



COUNCIL *on* FOUNDATIONS

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Form 990 Guide for Community Foundations



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SUMMARY OF 2013 UPDATES

This guidebook, originally drafted in 2009 to summarize the redesigned Form 990 filing requirements applicable to community foundations, incorporates IRS updates through the 2013 Form 990. The Fiscal & Administrative Officers Group For Community Foundations' Accounting Practices Committee has again worked with Deloitte Tax to incorporate the IRS changes to the 2013 Form 990 into this guidebook.

Changes and clarifications for 2013 that may impact community foundations include:

- The *General instructions* clarify that a short period return cannot be filed electronically unless it is an initial or final return for which the "Initial Return" or "Terminated" box is checked in Item B of the Form 990 Heading.
- The *General instructions* explain that if a Form 990-N filer changes its accounting period, it must report this change either on Form 990/990-EZ or Form 1128, or by sending a letter to the IRS.
- The *General instructions* clarify that organizations that change their accounting period must report any adjustment required by Internal Revenue Code Section 481(a) in Form 990, Parts VIII through XI and Schedule D, Parts XI and XII, as applicable.
- The instructions for Form 990, Page 1, *Heading: Items A-M*, clarify what documentation must be attached to Form 990 to support an organization's name change; as well as what documentation must be attached to Form 990 by an organization that has terminated, dissolved, merged, or had its exemption revoked by the IRS. The instructions also explain that Form 8822-B should be used to report a change in address that occurs after Form 990 is filed.
- In *Part IV, Checklist of Required Schedules*: 1) Instructions for Line 2 clarify when an organization can exclude from Schedule B contributors that fall below the greater-than-\$5,000/2% threshold; 2) Line 25b instructions clarify when an organization needs to answer "Yes" to report that it became aware of an excess benefit transaction with a disqualified person in a prior year; and 3) Line 26 has been revised to clarify that the organization must file *Schedule L, Part II*, if it reported any amounts on Form 990, Part X, Lines 5, 6, or 22 for receivables from or payables to interested persons.
- In *Part VII, Compensation of Officers, Directors, Trustees, Key Employees, Highest Compensated Employees, and Independent Contractors*, the instructions clarify that directors' compensation for non-director independent contractor services to the organization and related organizations must be reported in Part VII, Section A; and that compensation from a management company to one of the organization's officers, directors, trustees, key employees, or highest compensated employees is generally not reportable in Part VII, Section A.
- The instructions for Line 1 of *Part VIII, Statement of Revenue*, clarify that discounts on services cannot be reported as contributions; and the Line 10b instructions clarify how to report the cost of donated goods.
- In *Part IX, Statement of Functional Expenses*, the instructions for Line 11 clarify how to report expense payments and reimbursements to contractors – If the organization is able to distinguish between fees paid for independent contractor services and expense payments or reimbursements to contractors, report the fees paid for services on Line 11 and the expense payments or reimbursements on the applicable Line(s) in Part IX.
- The definition of "Contributions" has been revised to clarify that contributions include neither donations of services nor discounts provided on sales of goods in the ordinary course of business (as defined in the Glossary included with the Form 990 instructions).
- A definition of "Domestic individual" has been included within the Glossary included with the Form 990 instructions.
- The definition of "Related organization" has been revised to clarify when a VEBA must be reported as a related organization by its contributing employers and sponsoring organizations (as defined in the Glossary included in the Form 990 instructions).
- *Appendix D, Public Inspection of Returns*, of the Form 990 instructions clarifies that public inspection requirements apply to both original and amended returns.
- *Appendix E, Group Returns*, of the Form 990 instructions clarifies how to determine, for purposes of group returns, whether a diversion of a subordinate's assets meets the 5%/ \$250,000 reporting threshold for Part VI,

Line 5. *Appendix E* Form 990 instructions also clarifies when to report business transactions of subordinates and their interested persons in Schedule L, Part IV.

- *Appendix F, Disregarded Entities and Joint Ventures– Inclusion of Activities and Items*, of the Form 990 instructions clarifies when to treat a single-member LLC as a disregarded entity of its sole member/owner.
- Instructions for *Schedule A, Public Charity Status and Public Support*, clarify the requirements for functionally integrated and non-functionally integrated Type III supporting organizations, including the transition rules for how those organizations can meet the integral part test for tax year 2013, and caution Type III non-functionally integrated supporting organizations to value their non-exempt-use assets for the 2013 tax year.
- Instructions for *Schedule D, Supplemental Financial Statements*, Part VIII is revised to require a description of each program-related investment on a separate line of the Part VIII table.
- Instructions for *Schedule F, Statement of Activities Outside the United States*, provide that a filer does not need to report in Part I its investments in entities domiciled overseas but traded on a U.S. stock exchange.
- Instructions for *Schedule J, Compensation Information*, clarify that the organization may check a box in Line 3 if it relied on a compensation consultant that used a method described in that box.
- Instructions for *Schedule L, Transactions with Interested Persons*, clarify that for purposes of Part III, 35% controlled entities may be controlled by family members of officers, directors, trustees, or key employees.
- Instructions for *Schedule N, Liquidation, Termination, Dissolution, or Significant Disposition of Net Assets*, clarify what documentation must be attached to Form 990 upon liquidation, termination, dissolution, or merger.

These updates as well as footnote references and other date-specific changes have been included in the Guidebook. We hope that you find this tool useful, and please pass it along to anyone that you feel would benefit from it.

Our thanks to Deloitte Tax LLP for all their pro bono work on the initial Guidebook and for continued charitable support on this valuable project for the community foundation field.

