelines. The ability to monitor income and expenses and ensure that the organization is operating within its budget is crucial to successful stewardship of a public charity.



Prepare Financial Statements

It is important to maintain sufficient financial information in order to prepare accurate and timely annual financial statements. A charity may need these statements when it is working with banks, creditors, contributors, and funding organizations. Some states require charities to make audited financial statements publicly available.

Prepare Annual Information and Tax Returns

Records must support income, expenses, and credits reported on Form 990 series and other tax returns. Generally, these are the same records used to monitor programs and prepare financial statements. Books and records of public charities must be available for inspection by the IRS. If the IRS examines a public charity's returns, the organization must have records to explain items reported. Having a complete set of records will speed up the examination.

Identify Sources of Receipts

Public charities may receive money or property from many sources. With thorough recordkeeping, a charity can identify the sources of receipts. Organizations need this information to separate program from non-program receipts, taxable from non-taxable income, and to complete Schedule A or B of Form 990 or Form 8734, *Support Schedule for Advance Ruling Period*, noted in **What federal information returns, tax returns, and notices must be filed?** on page 5. An organization that checks box 10, 11, or 12, Part IV, of Schedule A, must keep records showing how much support it receives from specific contributors.



Substantiate Revenues, Expenses and Deductions for Unrelated Business Income Tax (UBIT) Purposes

A public charity may need records to substantiate the amount, if any, of unrelated business taxable income. An organization must appropriately track the financial revenues and expenses subject to UBIT reporting in order to prepare its unrelated business income tax return, Form 990-T, *Exempt Organization Income Tax Return*.

Comply with Grant-Making Procedures (Grants to Individuals)

A public charity that makes grants to individuals must keep adequate records and case histories to demonstrate that grants to individuals serve its charitable purposes. Case histories on grants to individuals should show names, addresses, purposes of grants, manner of selection, and relationship (if any) that the recipient has with any members, officers, trustees, or donors of the organization.

Comply with Racial Nondiscrimination Requirements (Private Schools)

Private schools must keep records that show that they have complied with requirements relating to racial nondiscrimination, including annual publication of a racially nondiscriminatory policy through newspaper or broadcast media to the general community served. For more information, see Part V of Schedule A (Form 990 or 990-EZ), *Supplementary Information – Organizations Exempt Under Section 501(c)(3)*.

What records should be kept?

Except in a few cases, the law does not require a special kind of record. A public charity can choose any recordkeeping system, suited to its activities, that clearly shows the organization's income and expenses. The types of activities a public charity conducts determines the type of records that should be kept for federal tax purposes. A public charity should set up a recordkeeping system using an accounting method that is appropriate for proper monitoring and reporting of its financial activities for the tax year. If a public charity has more than one program, it should ensure that the records appropriately identify the income and expense items that are attributable to each program.

A recordkeeping system should generally include a summary of transactions. This summary is ordinarily written in the public charity's books (for example, accounting journals and ledgers). The books must show gross receipts, purchases, expenses (other than purchases), employment taxes, and assets. For most small organizations, the checkbook might be the main source for entries in the books while larger organizations would need more sophisticated ledgers and records. A public charity must keep documentation that supports entries in the books.

Accounting Periods and Methods

Public charities must keep their financial records based on an annual accounting period called a tax year in order to comply with annual reporting requirements.

Accounting Periods - A tax year is usually 12 consecutive months. There are two kinds of tax years.

calendar tax year This is a period of 12 consecutive months beginning January 1 and ending December 31.

fiscal tax year This is a period of 12 consecutive months ending on the last day of any month except December.

Accounting Method - An accounting method is a set of rules used to determine when and how income and expenses are reported. A public charity chooses an accounting method when it files its first annual return. There are two basic accounting methods:

cash method Under the cash method, a public charity reports income in the tax year received. It usually deducts expenses in the year paid.

accrual method Under an accrual method, a public charity generally records income in the tax year earned, (i.e., in the tax year in which a pledge is received, even though it may receive payment in a later year.) It records expenses in the tax year incurred, whether or not it pays the expenses that year.

For more information about accounting periods and methods, see Publication 538, *Accounting Periods and Methods*, and the instructions to Form 990 and Form 990-EZ.

Supporting Documents

Organization transactions such as contributions, purchases, sales, and payroll will generate supporting documents. These documents — grant applications and awards, sales slips, paid bills, invoices, receipts, deposit slips, and canceled checks — contain information to be recorded in accounting records. It is important to keep these documents



because they support the entries in books and the entries on tax and information returns. Public charities should keep supporting documents organized by year and type of receipt or expense. Also, keep records in a safe place.

