



Tax Exempt and Government Entities

EXEMPT ORGANIZATIONS

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

Inside:

Activities that may jeopardize
a charity's exempt status

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

Recordkeeping—why, what, when

Governance considerations

Changes to be reported to the IRS

Required public disclosures

Resources for public charities

Contents

| | |
|--|-----------|
| What Activities May Jeopardize a Public Charity’s Tax-Exempt Status? | 4 |
| Private Benefit and Inurement..... | 4 |
| Political Campaign Intervention | 4 |
| Legislative Activities | 7 |
| What Federal Information Returns, Tax Returns and Notices Must be Filed? | 8 |
| Form 990, Return of Organization Exempt From Income Tax, Form 990-EZ, Short Form Return of Organization Exempt From Income Tax and Form 990-N, Electronic Notice (e-Postcard) for Tax-Exempt Organizations Not Required To File Form 990 or 990-EZ | 8 |
| Form 990 and Form 990-EZ..... | 10 |
| Form 990-N, Electronic Notice (e-Postcard) for Tax-Exempt Organizations Not Required to File Form 990 or 990-EZ | 11 |
| Form 990-T, Exempt Organization Business Income Tax Return | 12 |
| Employment Tax Returns | 13 |
| Why Keep Records? | 14 |
| Evaluate Charitable Programs..... | 15 |
| Monitor Budgetary Results | 15 |
| Prepare Financial Statements | 15 |
| Prepare Annual Information and Tax Returns..... | 15 |
| Identify Sources of Receipts | 15 |
| Substantiate Revenues, Expenses and Deductions for Unrelated Business Income Tax (UBIT) Purposes | 15 |
| Comply with Grant-Making Procedures (Grants to Individuals) | 16 |
| Comply with Racial Nondiscrimination Requirements (Private Schools) | 16 |
| What Records Should be Kept? | 16 |
| Accounting Periods and Methods | 18 |
| Supporting Documents | 18 |
| How Long Should Records be Kept? | 18 |
| Record Retention Periods | 19 |

| | |
|--|-----------|
| What Governance Procedures and Practices Should an Organization Consider Adopting or Have In Place? | 19 |
| Mission Statement and Organizational Documents | 19 |
| Governing Body..... | 19 |
| Governance and Management Policies..... | 20 |
| Financial Statements and Information Reporting..... | 20 |
| Transparency | 20 |
| | |
| How Should Changes be Reported to the IRS? | 20 |
| Reporting Changes on the Annual Information Return..... | 20 |
| Determination Letters and Private Letter Ruling Requests..... | 20 |
| | |
| What Disclosures are Required? | 21 |
| Public Inspection of Annual Returns and Exemption Applications | 21 |
| Sale of Free Government Information..... | 23 |
| Charitable Contributions—Substantiation and Disclosure | 23 |
| | |
| How Do You Get IRS Assistance and Information? | 25 |
| Specialized Assistance for Tax-Exempt Organizations..... | 25 |
| Tax Publications for Exempt Organizations..... | 26 |
| Forms for Exempt Organizations | 26 |
| General IRS Assistance..... | 27 |

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

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

In this publication, 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 described in IRC Section 501(c)(3) that are classified as public charities. This publication 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](#). Also, stay abreast of new EO information by signing up for the [Exempt Organizations Update](#), a free e-newsletter for tax-exempt organizations and tax 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 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 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. 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. Any amount of inurement may be grounds for loss of tax-exempt status.

If a public charity provides an economic benefit to any person who is able to exercise substantial influence over its affairs (that exceeds the value of any goods or services provided in consideration), the organization has engaged in an excess benefit transaction. A public charity that engages in an excess benefit transaction must report it to the IRS. Excise taxes are imposed on any person who engages in an excess benefit transaction with a public charity, and on any organization manager who knowingly approves the transaction. (See **Reporting Excess Benefit Transactions** on page 11).

A public charity that becomes aware that it may have engaged in an excess benefit transaction should consult a tax advisor and take appropriate action to avoid any potential impact it could have on the organization's tax-exempt status. Visit www.irs.gov/charities-non-profits for details about inurement, private benefit and excess benefit transactions.