*Accounting Practices Committee of the Fiscal & Administrative Officers Group
For Community Foundations*



Contents

Introduction.....	1
Chapter 1: Summary of Form 990	2
A. The Basics	2
B. Program Service Accomplishments	3
C. Impact of IRS Designation as a “Community Trust”	4
D. Key Definitions	4
E. Compliance Items That Didn’t Change with the Redesigned Form but are Still Worth Noting.....	4
Chapter 2: Compensation.....	6
A. Determining Compensation Amounts to Report.....	6
1. Reportable Compensation	7
2. Period for Determining Compensation.....	8
3. Deferred Compensation and Nontaxable Benefits	8
4. Retirement, Health, and Other Reporting	9
B. Identifying Who is Disclosed in Part VII.....	10
C. The \$10,000 Exceptions	12
D. Identifying Who is Disclosed on Schedule J	14
E. Beyond the Numbers: Schedule J Compensation Questions	16
Chapter 3: Governance and Interested Persons	19
A. Governing Body	20
B. Family or Business Relationships	21
C. Members	22
D. Policies.....	23
E. Transactions with Interested Persons	25
1. Excess Benefit Transactions.....	27
2. Loans.....	27
3. Grants.....	28
4. Business Transactions	28
Chapter 4: Financial Data — Income Statement	30
A. Contributions	30
B. Investment Income	31
C. Other Revenue.....	31
D. Functional Expenses.....	31

E. Grants	33
1. Domestic Grants to Individuals or Organizations.....	33
2. Foreign Grants and Other Foreign Activity	34
Chapter 5: Financial Data — Balance Sheet.....	37
A. Donor Advised Funds and Other Similar Funds/Accounts.....	37
B. Escrow or Custodial Accounts	37
C. Endowment Funds	38
D. Balance Sheet Detail	38
E. Substantial Contraction	39
Chapter 6: Contributions and Public Support	40
A. Public Charity Status — In General	40
B. Public Support.....	42
C. Contributions.....	45
D. Supplemental Information Regarding Fundraising or Gaming Activities.....	46
E. NonCash Contributions	46
F. Other Donation Forms to Consider	46
1. Form 8283, Noncash Charitable Contributions.....	46
2. Form 8282, Donee Information Return	46
3. Form 8899, Notification of Income from Donated Intellectual Property	47
4. Form 1098-C, Contributions of Motor Vehicles, Boats, and Airplanes	47
G. Other Public Charity Matters.....	48
Appendix A: Conflict of Interest Questionnaire Example.....	49

Introduction

The IRS completely redesigned Form 990 beginning with the 2008 tax year. According to the IRS, the redesigned form was designed with three guiding principles in mind:

- enhanced transparency
- better compliance
- ease the filing burden on the taxpayer (while still accomplishing goals 1 and 2)

From the perspective of a charitable organization completing the form, these guiding principles mean more disclosures which inherently require more time from the organization and/or its tax advisors.

Due to the monumental changes to the form, the Council on Foundations and the Accounting Practices Committee believed that community foundations might find a guide on the redesigned form helpful in complying with the areas of disclosure and methods for providing information. This Form 990 guide was written specifically to assist community foundations located in the United States and is current through the 2013 form instructions.

The guide begins with a summary of basic concepts in the redesigned form. The remaining chapters provide greater detail about, and insight into, certain parts of Form 990 and required schedules that are particularly relevant to community foundations.

Wherever possible, the author has tried to provide relevant information as well as references to resources available to you on the IRS Web site, the Council on Foundations Web site and others. We also followed the IRS's lead and have attempted to put in **bold font** all words or phrases that are defined in the glossary to the IRS Form 990 instructions.

Chapter 1: Summary of Form 990

A. The Basics

Form 990¹, *Return of Organization Exempt from Income Tax*, must be filed on an annual basis by most community foundations in the **United States** that meet one of the following criteria for the 2013 **tax year**:²

- have **gross receipts** greater than or equal to \$200,000
- have **total assets** greater than or equal to \$500,000 at the end of the tax year
- sponsor one or more **donor advised funds**³
- are a controlling entity within the meaning of Internal Revenue Code (IRC) § 512(b)(13)⁴ if there was any transfer of funds between the controlling and controlled entity(ies) of the type or amount that require disclosure on Schedule R, Part V

Form 990 is 12 pages long and includes 12 parts. All organizations that complete Form 990 are required to complete Schedule O and may also be required to complete one or more of the 15 other supplemental schedules. Schedule O should be used only to supplement responses to questions on the core Form 990. We anticipate that many community foundations will also be required to complete several supplemental schedules (excepting only those schedules that may never apply to a community foundation, such as Schedule E for **schools** or Schedule H for **hospitals**).

The actual filing requirements are fact specific and each organization must make an independent determination of which schedules it is required to file. The following is a list of the various Form 990 Schedules that may be required:

- Schedule A — **Public Charity** Status and Public Support
- Schedule B — Schedule of Contributors
- Schedule C — Political Campaign and **Lobbying** Activities
- Schedule D — Supplemental **Financial Statements**
- Schedule E — **Schools**
- Schedule F — Statement of Activities Outside the **United States**

¹ The actual tax form an exempt organization is required to file is, in part, dependent on the organization's normal gross receipts and end of year assets. If an organization does not meet the minimum receipts or assets thresholds described above for filing Form 990, then it may be eligible to file the simpler Form 990-EZ, or the even simpler Form 990-N. This guide assumes that the reader will file Form 990.

²As listed in the 2013 Form 990 instructions. Form 990 instructions should be reviewed each year to determine if the criteria have changed.

³ In addition to the Form 990 glossary definition of donor advised fund, readers may find helpful the Council on Foundations' document "Flowchart: Is the Fund a Donor Advised Fund," available on the Council's Web site at www.cof.org.

⁴ Unless otherwise noted, all references are to the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.

- Schedule G — Supplemental Information regarding **Fundraising** or **Gaming** Activities
- Schedule H — **Hospitals**
- Schedule I — **Grants and other Assistance** to Organizations, Governments, and Individuals in the **United States**
- Schedule J — **Compensation** Information
- Schedule K — Supplemental Information on **Tax-Exempt Bonds**
- Schedule L — Transactions with Interested Persons
- Schedule M — **Noncash Contributions**
- Schedule N — Liquidation, Termination, Dissolution, or Significant Disposition of Assets
- Schedule O — Supplemental Information to Form 990 or 990-EZ (required schedule, to be used only to supplement responses to questions on the core Form 990)
- Schedule R — **Related Organizations** and Unrelated Partnerships

The Form 990 instructions provide a sequencing list suggesting how the form and related schedules should be completed.⁵ Similarly, a review of Form 990 Part IV, *Checklist of Required Schedules*, along with the related instructions, should be helpful in determining which schedules your organization may be required to complete. The instructions often clarify the questions in a way that may have been unanticipated by a simple reading of the questions on the face of the form.

B. Program Service Accomplishments

There are several opportunities within the Form 990 for self-proclaiming the good deeds of the organization. One of the more prominent opportunities is in the description of the community foundation's three largest areas of program service accomplishments, also called the exempt purpose achievements. The instructions do not provide guidance on how broadly or narrowly the organization should define its programs; thus, organizations have some degree of latitude. However, the instructions indicate that the organization should report its three largest areas of program services based on expenses associated with the activity. Special care should be given as to how these statements are drafted as the Form 990 reader should understand from these statements why the organization is exempt from federal income tax.