Records Management

GROSS RECEIPTS

Gross receipts are the amounts received from all sources, including contributions. A public charity should keep supporting documents that show the amounts and sources of its gross receipts. Documents that show gross receipts include: donor correspondence, pledge documents, cash register tapes, bank deposit slips, receipt books, invoices, credit card charge slips, and Forms 1099-MISC, *Miscellaneous Income*.

PURCHASES, INCLUDING ACCOUNTING FOR INVENTORY

Purchases are items bought, including any items resold to customers. If an organization produces items, it must account for any items resold to customers. Thus, for example, the organization must account for the cost of all raw materials or parts purchased for manufacture into finished products. Supporting documents should show the amount paid, and that the amount was for purchases. Documents for purchases include: canceled checks, cash register tape receipts, credit card sales slips, and invoices. These records will help a public charity determine the value of its inventory at the end of the year. See Publication 538, *Accounting Periods and Methods*, for general information on methods for valuing inventory.

EXPENSES

Expenses are the costs a public charity incurs (other than purchases) to carry on its program. Supporting documents should show the amount paid and the purpose of the expense. Documents for expenses include: canceled checks, cash register tapes, contracts, account statements, credit card sales slips, invoices, and petty-cash slips for small cash payments.

EMPLOYMENT TAXES

Organizations that have employees must keep records of compensation and specific employment tax records. See Publication 15, *Circular E, Employer's Tax Guide*, for details.



ASSETS & LIABILITIES

Assets are the property, such as investments, buildings and furniture, an organization owns and uses in its activities. Liabilities reflect the pecuniary obligations of the organization. A public charity must keep records to verify certain information about its assets and liabilities. Records should show:

- when and how the asset was acquired
- whether any debt was used to acquire the asset
- documents that support mortgages, notes, loans, or other forms of debt
- purchase price
- cost of any improvements
- deductions taken for depreciation, if any
- deductions taken for casualty losses, if any, such as losses resulting from fires or storms
- how the asset was used
- when and how the asset was disposed of
- selling price
- expenses of sale

Documents that may show the above information include: purchase and sales invoices, real estate closing statements, canceled checks, and financing documents. If a public charity does not have canceled checks, it may be able to show payment with certain financial account statements prepared by financial institutions. These include account statements prepared for the financial institution by a third party. All information, including account statements must be highly legible. The following defines acceptable account statements.

IF payment is by:	THEN statement must show:
check	check number, amount, payee's name, and date the check amount was posted to the account by the financial institution
electronic funds transfer	amount transferred, payee's name, and date the transfer was posted to the account by the financial institution
credit card	amount charged, payee's name, and transaction date

How long should records be kept?

Public charities must keep records for federal tax purposes for as long as they may be needed to document evidence of compliance with provisions of the Code. Generally, this means the organization must keep records that support an item of income or deduction on a return until the statute of limitations for that return runs. The statute of limitations has run when the organization can no longer amend its return and the IRS can no longer assess additional tax. Generally, the statute of limitations runs three years after the date the return is due or filed, whichever is later. An organization may be required to retain records longer for other legal purposes, including state or local tax purposes.

Record Retention Periods

Record retention periods vary depending on the types of records and returns.

Permanent Records – Some records should be kept permanently. These include the application for recognition of tax-exempt status, the determination letter recognizing tax-exempt status, and organizing documents, such as articles of incorporation and by-laws, with amendments, as well as board minutes.

Employment Tax Records – If an organization has employees, it must keep employment tax records for at least four years after the date the tax becomes due or is paid, whichever is later.

Records for Non-Tax Purposes – When records are no longer needed for tax purposes, an organization should keep them until they are no longer needed for non-tax purposes. For example, a grantor, insurance company, creditor, or state agency may require that records be kept longer than the IRS requires.

How should changes be reported to the IRS?

Reporting Changes on the Annual Information Return

A public charity that is required to file Form 990 or Form 990-EZ must report name, address, structural and operational changes on its annual information return. Regardless of whether a public charity files an annual information return, it may also report these changes to the EO Determinations Office at the mailing address set out in **How to get IRS assistance and information** at the end of this publication; however, such reporting does not relieve the organization from reporting the changes on its annual information return.

TIP: Attach copies of any signed or state certified articles of incorporation, or association, constitution or trust instrument or other organization document, or the bylaws or other governing document showing changes. If signed or state certified copies of a governing document are not available, an authorized officer may certify that the governing document provided is a complete and accurate copy of the original document.

Determination Letters and Private Letter Ruling Requests

A public charity may request a copy of a lost exemption letter or an updated exemption letter that reflects a name or address change from the EO Determinations office. A public charity that has had a change in its public charity or private foundation status should request a new determination letter from the EO Determinations office as well. See **How to get IRS assistance and information** for the appropriate address for the EO Determinations office.