Political Campaign Intervention

Public charities are prohibited from directly or indirectly participating in, or intervening in, any political campaign on behalf of (or in opposition to) any candidate for elective public office. Contributions to political campaign funds or public statements of

position (verbal or written) 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, certain voter education activities (including the presentation of public forums and the publication of voter education guides) conducted 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 conducted in a biased manner that favors one candidate over another, opposes a candidate in some manner or has the effect of favoring a candidate or group of candidates, will constitute prohibited 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. When speaking in a non-official capacity, these leaders should clearly indicate that their comments are personal, and not intended to represent the views of the organization.

Some Section 501(c)(3) organizations take positions on public policy issues, including issues that divide candidates in an election for public office. However, Section 501(c)(3) organizations must avoid any issue advocacy that functions as political campaign intervention. Even if a statement does not expressly tell an audience to vote for or against a specific candidate, an organization delivering the statement is at risk of violating the political campaign intervention prohibition if there is any message favoring or opposing a candidate. A statement can identify a candidate not only by stating the candidate's name but also by other means such as showing a picture of the candidate, referring to political party affiliations or other distinctive features of a candidate's platform or biography. All the facts and circumstances need to be considered to determine if the advocacy is political campaign intervention.

The IRS considers the following factors that tend to show an advocacy communication is political campaign activity:

- whether the statement identifies one or more candidates for a given public office,
- whether the statement expresses approval or disapproval for one or more candidates' positions and/or actions,
- whether the statement is delivered close in time to the election,

- whether the statement refers to voting or an election,
- whether the issue addressed in the communication has been raised as an issue distinguishing candidates for a given office,
- whether the communication is part of an ongoing series of communications by the organization on the same issue that are made independent of the timing of any election, and
- whether the timing of the communication and identification of the candidate are related to a non-electoral event such as a scheduled vote on specific legislation by an officeholder who also happens to be a candidate for public office.

A communication is particularly at risk of political campaign intervention when it refers to candidates or voting in a specific upcoming election. Nevertheless, the communication must still be considered in context before arriving at any conclusions.

Political candidates may be invited to appear or speak at organization events in their capacity as candidates, or in their individual capacity (not as a candidate). Candidates may also appear without an invitation at organization events that are open to the public.

When candidates are invited to speak at a public charity's event in their capacity as political candidates, factors in determining whether the organization participated or intervened in a political campaign include:

- whether the public charity provides an equal opportunity to participate to the political candidates seeking the same office,
- whether the public charity indicates any support of, or opposition to, the candidate (including candidate introductions and communication concerning the candidate's attendance), and
- whether any political fundraising occurs.

When a candidate is invited to speak at a public charity's event in a non-candidate capacity, factors in determining whether the candidate's appearance results in a political campaign intervention for the organization include:

- whether the individual is chosen to speak solely for reasons other than candidacy for public office,
- whether the individual speaks only in a non-candidate capacity or references his or her candidacy or the election,
- whether the individual or any representative of the organization makes any mention of the individual's candidacy or the election,
- whether any campaign activity occurs in connection with the individual's appearance,
- whether the organization maintains a nonpartisan atmosphere on the premises or at the event where the individual is present, and
- whether the organization clearly indicates the capacity in which the individual is appearing and does not mention the individual's political candidacy or the upcoming election in the communications announcing the individual's attendance at the event.

In determining whether candidates are given an equal opportunity to participate, the nature of the event to which each candidate is invited, should be considered in addition to the manner of presentation. For example, a public charity that invites one candidate to speak at its well-attended annual banquet, but invites the opposing candidate to speak at a sparsely attended general meeting, will likely violate the political campaign prohibition, even if the manner of presentation for both speakers is otherwise neutral.