The instructions provide examples of activities that might be reported as program service accomplishments for various entities (e.g. hospital providing charity care, university providing education).⁶ The instructions also indicate that fundraising activities should not be considered program service accomplishments unless they are substantially related to the organization's exempt purpose.⁷ For a community foundation, raising funds and making appeals to the community for support may be deemed activities that are substantially related to the organization's exempt purpose, as evidenced by the regulations regarding determination of public support.⁸

⁵ See 2013 Form 990 instructions, at p5.

⁶ See 2013 Form 990 instructions, at p11.

⁷ *Id.*

⁸ See Treas. Reg. § 1.170A-9(f)(3) and discussion of the facts and circumstances public support as it applies to community foundations at Chapter 6.

C. Impact of IRS Designation as a “Community Trust”

Community foundations were historically recognized as **public charities** pursuant to the special “community trust” rules of IRC § 170(b)(1)(A)(vi) and the regulations issued thereunder. These rules provided special treatment for the community foundation and its component parts to be treated as a “single entity” and file one Form 990. Over time, community foundations have evolved and many are legally organized as something other than a trust.⁹ Strictly from a Form 990 viewpoint, designation as a “community trust” is unlikely to impact the completion of Form 990 as the organization is still required to complete the public support section of Section A for organizations described generally in IRC § 170(b)(1)(A)(vi). Refer to Chapter 6 of this guide for a discussion on how community foundations should generally complete the public support test.

D. Key Definitions

The Form 990 instructions include a glossary of commonly used terms which are in bold font throughout the Form 990 instructions and this guide. Certain definitions (or elements of definitions) are also summarized below for your reference:

- **Related organization** is an organization that meets one of several definitions of **control** (either directly or indirectly through ownership or governance) or is a **supporting/supported organization** under IRC § 509(a)(3) but may not necessarily be the same as a **controlled entity** for return purposes.
- **Endowment** is defined by reference to **temporarily restricted endowment, permanent endowment** and **quasi endowment**, each with its own unique definition. **Temporarily restricted endowment** includes not only endowment funds established by donor-restricted gifts for a specified period, but all other temporarily restricted net assets held in donor-restricted endowments, including certain income from permanent endowments. All of these terms are defined in the glossary included as part of the Form 990 instructions.
- **Joint venture** is a partnership, limited liability company, or other entity treated as a partnership for federal tax purposes, as described in Regulations §§ 301.7701-1 through 301.7701-3.

E. Compliance Items That Didn’t Change with the Redesigned Form but are Still Worth Noting

- Due date. Form 990 continues to be due on the 15th day of the fifth month following the close of the organization’s **tax year**. This is May 15 for calendar year end organizations.

⁹ See Christopher R. Hoyt, “Legal Compendium for Community Foundations,” Council on Foundations (1996) (For further information on the history of community foundations and specifically how they have been recognized as public charities by the Internal Revenue Service); see, also, George Johnson & David Jones, “K. Community Foundations,” (Exempt Organization CPE Text 1994), available at, www.irs.gov/pub/irs-tege/eotopick94.pdf.

- Extensions and failure to file. An organization may request an automatic three-month extension of time to file Form 990 if it files a Form 8868 on or before the original due date of the Form 990. If additional time is needed to file the Form 990 prior to the expiration of the initial extension, an additional three month extension must be obtained by signing and filing page 2 of the Form 8868 and providing a basis for requesting an additional extension. Note that the first extension request is automatic but the second extension request requires IRS approval. A late-filed return is subject to the failure to file penalties under IRC § 6652.¹⁰
- Requirement that the return be “properly” completed. The IRS has historically indicated through instructions for Form 990 that failure to provide information requested on a Form 990 may result in the filing of an incomplete return that may subject the organization to the failure to file penalties discussed above. This generally requires that the organization complete all lines, provide all required narratives and report proper amounts.
- E-filing. An exempt organization that files more than 250 federal returns of any type during the calendar year and has **total assets** of at least \$10 million is required to electronically file its Form 990. For purposes of the return test, returns include information returns (e.g. Forms 990, W-2, 1099), income tax returns (e.g. Form 990-T), employment tax returns (e.g. Forms 940 and 941), and excise tax returns. If an organization is required to e-file its Form 990 but instead files a paper copy of its return, the organization may be subject to the failure to file penalties discussed above. Responses to Part V, Lines 1 and 2 will provide the IRS with the number of Forms W-2 and Forms 1099 filed by the organization allowing the IRS to determine if the return was properly filed (either electronically or by paper).

¹⁰ See 2013 Form 990 instructions, at p.7 (The failure to file penalties are currently \$20/day [not to exceed the lesser of \$10,000 or 5 percent of **gross receipts**] for organizations with gross receipts of \$1 million or less; and \$100/day [not to exceed \$50,000] for organizations with more than \$1 million in gross receipts).

Chapter 2: Compensation

Transparency was one of the guiding principles in the IRS redesign of Form 990. Transparency means more disclosure – especially in regard to **compensation** matters. For example, individual **compensation** is potentially disclosed twice on the same year’s Form 990 – in Part VII of Form 990 and on Schedule J. **Deferred compensation** may require disclosure in multiple years – in the year earned and the year paid. In addition to providing expanded **compensation** detail, Schedule J asks a number of questions about the structure of executive compensation packages including benefit offerings, bonus and incentive plans, and **compensation** governance practices. Form 990 filers also are required to report **compensation** paid to listed persons by **related organizations**, and, in some circumstances, from **unrelated organizations**. In addition to the compensation reporting, Form 990 filers must also disclose the number of hours (on average) worked by each person for the filing organization as well as separately disclose the number of hours worked for a related organization in Part VII.

Note: In reading this chapter, it will be most helpful to have a copy of Form 990 Part VII and Schedule J available for reference.

A. Determining Compensation Amounts to Report

In Form 990, Part VII, the organization must disclose the following amounts for each listed person¹¹:

- **reportable compensation** paid by the filing organization
- **reportable compensation** paid by an **unrelated organization** for services rendered to the filing organization¹²
- **reportable compensation** provided by any **related organizations**¹³
- other **compensation** provided by the filing organization and/or any **related organizations**

¹¹ Listed persons for purposes of the Form 990, Part VII are defined later in this chapter at subheading “B. Identifying Who is Disclosed in Part VII.”