An organization may request a **determination letter** regarding the effect of certain changes on its tax exempt status or public charity status. For example, as noted above, a determination letter will be issued to classify or reclassify an organization as a public charity or a private foundation. A public charity may also request a determination letter to approve the treatment of a contribution as an unusual grant, or to determine whether an organization is exempt from filing annual information returns in certain situations. However, the IRS will not make any determination regarding any completed transaction.

If a public charity is unsure about whether a proposed change in its purposes or activities is consistent with its status as an exempt organization or as a public charity, it may want to request a **private letter ruling**.

The IRS issues **private letter rulings** on *proposed* transactions and on completed transactions—if the request is submitted before the return is filed for the year in which the transaction was completed. The IRS generally does not issue rulings to public charities on any other completed transactions. The IRS will issue letter rulings to public charities on matters involving a public charity's exempt status, its public charity status, as well as other matters including issues under sections 501 through 514, 4911, 4912, 4955, 4958, 6033, 6104, and 6115.

Consult www.irs.gov/eo for the appropriate procedures for preparing and submitting a request for a determination letter, private letter ruling, replacement exemption letter or a letter reflecting a new name and address. For general information about reporting changes, you may contact EO customer service at (877)829-5500.



What disclosures are required?

There are a number of disclosure requirements for public charities. Detailed information on federal tax law disclosure requirements for 501(c)(3) tax-exempt organizations can be found in Publication 557, *Tax Exempt Status for Your Organization*, on the IRS Charities and Nonprofits Web site at www.irs.gov/eo, and in the final regulations.

Public Inspection of Annual Returns and Exemption Applications

A public charity must make the following documents available for public inspection and copying upon request and without charge (except for a reasonable charge for copying). The IRS makes these documents available for public inspection and copying.

Exemption Application – A public charity must disclose its exemption application, Form 1023, *Application for Recognition of Exemption Under Section 501(c)(3)* of the Internal Revenue Code, along with each of the following documents:

- all documents submitted with Form 1023;
- all documents the IRS requires the organization to submit in support of its application; and
- the exemption ruling letter issued by the IRS

Annual Information Return – A public charity must disclose its annual information return (Form 990 series) with schedules, attachments, and supporting documents filed with the IRS. However, the organization does not have to disclose Schedule B of Form 990 and does not need to identify its contributors. Certain information may be withheld from public inspection. Returns need to be available for disclosure for only three years after the due date or filing date of the return.

Form 990-T – For returns filed after August 17, 2006, a public charity must make its Form 990-T available for public inspection. Go to www.irs.gov/eo for information regarding how the returns are to be made public. NOTE: Form 990-T must be made available by the organization but not by the IRS.

A public charity may place reasonable restrictions on the time, place, and manner of in-person inspection and copying, and may charge a reasonable fee for providing copies. A tax-exempt organization does not have to comply with individual requests for copies if it makes the documents widely available. This can be done by posting the documents on a readily accessible Web site. For details on disclosure rules and procedures for 501(c)(3) organizations, see the *Life Cycle of a Public Charity* and the instructions to Forms 990 and 1023 at www.irs.gov/eo.

Sale of Free Government Information

If a public charity offers to sell goods or services that are available free from the federal government, the organization must disclose that fact in a conspicuous and easily recognized format. An organization that intentionally disregards this requirement is subject to a penalty.

Charitable Contributions – Substantiation And Disclosure

A public charity should be aware of the substantiation and disclosure rules imposed on donors of charitable contributions and the disclosure rules imposed on charities that receive certain quid pro quo contributions.

Recordkeeping Rules

A donor cannot claim a tax deduction for any cash, check, or other monetary contribution made on or after

January 1, 2007, unless the donor maintains a record of the contribution in the form of either a bank record (such as a cancelled check) or a written communication from the charity (such as a receipt or a letter) showing the name of the charity, the date of the contribution, and the amount of the contribution.

Substantiation Rules

A donor cannot claim a tax deduction for any single contribution of \$250 or more unless the donor obtains a contemporaneous acknowledgment of the contribution from the recipient public charity. A public charity may assist the donor by providing a timely written statement including the name of the public charity, date and amount of the contribution and description of any non-cash contributions.

In addition, the acknowledgment should indicate whether any goods or services were provided in return for the contribution. If any goods or services were provided in return for a contribution, the organization should provide a good faith estimate of the value of goods or services provided in return for the contribution.