Sometimes a public charity invites several candidates to speak at a public forum. A public forum involving several candidates for public office may qualify as an exempt educational activity. However, if the forum is operated to show a bias for or against any candidate, then the forum would be prohibited campaign activity, as it would be considered intervention or participation in a political campaign. When an organization invites several candidates for the same office to speak at a forum, determining whether the forum results in political campaign intervention include:

- whether questions for the candidate are prepared and presented by an independent nonpartisan panel;
- whether the topics discussed by the candidates cover a broad range of issues that the candidates would address if elected to the office sought and are of interest to the public;
- whether each candidate is given an equal opportunity to present his or her views on the issues discussed;
- whether the candidates are asked to agree or disagree with positions, agendas, platforms or statements of the organization; and
- whether a moderator comments on the questions or otherwise implies approval or disapproval of the candidates.

Revenue Ruling 2007-41 provides additional information on the prohibition against political campaign intervention.

Legislative Activities

A public charity is not permitted to engage in substantial legislative activities (commonly known 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 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 based on all the facts and circumstances in each case. The IRS considers a variety of factors, including the time devoted (by both compensated and volunteer workers) 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, the extent of a public charity's lobbying activities will not jeopardize its tax-exempt status, provided its expenditures, related to the activities do not normally exceed a set amount specified in IRC Section 4911. This limit is generally based on the size of the organization and may not exceed \$1 million.

Also, under the expenditure test, a public charity that engages in excessive lobbying activity over a four-year period may lose its tax-exempt status, making all its income for that period subject to tax. Should the organization exceed its lobbying expenditure dollar limit in a year, it must pay an excise tax equal to 25 percent of the excess. Visit the [Life Cycle of a Public Charity](#) for additional information about the rules against substantial legislative activities.

Public charities that engage in lobbying activities must report lobbying activities on Form 990, Schedule C, Political Campaign and Lobbying 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 IRC 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, Form 990-EZ, Short Form Return of Organization Exempt From Income Tax and Form 990-N, Electronic Notice (e-Postcard) for Tax-Exempt Organizations Not Required To File Form 990 or 990-EZ

Public charities generally file either a:

- **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 990 series return a public charity must file is generally determined by the organization's financial activity as indicated in the chart below.

Filing Dates

Forms 990, 990-EZ and 990-N must be filed by the 15th day of the fifth month after the end of the organization's tax year. The due date for the Forms 990 and 990-EZ may be automatically extended for six months by filing **Form 8868**, Application for Automatic Extension of Time To File an Exempt Organization Return, before the due date.

An organization cannot request an extension for filing the Form 990-N; however, there is no penalty for filing it late.

See **Filing Penalties and Revocation of Tax-Exempt Status** on page 12.

| Gross Receipts Thresholds | Form to File |
|--|---------------------|
| Gross receipts normally \leq \$50,000 | 990-N |
| Gross receipts $<$ \$200,000 and Total assets $<$ \$500,000 | 990-EZ or 990 |
| Gross receipts \geq \$200,000 or Total assets \geq \$500,000 | 990 |

Filing Exceptions

Public charities not required to file an annual information return include certain:

- religious organizations;
- governmental organizations;
- political organizations;
- organizations that file different kinds of annual information returns;
- subordinate organizations included in a group return filed by the central organization; and
- organizations whose annual gross receipts are normally \$50,000 or less and, therefore, are eligible to file an annual electronic notice (see **Form 990-N, Electronic Notice (e-Postcard) for Tax-Exempt Organizations Not Required To File Form 990 or 990-EZ** on page 11).

If a public charity is excepted from filing a Form 990 or Form 990-EZ because annual gross receipts are normally \$50,000 or less, and it elects to file the Form 990 or Form 990-EZ, it must complete the entire return. An organization that only completes those items of information on the Form 990 or Form 990-EZ that are required to be provided on an electronic Form 990-N will not be deemed to have met its electronic notice requirement.

Special Requirements for Supporting Organizations and Donor Advised Funds

Public charities that are supporting organizations described in Section 509(a)(3) must file Form 990 or Form 990-EZ even if their gross receipts are normally \$50,000 or less. Supporting organizations of certain religious organizations need not file Form 990 or Form 990-EZ if their gross receipts are normally \$5,000 or less. These organizations must, however, file the Form 990-N.