¹² If a current or former officer, director, trustee, key employee, or highest compensated employee received or accrued compensation or payments from an unrelated organization (other than from certain management companies or leasing companies) in exchange for services provided to the filing organization in that person’s capacity as an officer, director, trustee or key employee, then the filing organization must report (subject to certain exceptions) such amounts as compensation from the filing organization if it has knowledge of the arrangement and regardless of how the unrelated organization classifies the payment. The exception to this rule is where an officer, director, trustee, or key employee receives compensation from an unrelated taxable organization for services provided to the filing organization and the unrelated taxable organization does not report a charitable contribution deduction for the payment.

¹³ Volunteer exception: an organization need not report compensation from a related organization paid to a volunteer officer, director, or trustee of the filing organization if the related organization is a for-profit organization, is not owned or controlled directly by the filing organization or one or more related tax-exempt organizations, and does not provide management services for a fee to the organization.

1. Reportable Compensation

Form 990, Part VII **reportable compensation** is the amount reported in Box 1 or 5, of Form W-2, whichever is greater, or Form 1099-MISC, Box 7 (for director and other independent contractor services to the organization or a related organization) as the case may be. If payments are made to an **institutional trustee** (such as a bank) for which the organization is not required to issue a Form 1099-MISC, **reportable compensation** is the amount that would have been reported in Box 7 if a Form 1099-MISC had been required.

“Other **compensation**” includes any amounts not included in **reportable compensation**, including nontaxable benefits. Other **compensation** specifically includes:

- the value of employer-provided health insurance benefits that are not included in **reportable compensation**
- *employer* contributions to tax-deferred retirement savings plans (such as 401(k), 403(b), or 457 plans)
- increase or decrease in actuarial value of defined benefit pension plans (whether qualified or non-qualified, vested or non-vested)¹⁴
- tax-deferred contributions to **nonqualified deferred compensation** arrangements (whether vested or non-vested)¹⁵

On Schedule J, Part II, the **compensation** detail required is generally a more detailed breakdown of what is disclosed in Form 990, Part VII. On Schedule J, the organization must disclose the following five categories of **compensation** for each listed person required to be shown:

- base **compensation** (such as base salary or directors fees)
- bonus **compensation** (such as payments made for satisfaction of performance targets and signing bonuses)
- other taxable **compensation** (amounts included in **reportable compensation** such as taxable fringe benefits)
- **retirement and other deferred compensation**
- nontaxable benefits

In addition to the above, an organization is required to disclose the amount of **compensation** reported on the **current year’s** Form 990 that was previously reported on another year’s Form 990 as part of the individual **compensation** disclosure (as opposed to the aggregate **compensation** reported in the statement of functional expenses).

The first three items should agree, in the aggregate, to the individuals Form W-2, Form 1099-MISC or Form 1042-S, as appropriate. Thus, as also noted below, it is important to understand the elements of

¹⁴ The annual increase or decrease in the actuarial value of a defined benefit plan should be reported as deferred compensation, but any decrease should be disregarded when determining whether the individual’s total compensation was more than \$150,000 for purposes of Schedule J reporting (see subheading “D. Identifying Who is Disclosed on Schedule J” later in this chapter).

¹⁵ Depending on the nature of the deferred compensation arrangement, an organization may be able to spread the accrual of the benefit over the course of the service period.

an individual's Form W-2 and Form 1099-MISC in order to properly reflect the **compensation** on Schedule J.

2. Period for Determining Compensation

Compensation amounts, as reported on Form 990, Part VII and Schedule J, are determined on a calendar year basis. For **fiscal year** filers, amounts for these purposes are determined on the basis of the calendar year ending within the organization's **tax year**.¹⁶ For example, assume an organization has a June 30, 2014 **fiscal year** end. **Compensation** amounts reported in Part VII of the 2013 Form 990 and Schedule J will be based on **compensation** paid during the calendar year ending December 31, 2013. The **compensation** expense reported in Part IX of the 2013 Form 990 would still be determined based on the organization's June 30, 2014 **fiscal year**.

3. Deferred Compensation and Nontaxable Benefits

Deferred compensation includes current employer contributions to any retirement or **deferred compensation** plans. **Deferred compensation** also includes the increase or decrease in the actuarial value of the benefits provided under a defined benefit plan. It is irrelevant whether the plan is qualified and whether or not the benefits are vested. For Form 990 purposes, **deferred compensation** is **compensation** that is earned or accrued in, or is attributable to, one year and deferred to a future year for any reason, whether funded, vested, or subject to a substantial risk of forfeiture. However, amounts deferred from the tax year to a date that is not more than 2 ½ months after the end of the tax year should not be reported as deferred compensation.¹⁷ Whether **deferred compensation** exists will depend on the arrangement and the impact of the **deferred compensation** rules in the IRC, such as IRC §§ 83, 409A, 457(f) and 3121(v).¹⁸

Certain nontaxable benefits, even if excluded from gross income, are nonetheless disclosed on Schedule J. For example, the following is a list of some of the benefits that must specifically be included in nontaxable benefits (unless the value was previously reported as an element of **reportable compensation**):

- employer provided housing
- educational assistance
- health insurance
- life insurance
- disability benefits
- long-term care insurance
- dependent care assistance
- adoption assistance

¹⁶ For short year returns in which no calendar year ends, compensation is not required to be reported unless the return is a final return.

¹⁷ 2013 Form 990, Part VII instructions at p.30

¹⁸ 2013 Schedule J instructions at p. 5

However, disregarded benefits defined in IRC § 132 are not required to be disclosed in Schedule J. Disregarded benefits include:

- no-additional cost service
- qualified **Employee** Discount
- de minimis fringe
- reimbursements made pursuant to an **accountable plan** (discussed in greater detail in the next paragraph)
- working condition fringe¹⁹
- qualified transportation fringe
- qualified moving expense reimbursement
- qualified retirement planning services
- qualified military base realignment and closure fringe

An **accountable plan** is a method for reimbursing or otherwise paying for **employee** expenses where:

- the covered expenses are reasonable **employee** expenses (as further defined in IRC §162);
- the **employee** must adequately “account” to the employer for the expenses (i.e. provide a receipt) within a reasonable period of time; and
- the **employee** must return any excess allowance or reimbursement within a reasonable period of time.

4. Retirement, Health, and Other Reporting

Employee contributions to 401(k), 403(b) and 457(b) plans should be included in base compensation reported in Form 990, Schedule J, Part II, Column B(i).

Amounts paid from qualified retirement plan trusts or other qualified retirement accounts (such as qualified defined benefit, defined contribution, 401(k) and 403(b)) plans are not considered **compensation** paid by the organization. However, non-qualified retirement plan payments (such as from Supplemental Executive Retirement Plans) are reportable as **compensation** and, as such, could cause an individual receiving such amounts to report these amounts on the Form 990 for as many as five years after they leave the organization.