The public charity may either provide separate acknowledgments for each single contribution of \$250 or more or one acknowledgment to substantiate several single contributions of \$250 or more. Separate contributions are not aggregated for purposes of measuring the \$250 threshold.

Disclosure Rules That Apply to *Quid Pro Quo* Contributions

Contributions are deductible only to the extent that they are gifts and no consideration is received in return. Depending on the circumstances, ticket purchases and similar payments made in conjunction with fundraising events may not qualify as charitable



contributions in full. A contribution made by a donor in exchange for goods or services is known as a *quid pro quo* contribution. A donor may only take a charitable contribution deduction to the extent that the contribution exceeds the fair market value of the goods and services the donor receives in return for the contribution.

If a public charity conducts fundraising events such as benefit dinners, shows, and membership drives, where something of value is given to those in attendance, it must provide a written statement informing donors of the fair market value of the specific items or services it provided in exchange for contributions. Token items and services of intangible religious value need not be taken into account. A public charity should provide the written disclosure statement in advance of any event, determine the fair market value of any benefit received, and state this information in fundraising materials such as solicitations, tickets, and receipts. The disclosure statement should be made, at the latest, at the time payment is received. Subject to certain exceptions, the disclosure responsibility applies to any fundraising circumstance where each complete payment, including the contribution portion, exceeds \$75.

Read Publication 1771, *Charitable Contributions—Substantiation and Disclosure Requirements*, and Publication 526, *Charitable Contributions*, for details on the federal tax law for organizations such as public charities, including churches, that receive tax-deductible charitable contributions and for taxpayers who make contributions.

PENALTIES

Penalties apply to organizations that do not comply with disclosure requirements and to persons responsible for the failure to comply.



How to get IRS assistance and information

The IRS offers help, through assistors and with reading material that is accessible either online, via mail by telephone, and at IRS walk-in offices in many areas across the country. IRS forms and publications can be downloaded from the Internet and ordered by telephone.

Specialized Assistance for Tax-exempt Organizations

Get help with questions about applying for tax-exempt status, annual filing requirements, and information about exempt organizations through the IRS Exempt Organizations (EO).

EO Web site

www.irs.gov/eo

Highlights:

- *The Life Cycle of a Public Charity* – describes the compliance obligations of charities.
- Subscribe to the *EO Update*, an electronic newsletter with information for tax-exempt organizations and tax practitioners who represent them.

EO Web based training

www.stayexempt.org

Web based training modules:

- Tax Exempt Status
- Unrelated Business income
- Employment Issues
- Form 990
- Required Disclosures

EO Customer Service

(877) 829-5500

EO Determinations Office mailing address

Internal Revenue Service
TE/GE, EO Determinations Office
P.O. Box 2508
Cincinnati, OH 45201

**Tax Publications for
Exempt Organizations**

Get publications via the Internet or by calling the IRS at (800) 829-3676.

Pub 15, *Circular E, Employer's Tax Guide*

Pub 15-A, *Employer's Supplemental Tax Guide*

Pub 463, *Travel, Entertainment, Gift, and Car Expenses*

Pub 517, *Social Security and Other Information for Members of the Clergy and Religious Workers*

Pub 538, *Accounting Periods and Methods*

Pub 557, *Tax-Exempt Status for Your Organization*

Pub 583, *Starting a Business and Keeping Records*

Pub 598, *Tax on Unrelated Business Income of Exempt Organizations*

Pub 1771, *Charitable Contributions – Substantiation and Disclosure Requirements*

Pub 1828, *Tax Guide for Churches and Religious Organizations*

Pub 3833, *Disaster Relief, Providing Assistance Through Charitable Organizations*

Pub 4220, *Applying for 501(c)(3) Tax-Exempt Status*

Pub 4221-PF, *Compliance Guide for 501(c)(3) Private Foundations*

Pub.4202, *A Charity's Guide to Vehicle Donations*

Pub.4203, *A Donor's Guide to Vehicle Donations*

Forms for Exempt Organizations

Get forms via the Internet or by calling the IRS at (800) 829-3676.