Supporting organizations must indicate whether they are a Type I, Type II or Type III (and Functionally or Non-Functionally Integrated) supporting organization, identify their supported organizations and annually certify that they are not directly or indirectly controlled by a disqualified person. See the **instructions for Schedule A** (Form 990 or Form 990-EZ), Public Charity Status and Public Support, and **Notice 2006-109** to determine an organization's appropriate supporting organization type for information return purposes. For a brief overview of the requirements for qualification as a supporting organization and the different types of supporting organization, see **Publication 557** and www.irs.gov/charities-non-profits.

Sponsoring organizations of donor advised funds (defined as organizations that maintain one or more donor advised funds), and organizations that have controlled entities must file Form 990, not Form 990-EZ, if required to file an annual information return for the year.

Form 990 and Form 990-EZ

Form 990 consists of a core form and schedules. Each organization that files the form must complete the entire core form. The core Form 990 includes a Summary Page that provides a “snapshot” of the organization’s key financial and operating information for the current and prior year.

All Form 990 filers will provide information about their program service accomplishments, compensation of certain officers, directors and key employees as well as information about governance practices and procedures and financial information.

Each organization that files Form 990 must complete Part IV of Form 990, Checklist of Required Schedules, to determine which schedules it must complete based on its activities. See the [instructions for Form 990-EZ](#) for information about which schedules 990-EZ filers must complete.

Schedule A, Public Charity Status and Public Support, and Schedule B, Schedule of Contributors

Public charities that file Form 990 or Form 990-EZ must file Schedule A, Public Charity Status and Public Support.

A new IRC Section 501(c)(3) organization will be classified as a public charity, and not a private foundation, during its first five years if it can show when it applies for tax-exempt status that it can reasonably expect to be publicly supported.

The IRS will monitor a new organization’s public charity status after the first five years of existence based on the public support information reported annually by the organization on Schedule A based on a five-year computation period that includes the current year and the four prior years (including short years).

Beginning with the organization’s sixth year and for all succeeding years, if an organization meets the public support test on Schedule A, the organization qualifies as a public charity for its current year and the next tax year.

If a publicly supported charity fails the public support test for two consecutive years, it will be reclassified as a private foundation.

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

Most public charities that received contributions of \$5,000 or more from any one contributor must file Schedule B, Schedule of Contributors. See Part IV, line 2 of Form 990 and the instructions to [Schedule B](#) (Form 990, 990-EZ) for complete instructions.

Also, see www.irs.gov/charities-non-profits for additional information about other schedules that a public charity may be required to complete based on the nature of its activities.

Reporting Excess Benefit Transactions

If a public charity believes it provided an excess benefit to a person who is able 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 IRC Section 4958. See Appendix G of the Form 990 Instructions for a discussion of Section 4958, and Schedule L, Part I, regarding reporting of excess benefit transactions.

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

Any public charity that is not required to file Form 990 or 990-EZ because its annual gross receipts are normally \$50,000 or less must instead file Form 990-N, Electronic Notice (e-Postcard) for Tax-Exempt Organizations Not Required To File Form 990 or Form 990-EZ. Exceptions to this requirement include organizations that are included in a group return; churches, their integrated auxiliaries and conventions or associations of churches; and organizations required to file a different return.

The Form 990-N is due by the 15th day of the fifth month after the close of the organization's tax year. For example, if your organization's tax year ends on December 31, the Form 990-N is due May 15 of the following year. The e-Postcard cannot be filed until the organization's tax year ends.

The form must be completed and filed electronically. There is no paper form.

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

- legal name,
- any other names the organization uses,
- mailing address,
- website address (if applicable),
- employer identification number (EIN), also known as a taxpayer identification number (TIN),
- name and address of a principal officer,
- annual tax year,
- confirmation that the organization's annual gross receipts are \$50,000 or less, and
- if applicable, a statement that the organization has terminated or is terminating (going out of business).

Read **Filing Penalties and Revocation of Tax-Exempt Status** below on the consequences for failure to file this annual electronic notice

FILING PENALTIES AND REVOCATION 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.