Health plan contributions, however, are handled differently because these amounts are generally not included in **reportable compensation**.

The Form 990 instructions include a table that lists the most common types of **compensation** and where to report the **compensation** elements – as reportable **compensation**, other **compensation**, nontaxable benefits, etc. Although the table is helpful, organizations should exercise care in using the chart as the organization’s internal tax treatment of certain items can determine whether an item is included in **reportable compensation**.

¹⁹ Includes cell phones provided to employees *primarily* for business purposes. See Schedule J instructions at p.6

In many cases, the organization will need to make a reasonable estimate of the value of the **compensation**-related benefit provided. Examples include:

- defined benefit plan accruals. The organization must include a reasonable estimate of the increase or decrease in actuarial value of pension benefits (whether the defined benefit plan is qualified or not).
- defined contribution plan deferrals are reported whether vested or not. An increase in earnings in a nonqualified defined contribution plan, however, is only reported on Part VII and Schedule J if the employee is substantially vested in the benefit plan.
- health benefits provided by the employer that are not included in reportable (taxable) **compensation**. The amounts estimated and disclosed are based on the cost of coverage provided, not the amount of claims paid.
- Actual benefits paid to an employee for health benefits provided under a self-insured medical reimbursement plan that are not included as reportable (taxable) compensation must be reported as other compensation.

Other nuances of note include:

- Employer contributions, such as matching amounts to 401(k), 403(b) and other plans, are generally included in **deferred compensation** on Schedule J and “other compensation” on Part VII of Form 990. As noted above, **employee** contributions are generally included in reportable compensation (since 401(k) and 403(b) **employee** deferrals, for example, are included in Medicare wages).
- Benefits paid from a qualified plan (such as a qualified pension plan, a 401(k) plan or a 403(b) plan) – These amounts, which are typically reported to the recipient on a Form 1099-R issued by the retirement plan, are not reportable on Form 990.
- Contributions to nonqualified plans are reportable on Form 990 and Schedule J. This would include amounts contributed to supplemental **employee** retirement plans (“SERPs”) and 457(f) plans. Contributions are reported when they are earned. Depending on whether the amounts are vested, they are included in either **reportable compensation** (if vested) or deferred compensation (if unvested). **Nonqualified deferred compensation** amounts are generally reported in two different years – as deferred compensation when the benefits are earned (but not vested or paid) and as reportable compensation when the amounts are taxable (when no longer a substantial risk of forfeiture or paid). Part II of Schedule J includes a column for “**compensation** reported on prior Form(s) 990,” which allows the organization to identify amounts that would otherwise appear to be “double counted.”

B. Identifying Who is Disclosed in Part VII

The first step in completing the **compensation** sections of the form is to identify the persons required to be disclosed in Part VII of Form 990. These persons must be identified in the following order:

- current individual trustees and directors
- current **institutional trustees**
- current officers
- current key employees
- other five **highest compensated employees**
- persons formerly holding positions described in bullet points 1-5 above during the previous five years

Current officers, directors, trustees – All current **officers, directors, and trustees** are disclosed, regardless of whether any **compensation** was paid to these persons. **Officers** are those persons holding positions listed as such in the organizing documents, or by resolution of the governing body or as otherwise required by state law. For purposes of Form 990 reporting purposes, the organization's **top management official** and **top financial official** (the person who has ultimate responsibility for managing the organization's finances) are considered officers. A director or trustee is a **member of the governing body** and has voting rights. An **institutional trustee** (which is an organization and not an individual or other natural person) would also be disclosed.

A person who was an **officer, director, or trustee** at any time during the organization's **tax year** is considered "current."

Current key employees – An **employee** must meet all of the following three tests to be considered a **key employee**:



Note that individuals with responsibilities, power or influence over the organization similar to that of an **officer** or **trustee** are considered to meet the responsibility test. Otherwise, the responsibility test is based on a 10 percent standard – individuals managing more than 10 percent of the organization's activities, assets, income, or expenses, or has or shares **control** over 10 percent or more of the organization's operating budget, **compensation for employees**, or capital expenditures are considered to meet the responsibility test.

The top 20 test for **key employees** is determined after reporting all **officers, directors, or trustees** which are separately required to be disclosed. In other words, up to 20 **key employees** may be reported in addition to the **officers, directors, and trustees**. In addition, an individual that is not an employee of the organization (or of a disregarded entity²⁰ of the organization) is nonetheless treated as a key employee if he/she serves as an officer or director of a disregarded entity of the organization and otherwise meets the standards of a key employee.²¹

²⁰ See 2013 Form 990 instructions p. 28

²¹ See 2013 Form 990 instructions p.26

Five highest compensated employees – After the **officers, directors, trustees, and key employees** have been identified; the organization must list the next five **highest compensated employees**. However, only **employees** receiving more than \$100,000 of **reportable compensation** need to be disclosed on Part VII. In determining whether this **compensation** threshold is met, **compensation** paid by the reporting organization and **related organizations** must be taken into account.

Former officers, directors and trustees, key employees and highest paid employees – The organization must disclose certain individuals who were required to be reported on the organization’s Form 990 in any of the previous five years:

- former officer or key employee if total **reportable compensation** for the year²² was more than \$100,000;
- former five **highest compensated employees** if total reportable **compensation** for the year²³ was more than \$100,000, the individual was not an employee at any time during the year and the individual’s **compensation** for the year would place him or her in the organization’s current five **highest compensated employees**; and
- former director or trustee if total **reportable compensation** for the year²⁴ was more than \$10,000 but only if the **compensation** was in their capacity as a former officer or trustee.

Once the listed persons are identified, the **reportable compensation** and other **compensation** paid to each listed person are disclosed on Part VII. Depending on the **compensation** levels of these individuals, they may also require disclosure on Schedule J where additional detail is provided. If the organization has more individuals to list than there is space on Part VII, the 2013 form allows for additional pages of Part VII to continue reporting individuals required to be listed here.

From a practical perspective, a spreadsheet to track persons who are reported as **officers, directors, trustees, key employees** and **highest compensated employees** for each of the last five years is helpful in identifying individuals for which the organization will need to obtain **compensation** information in order to ascertain whether there is any **compensation** reporting required in the **current year** for any of these persons. Although the Form 990 definitions of these terms may have differed over the past five years, organizations are to include in this analysis only those persons that would have been required to have been reported as an officer, director, trustee, key employee or **highest compensated employees** based on the Form 990 instructions in effect in each such year.