Form 941, *Employer's Quarterly Federal Tax Return*

Form 990-EZ, *Short Form Return of Organization Exempt From Income Tax*

Form 990-PF, *Return of Private Foundation or Section 4947(a)(1) Nonexempt Charitable Trust Treated as a Private Foundation*

Schedule A, of Form 990 or 990-EZ, *Supplementary Information – Organization Exempt Under Section 501(c)(3)*

Schedule B, of Form 990, 990-EZ, or 990-PF, *Schedule of Contributors*

Form 990-N, *Electronic Notice (e-Postcard) For Tax-Exempt Organizations not Required To File Form 990 or 990-EZ*

Form 990-T, *Exempt Organization Business Income Tax Return*

Form 990-W, *Estimated Tax on Unrelated Business Taxable Income for Exempt Organizations*

Form 1023, *Application for Recognition of Exemption Under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code*

Form 1041, U.S. Income Tax Return for Estates and Trusts

Form 4720, Return of Certain Excise Taxes Under Chapters 41 and 42 of the Internal Revenue Code

Form 5578, Annual Certification of Racial Non-Discrimination for a Private School Exempt from Federal Income Tax

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

Form 8283, Noncash Charitable Contributions

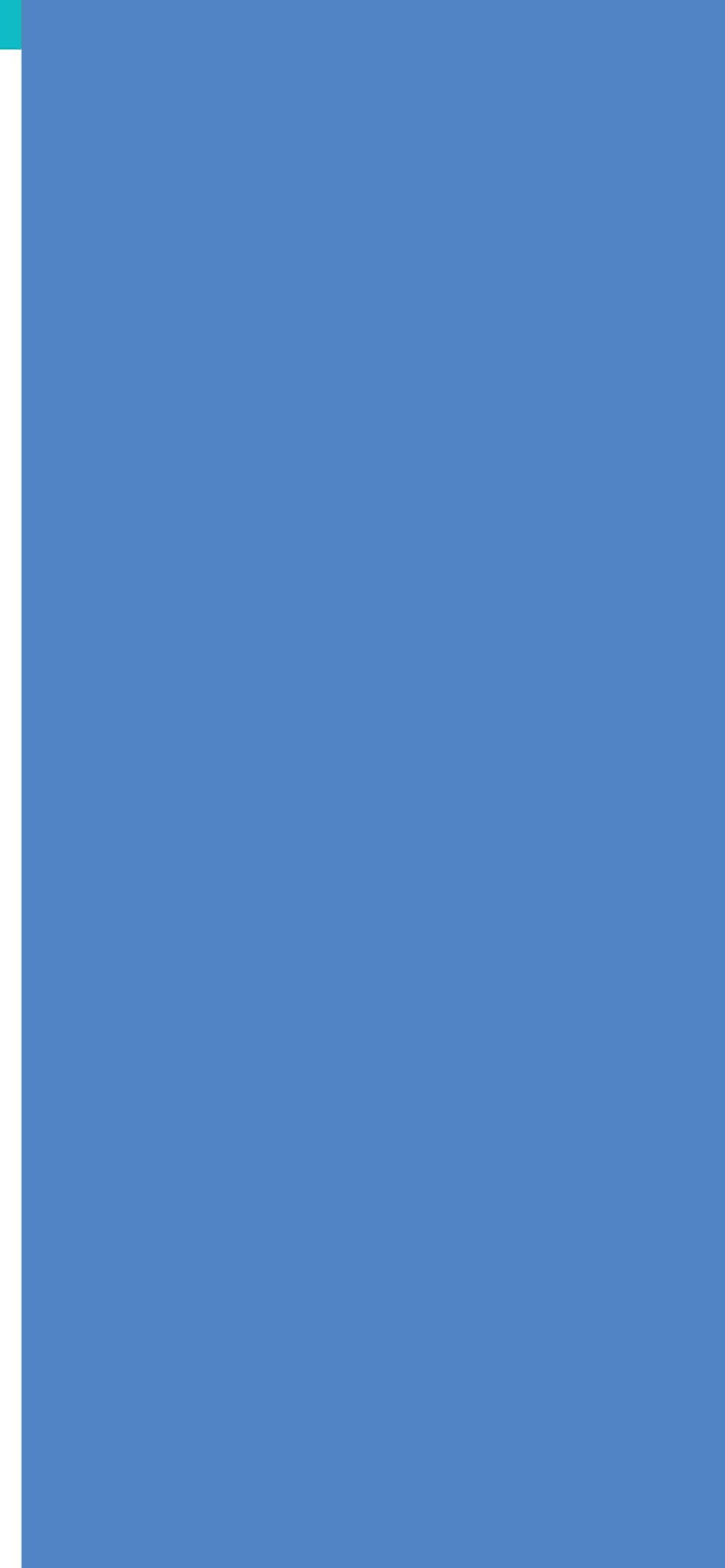
Form 8734, Support Schedule for Advance Ruling Period

Form 8868, Extension of Time To File an Exempt Organization Return

General IRS Assistance

Get materials on the latest tax laws, assistance with forms and publications, and filing information.

IRS Web site	www.irs.gov
federal tax questions	(800) 829-1040
employment tax questions	(800) 829-4933
order IRS forms and publications	(800) 829-3676





Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service

www.irs.gov

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