IRC Section 6033(j) provides that failure to file Form 990, Form 990-EZ or Form 990-N for three 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 new application 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.

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 and 1099) must electronically file Form 990. Other public charities are given a choice to file Form 990 electronically.

Form 990-T, Exempt Organization Business Income Tax Return

A public charity must file a Form 990-T, Exempt Organization Business Income Tax Return, if it has \$1,000 or more of gross income 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.

Examples of unrelated business income may include income from advertising in publications, income from gaming (except for income from traditional bingo under certain circumstances) and income from the sale of merchandise unrelated to the organization's exempt purpose. Whether an income-producing activity is an unrelated trade or business activity depends on all the facts and circumstances. For more information, see IRS [Publication 598](#), Tax on Unrelated Business Income of Exempt Organizations.

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 trade or 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 by a charitable organization or by a governmental college or university for the convenience of members, students, patients or employees;
- qualified conventions and trade shows;
- qualified sponsorship activities; and
- qualified bingo activities.

Income from investments and other “passive” activities is usually excluded from the calculation of unrelated business taxable income. 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. This income is called “debt-financed” income. Unrelated debt-financed income generally is subject to the unrelated business income tax.

To learn about unrelated business income, see [Publication 598](#), Form 990-T [instructions](#) and [Form 990-W](#) instructions.

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 \$100 or more 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.

If the IRS has instructed a small employer (one who has withheld employment taxes of \$1,000 or less during the year) to file Form 944, Employer’s Annual Federal Tax Return, instead of Form 941, the employer must do so. The employer must file Form

944 even if there is no tax due or if the taxes exceed \$1,000 unless the IRS tells it to file Form 941 (or it is filing a final return). The [instructions](#) for Form 944 provides information on how to have the filing requirement changed from Form 944 to Form 941.

Any person who 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](#) covers the employment tax responsibilities of public charities.

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 FUTA tax. 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 or Form 990-EZ and Form 990-T. (See **Prepare Annual Information and Tax Returns** on page 15.)

If an organization does not keep required records, it may not be able to show that it qualifies for tax-exempt status or should be classified as 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 be unable to complete its returns accurately and, therefore, may be subject to penalties described under **Filing Penalties and Revocation of Tax-Exempt Status** on page 12. 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 it 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 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, as well as other schedules of the Form 990 the organization may be required to complete, noted in **What Federal Information Returns, Tax Returns and Notices Must be Filed?** on page 8. An organization should maintain a list of its donors and grantors and the amount of cash contributions or grants (or a description of the noncash contributions) received from each.

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

An organization needs to keep records of revenues derived from, and expenses attributable to, an unrelated trade or business so that it can properly prepare Form 990-T and calculate its unrelated business taxable income.

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 the grants 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. **Schedule I** of Form 990 and instructions provides more information about appropriate records required to report on grants made within the United States. See also **Schedule F** of Form 990 for information about records required to report on foreign grants.

Comply with Racial Nondiscrimination Requirements (Private Schools)

Private schools must keep records that show 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 **Schedule E** of Form 990.

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.

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 that an organization owns and uses in its activities. Liabilities reflect the financial 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 |

Accounting Periods and Methods

A public charity must keep its books and records based on an annual accounting period called a tax year 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 (in other words, 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.

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.

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 IRC. 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 bylaws, 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 filing the fourth quarter for the year.

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.

What Governance Procedures and Practices Should an Organization Consider Adopting or Have in Place?

While federal law doesn't mandate any management structures, operational policies or administrative practices, it's important that public charities be thoughtful about the governance practices that are most appropriate for that charity in assuring sound operations and compliance with the tax law. While you may not be required to have one policy or another, the IRS is authorized by Section 6033 to ask for information we consider to be relevant to tax administration, including governance.

Mission Statement and Organizational Documents

The IRS encourages every charity to adopt, establish and regularly review a mission statement to explain the organization's purposes and guide its work. Significant changes in your organizational documents should be reported to the IRS, as noted below.