All organizations filing Form 990 must complete Form 990, Part VII. Even if there are no **compensation** amounts to report, the directors and trustees must still be listed.

C. The \$10,000 Exceptions

The Form 990 instructions provide a “\$10,000-per-item” exception for reporting “other compensation” on Form 990, Part VII, Column F and a “\$10,000-per-**related organization**” exception for disclosing reportable compensation from a related organization on Form 990, Part VII, Column E. These exceptions, however, do not apply to disclosing reportable and other compensation on Schedule J, Part II. In order to avoid inconsistencies between Part VII and Schedule J, some organizations may choose

²² Certain individuals who received reportable compensation in the calendar year ending with or within the organizations current tax year. See 2013 Form 990 instructions, at p. 29

²³ Id.

²⁴ Id.

to voluntarily report the amounts that are otherwise permitted to be excluded from Part VII provided that doing so does not create a Schedule J filing requirement.

The instructions provide an example of how these rules work for purposes of reporting compensation in Form 990, Part VII and Schedule J, Part II:

Exempt organization pays a current officer of the organization as follows:²⁵

\$110,000	Reportable compensation (including \$5,000 of pre-tax employee contribution to qualified defined contribution retirement plan and \$2,500 to a qualified health benefit plan)
\$5,000	Tax-deferred matching employer contribution to qualified defined contribution retirement plan
\$5,000	Nontaxable employer contribution to health benefit plan
\$4,000	Nontaxable dependent care assistance
\$500	Nontaxable group life insurance premium
\$8,000	Moving expense (nontaxable as qualified under IRC § 132)

In addition to the compensation received from the exempt organization, the officer receives the following compensation from a related organization:

\$21,000	Reportable compensation (including \$1,000 of pre-tax employee contribution to qualified defined contribution retirement plan)
\$1,000	Tax-deferred matching employer contribution to qualified defined contribution retirement plan
\$5,000	Nontaxable tuition assistance

The officer in this example receives no compensation in the capacity as a former director or trustee of the organization and no compensation from an unrelated organization for services provided to the exempt organization. In determining total reportable compensation and other compensation for purposes of meeting the Schedule J threshold, the following compensation amounts from the example can be disregarded: \$4,500 dependent care and group life insurance payments (under the \$10,000 per item exception); \$8,000 moving expenses (excluded under IRC § 132); \$5,000 tuition assistance from the related organization (under the \$10,000 per item exception).²⁶

²⁵ See 2013 Form 990 instructions, at p. 31.

²⁶ *Id.*

Therefore, the officer's reportable compensation is \$131,000 (reportable compensation from the filing organization and the related organization) and other compensation is \$11,000 (tax deferred employer contributions made by the filing organization and the related organization as well as the nontaxable health benefits). Under these circumstances, the officer's dependent care, group life, moving expenses, and tuition assistance items need not be reported as other compensation on Form 990, Part VII, Schedule A, Column F, and the officer's total reportable and other compensation is not reportable on Schedule J (because it fails to meet the threshold for Schedule J reporting). If, however, the reportable compensation from the related organization was \$30,000 instead of \$21,000, then the officer's total reportable and other compensation would be reportable on Schedule J, including the dependent care, group life, and tuition assistance items, even though these items would not have been reported as other compensation on Form 990, Part VII.²⁷

An organization may take advantage of these exceptions for Part VII reporting *unless* the item is: (1) \$10,000 or more for the calendar year ending with or within the organization's **tax year**; or (2) the item of **compensation** is one of the following:

- tax-deferred contributions by the employer to a defined contribution retirement plan;
- the annual increase or decrease in the actuarial value of a qualified defined benefit plan, whether or not the benefit is funded or vested;
- the value of health benefits provided by the organization that are not included in reportable **compensation**. This is based on the value of the coverage, not the benefits paid. This amount does not include disability or long-term care insurance premiums or benefits for this purpose;
- tax-deferred contributions (by the employer and **employee**) to a nonqualified defined contribution plan; or
- the annual increase or decrease in the actuarial value of a nonqualified defined benefit plan.

For purposes of the last two items above, it is irrelevant whether the plan is funded, vested, or subject to a substantial risk of forfeiture.

D. Identifying Who is Disclosed on Schedule J

Additional detail is required in Schedule J for certain persons listed in Part VII. Schedule J detail is required for persons depending on the amount of total **compensation** received, the person's status as a person who formerly served in a certain capacity, or the source of the payment.

Schedule J is a subset of persons listed on Part VII of the Form 990. The following chart is included in the Form 990 instructions for Part VII and might assist readers in determining which persons reported on Form 990, Part VII should also be reported on Schedule J.²⁸ The chart does not, however, capture all persons who may be excluded from reporting, such as certain former highest paid employees.

²⁷ See 2013 Form 990 instructions, at p.31

²⁸ See 2013 Form 990 instructions, at p. 35

Position	Current or former	Enter on Form 990, Part VII, Section A	Enter on Schedule J (Form 990), Part II ²⁹
Directors and trustees	Current	All	If reportable and other compensation is > \$150,000 in aggregate from organization and related organizations
	Former	If reportable compensation in capacity as former director or trustee > \$10,000 in the aggregate from organization and related organizations	If listed on Form 990, Part VII, Section A
Officers	Current	All	If reportable and other compensation is > \$150,000 in aggregate from organization and related organizations
	Former	If reportable compensation > \$100,000 in the aggregate from organization and related organizations	If listed on Form 990, Part VII, Section A
Key employees	Current	All	All
	Former	If reportable compensation > \$100,000 in the aggregate from organization and related organizations	If listed on Form 990, Part VII, Section A
Other five highest compensated employees	Current	If reportable compensation > \$100,000 in the aggregate from organization and related organizations	If reportable and other compensation > \$150,000 in the aggregate from organization and related organizations
	Former	If reportable compensation > \$100,000 in the aggregate from organization and related organizations	If listed on Form 990, Part VII, Section A

Note that the Schedule J Part I questions (discussed later in this chapter) must be answered for all persons listed in Part VII regardless of whether the person's **compensation** is subject to disclosure on Schedule J Part II. On the other hand, if no person meets the requirements for reporting on Schedule J, then the schedule, including Part I, is not required.