Governing Body

An active and engaged board is important to the success of a public charity and compliance with the tax law. A governing board should be composed of persons who are informed and active in overseeing a charity's operations and finances. To guard against insider transactions that could result in misuse of charitable assets, the governing board should include independent members and should not be dominated by employees or others who are not independent because of business or family relationships.

Governance and Management Policies

Although the IRC does not require charities to have governance and management policies, the IRS does encourage boards of charities to consider whether the implementation of policies relating to executive compensation, conflicts of interest, investments, fundraising, documentation of governance decisions, document retention and whistleblower claims may be necessary and appropriate.

Further, if a public charity has chapters or affiliates, it is encouraged to have procedures or policies in place to ensure consistency in operations.

Financial Statements and Information Reporting

Board members are encouraged to regularly review the organization's financial statements and information returns, and consider whether an independent auditor is appropriate.

Transparency

Public charities are encouraged to adopt and monitor procedures to ensure that information about their mission, activities, finance and governance is made publicly available.

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 and address changes, significant program changes and changes to its organizing or enabling document or to its rules governing its affairs (commonly known as bylaws) on its annual information return. For information about informing the IRS of a termination or merger see [Publication 4779](#), Facts About Terminating or Merging Your Exempt Organization.

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 IRS Exempt Organizations (EO) Determinations office.

A public charity may file [Form 8940](#), Request for Miscellaneous Determination under Section 507, 509(a), 4940, 4942, 4945, and 6033 of the Internal Revenue Code, to request a determination letter for an exemption from Form 990 filing requirement, advance approval that a potential grant or contribution constitutes an "unusual grant," reclassification of foundation status and other miscellaneous determinations.

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 Office of Chief Counsel 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/charities-non-profits for the appropriate procedures for preparing and submitting a request for a determination letter, replacement exemption letter, a letter reflecting a new name and address or private letter ruling. For general information about reporting changes, you may contact EO Customer Accounts Services at 877-829-5500.

What Disclosures are Required?

There are several 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](#).

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 also makes these documents available for public inspection and copying. 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. It can charge no more for the copies than the per page rate the IRS charges for providing copies. The copy fees are listed in the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) fee schedule. Although the IRS charges no fee for the first 100 pages, the organization can charge a fee for all copies. The organization can also charge the actual postage costs it pays to provide 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 website.

For details on disclosure rules and procedures for public charities, see [Life Cycle of a Public Charity](#) and the instructions to Forms 990 and 1023.

Because certain forms, by law, must be made publicly available by the IRS and the filer, do not include any personal identifying information, such as Social Security numbers not required by the IRS, on these forms.

Exemption Application – A public charity must make available for public inspection its exemption application, **Form 1023**, Application for Recognition of Exemption Under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, or **Form 1023-EZ**, Streamlined Application for Recognition of Exemption Under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, along with:

- 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 make available for public inspection its annual information return (Form 990 series) with schedules, attachments and supporting documents filed with the IRS. However, a public charity that files a Form 990 or Form 990-EZ does not have to disclose the names and addresses of contributors listed on Schedule B. All other information, including the amount of contributions, the description of noncash contributions and any other information provided will be open to public inspection unless it clearly identifies the contributor.

Note: If an organization files a copy of Form 990 or Form 990-EZ, and attachments, with any state, it should not include its Schedule B in the attachments for the state, unless a schedule of contributors is specifically required by the state. States that do not require the information might inadvertently make the schedule available for public inspection along with the rest of the Form 990 or Form 990-EZ.

Certain information may be withheld from public inspection. A return must be made available for a period of three years from the date the return is required to be filed or is filed, whichever is later.

Form 990-T – A public charity must make Form 990-T available for three years from the date the Form 990-T is required to be filed including any extension. Schedules, attachments and supporting documents filed with Form 990-T that do not relate to unrelated business income tax are not required to be made available. **Notice 2007-45** and **Notice 2008-49** provide interim guidance on how the returns are to be made public. See **Form 4506-A** for procedures the public may use to request a 501(c)(3) organization’s Form 990-T from the IRS.