²⁹ For purposes of determining whether an individual's reportable compensation is greater than \$150,000, any decrease in the actuarial value of defined benefit plans is disregarded. See 2013 Schedule J instructions at p. 4

E. Beyond the Numbers: Schedule J Compensation Questions

Schedule J, Part I asks a number of questions about benefit offerings and **compensation** practices. Schedule J, Part 1, Question 1 asks whether or not certain specified benefits are provided to any of the persons listed in Form 990, Part VII (not just the persons disclosed on Schedule J – but recall that Schedule J is not required, including Part I, if none of the persons listed on Part VII meet the **compensation** thresholds for completing Schedule J – see chart above). The benefits offered must be disclosed, regardless of whether a fringe benefit is treated as taxable **compensation** to the recipient. The benefits addressed (“Specified Benefits”) are:

- first class or charter travel. Such travel, however, need not be disclosed if the employee obtains an upgrade using frequent travel benefits or a similar arrangement which is at no additional cost to the organization. Flying in business class on a three-class aircraft is not considered “first class” travel. However, reimbursements for upgrade certificates must be disclosed. Charter travel includes travel on any plane or boat that is owned or leased by the organization.
- companion travel. This includes travel for a listed person’s guest if the guest is not traveling for bona fide business purposes of the organization. It also includes any travel provided to a family member of the listed person regardless of whether the benefit is reported as **compensation** on the respective Form W-2 or Form 1099.
- tax indemnifications and gross-up payments. This includes any payment of or reimbursement for a listed person’s tax obligations. This encompasses any tax obligation, not merely federal income tax.
- discretionary spending account. This refers to an account or sum of money with respect to which the listed person is not accountable to the organization. The actual use of the funds is not relevant. Note that an executive who is provided an expense advance or a corporate charge card and who is required to account for and substantiate under the “**accountable plan**” rules would not be considered to have a discretionary spending account.
- personal housing allowance or residence.
- payments for business use of personal residence. For example, this would include payment of rent to a listed person to use the listed person’s home to host a **fundraising** or other event for the organization (vs. reimbursement of direct expenses associated with the event).
- health or social club dues or initiation fees. This includes payment of dues for membership in a health, recreational, social or fitness club. Whether the club itself is exempt from tax is irrelevant. However, this type of benefit is not required to be disclosed if it’s provided to all employees.
- personal services. These are services for the personal benefit of a listed person or his/her family or friends. The instructions list numerous examples of personal services, which include, but are not limited to: concierge, cleaning services, legal services, tax preparation, or financial planning. Thus, in responding to the question related to “personal services” on Schedule J, the corresponding instructions should be reviewed.

For each benefit provided, Schedule J Part III must be completed to disclose “relevant information” for each benefit which should include: the type of benefit provided, the listed person(s) receiving the benefit, and whether the benefit was treated as taxable **compensation**. In addition to any disclosure related to the type of benefit provided, *if* the community foundation does *not* follow a *written* policy for the payment or provision of the benefit, then a disclosure should be provided in Part III describing the decision-making process to determine that such benefit(s) would be provided. The community foundation also must indicate whether it requires the expenses for the “listed benefits” to be substantiated under the **accountable plan** rules.

Schedule J also includes a number of questions about incentive **compensation** programs and executive **compensation** governance practices. The community foundation must indicate which of the following methods (if any) were used by the reporting organization to determine the **compensation** of the organization's **top management official**:

- **compensation** committee
- independent consultant
- **compensation** data reported on Forms 990, 990-EZ, or 990-PF for similar organizations
- written employment contracts – this includes, for example, an offer letter from a potential competing employer
- **compensation** survey or study
- approval by **compensation** committee or board of directors

The responses regarding the methods for determining **compensation** should be consistent with the responses to the questions in Form 990, Part VI, Section B, Line 15. If the organization relied on a compensation consultant that used a method described above, such method can be indicated on Schedule J.

Question 4 of Schedule J requires identifying, by name, in Part III the listed persons, describing the terms and conditions and reporting applicable amounts during the year paid under any of the following arrangements:

- severance or change-of-control payments. The organization may need to consult with legal counsel to determine whether disclosing severance pay could violate confidentiality terms included in the applicable severance agreement.
- **nonqualified deferred compensation**. The community foundation must indicate whether any listed persons participated in or received payments from a **nonqualified deferred compensation** plan. Schedule J uses the term “supplemental **nonqualified deferred compensation**.” However, whether a **deferred compensation** plan is specifically designed as a “retirement supplement” is irrelevant.³⁰ 457(b) plans can be disregarded for purposes of this question.
- equity-based **compensation**. Payments from the community foundation of any equity-based pay must be disclosed. This includes items such as stock options, phantom stock arrangements, and stock appreciation rights. Foundations typically cannot issue equity and, as a result, **compensation** arrangements based on equity of the Form 990 filing organization are rare. However, an arrangement tied to the equity of a **related organization** must also be disclosed. This would include, for example, a plan awarding a listed person options to acquire equity in a subsidiary or affiliate of the community foundation as well as arrangements providing a listed person options to acquire equity in an unrelated entity (such as a mutual fund).

Finally, Schedule J asks several questions regarding the determination of variable pay such as bonuses. The organization must describe arrangements providing for any of the following:

- **compensation** determined based on the organization's revenues, or the revenues of one or more of the organization's activities
- **compensation** determined based on the organization's net earnings, or the net earnings of one or more of the organization's activities

³⁰ See 2013 Schedule J instructions, at p.3 describing such plans as generally not available to all employees but rather only available to certain class or classes of officers or highly compensated employees.

- other “non-fixed payments” (such as bonuses) that are not determined on the basis of revenues or net earnings

If any of these payments are made, the organization must explain who is eligible under the program and the performance criteria that must be met to earn an award.

The Schedule J reporting rules for these types of arrangements are a bit confusing. **Compensation** is considered to be determined based on revenues or net earnings only when the **compensation** is a percentage of the revenues or expenses of the organization or of a particular activity or department. For example, a bonus equal to 5 percent of the community foundation’s net earnings for a specified period of time would be considered a payment contingent on the net earnings of the community foundation and subject to disclosure under Question 6 of Schedule J regardless of whether the bonus is also contingent on the community foundation meeting a net earnings target.³¹ On the other hand, if the bonus to be paid is a fixed amount payable if the community foundation meets its net earnings target, this bonus will not be considered a payment contingent on the net earnings of the organization for purposes of Question 6. Please note that, for exemption purposes, 501(c)(3) organizations are prohibited from sharing their net earnings with private individuals.³²

Although Schedule J asks about “non-fixed” payments, the community foundation may want to consider whether it has made “discretionary” payments. The critical question to address in identifying a non-fixed payment is whether any discretion is exercised in determining the amount of a payment or whether to make the payment in the first place. Suppose, for example, that a community foundation has a bonus plan for senior management. Under the plan, the bonus payable is a formula that takes into account future specified events, such as the attainment of one or more performance goals. Although the payment amount is variable, the bonus is a *fixed payment* if the organization merely applies the formula to determine the bonus.³³

On Schedule J, the community foundation must describe the process used to determine **CEO compensation**. This is an opportunity for the community foundation to provide insight as to its overall **compensation** philosophy as well as the organization’s process for ensuring that overall **compensation** is reasonable.