Public Inspection and Disclosure Procedures – 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. It can charge no more for the copies than the per page rate the IRS charges 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 website.

All publicly-available information may be obtained from the IRS by using Form 4506-A, Request for Public Inspection or Copy of Exempt or Political Organization IRS Form (a fee may apply). An organization may request a copy of its own return

on Form 4506-A. However, it will only receive the copy that is “Open for Public Inspection.” An organization may request a complete copy of its own return by completing **Form 4506**, Request for Copy of Tax Return, and paying the applicable fee.

PENALTIES

Penalties apply to responsible persons of a tax-exempt organization who fail to provide the documents as required. A penalty of \$20 per day may apply for as long as the failure continues. A \$10,000 maximum penalty applies to a failure to provide an information return; no maximum penalty applies to application requests.

Sale of Free Government Information

If a public charity offers to sell, or solicits money for, specific information or a routine service that is available free from the federal government, the organization must make an express statement at the time of solicitation about the free service. 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 recordkeeping rules imposed on donors who intend to claim a charitable contribution deduction 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 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, date and 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 written 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 any cash contribution and description of any noncash 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 description and good faith estimate of the value of the goods or services.

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.

There are no IRS forms for the acknowledgment. Letters, postcards or computer-generated forms with the above information are acceptable. An organization

can provide either a paper copy of the acknowledgment or an electronic acknowledgment, such as an email, to the donor.

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 considered. 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.

Publication 1771, Charitable Contributions—Substantiation and Disclosure Requirements, and **Publication 526**, Charitable Contributions, provide details on the federal tax law for organizations such as public charities, including churches,

How Do You Get IRS Assistance and Information?

The IRS offers help that is accessible 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 from the IRS Exempt Organizations (EO) pages on the IRS website.

EO Website

www.irs.gov/charities-non-profits

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.irs.gov

EO Customer Account Services

877-829-5500

EO Determinations Office Mailing Address

Internal Revenue Service
TE/GE, EO Determinations Office
Room 4024
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 1, Your Rights as a Taxpayer

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 526, Charitable Contributions

Pub 538, Accounting Periods and Methods

Pub 557, Tax-Exempt Status for Your Organization

Pub 571, Tax-Sheltered Annuity Plans (403(b) Plans) for Employees of Public Schools and Certain Tax-Exempt Organizations

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 3079, Tax-Exempt Organizations and Gaming

Pub 3833, Disaster Relief, Providing Assistance Through Charitable Organizations

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

Pub 4221-NC, Compliance Guide for Tax-Exempt Organizations (other than 501(c)(3) Public Charities and Private Foundations)

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

Pub 4302, A Charity's Guide to Vehicle Donation

Pub 4303, A Donor's Guide to Vehicle Donation

Pub 4630, The Exempt Organizations Products and Services Catalog

Pub 4779, Facts about Terminating or Merging Your Exempt Organization

Forms for Exempt Organizations

Form 941, Employer's Quarterly Federal Tax Return

Form 944, Employer's Annual Federal Tax Return

Form 990, Return of Organization Exempt From Income Tax

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

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

Form 990-N, Electronic Notice (e-Postcard) for Tax-Exempt Organizations Not Required to File Form 990 or 990-EZ (available electronically only)

Form 990-T, Exempt Organization Business Income Tax Return (and proxy tax under section 6033(e))

Form 990-W, Estimated Tax on Unrelated Business Taxable Income for Tax-Exempt Organizations (and on Investment Income for Private Foundations)

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

Form 1023-EZ, Streamlined Application for Recognition of Exemption Under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code (available electronically only)

Form 1024, Application for Recognition of Exemption Under Section 501(a)

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 Nondiscrimination 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 (Sale, Exchange, or Other Disposition of Donated Property)

Form 8283, Noncash Charitable Contributions

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

FinCEN Form 114, Report of Foreign Bank and Financial Accounts

General IRS Assistance

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

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|---|--|
| IRS Website | www.irs.gov |
| Federal tax questions | 800-829-4933 |
| Employment tax questions | 800-829-4933 |
| Order IRS forms and publications | 800-829-3676 |