³¹ See 2013 Schedule J instructions, at p. 3.

³² *Id.*

³³ *Id.*

Chapter 3: Governance and Interested Persons

Over the past few years, different groups, including the IRS, have focused on governance and tax-exempt organizations.³⁴ In considering governance and Form 990, it's important to note that governance is not addressed within the Internal Revenue Code or Regulations. That being said, based on the Form 990 questions, the government is clearly interested in a tax-exempt organization's governance practices.

Generally, the IRS assumes that good governance practices result in a greater compliance with exempt organization tax rules.³⁵ While good governance is not required under the tax law, it may nevertheless provide evidence of the organization's knowledge and commitment to sound governance practices.³⁶

The IRS has encouraged organizations to consider having certain policies and practices in place to demonstrate good governance.³⁷ The IRS has stressed that an organization should have organizational documents (such as articles of incorporation, bylaws, or operating agreements) that provide a framework for governance and management practices.³⁸ In order to report having policies in place, a community foundation's governing body (or a committee of the governing body, if the governing body delegated authority to that committee to adopt the policy) must adopt those policies prior to the tax year-end and the policy applies to the organization as a whole. In the instructions for Part VI, the IRS states that "even though the information on policies and procedures requested in

³⁴ See, e.g., Panel on the Nonprofit Sector, "Principles for Good Governance and Ethical Practice, A Guide for Charities and Foundations" (October 2007); Steven T. Miller, Former Commissioner, Tax Exempt and Government Entities, Internal Revenue Service, has drawn the line between good governance and good compliance in numerous speeches; see, e.g., Steven T. Miller, remarks on Nonprofit Governance, Western Conference on Tax Exempt Organizations, Los Angeles (Nov. 20, 2008).; Lois Lerner, Director, Exempt Organizations Georgetown University Law School describes pending issues in IRS exempt organizations available at http://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-tege/georgetown_04192011.pdf (April 19, 2012).

³⁵The IRS has provided a discussion of the best practices for governance in certain training materials released on the IRS's Web site, see Governance and Related Topics – 501(c)(3) Organizations, available at, www.irs.gov/pub/irs-tege/governance_practices.pdf.

³⁶ This statement is supported by the fact that the IRS now requires all agents performing **audits** of nonprofits to complete a governance checklist as part of the exam, available at, www.irs.gov/pub/irs-tege/governance_check_sheet.pdf, and www.irs.gov/Charities-&-Non-Profits/Governance-of-Charitable-Organizations-and-Related-Topics.

³⁷ See Governance and Related Topics – 501(c)(3) Organizations, available at, www.irs.gov/pub/irs-tege/governance_practices.pdf.

³⁸ Note that significant changes to governing documents are required to be reported on Form 990, Part VI, Section A, Line 4.

Section B generally is not required under the Internal Revenue Code, the IRS considers such policies and procedures to generally improve tax compliance.”³⁹

A. Governing Body

The IRS has emphasized the importance of an organization having an active and engaged **governing body** or board of directors. In general, organizations should pay particular attention to the size and composition of the board, and whether the board is primarily made up of **independent** members. However, the appropriate size of the board depends on the type and needs of the organization.

Regardless of the size of the **governing body**, the IRS has suggested that the governing body should not be dominated by individuals who are not **independent**.⁴⁰ On Form 990, Part VI, Section A, Line 1, the organization is required to report the number of voting **members of the governing body** and the number of voting members that are **independent** as of the end of the organization’s tax year.

The IRS has provided a very clear definition of independence in the Form 990 instructions.⁴¹ In order for a **voting member of the governing body** to be considered **independent**, three requirements must be met. First, the voting member must not have received **compensation** as an **officer** or other **employee** from the organization or a **related organization**. Second, the voting member must not have received total **compensation** or other payments greater than \$10,000 from the organization or a **related organization** as an **independent contractor** during the **tax year**. The reimbursement of expenses under an **accountable plan** or **reasonable compensation** for the voting member’s services provided in the capacity as a **member of the governing body** will not cause the voting member to lack independence. Third, the voting member, or any **family member**, must not have been involved in a transaction with the organization, directly or indirectly, that is reportable on Form 990, Schedule L. A **family member** includes any spouse⁴², ancestors, brothers and sisters (whether whole or half-blood), children (whether natural or adopted), grandchildren, great-grandchildren, and spouses of brothers, sisters, children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren.

³⁹ See 2013 Form 990 instructions, at p.19

⁴⁰ See “Governance and Related Topics – 501(c)(3) Organizations,” *supra*, note35.

⁴¹ Note that other definitions of “independent” may be relevant to a community foundation, such as the definition of an “independent” compensation committee for purposes of excess benefit transactions defined at IRC § 4958 or the definition of “independence” adopted by respective state regulators.

⁴² See Rev. Rul. 2013-17 regarding same-sex marriage.

Did the member receive reportable or other compensation as an officer or other employee of the organization or of a related organization?



Did the member receive total compensation or other payments exceeding \$10,000 from the organization (or from related organizations) as an independent contractor, other than reimbursement of expenses under an accountable plan and other than reasonable compensation for services provided in the capacity as a member of the governing body?



Was the member, or any family member of the member, involved in a transaction with the community foundation required to be disclosed on Schedule L or in a transaction with a related organization of a type and amount that would be reported on Schedule L if the related organization were required to complete that schedule?



Member is independent

If the answer to any of the above is “yes”, the member is not “counted” as independent for purposes of the disclosure in Form 990, Part VI (which is also reported as part of the summary information on Form 990, Part I).

B. Family or Business Relationships

On Form 990, Part VI, Section A, Line 2, organizations must report whether any officer, director or trustee, or key employee has a **family or business relationship** with any other officer, director or trustee, or key employee. **Business relationships** include the following:

- One person is employed by the other in a sole proprietorship or by an organization with which the other is associated as a trustee, director, officer, key employee, or greater-than-35 percent owner;
- One person is transacting business (direct or indirect) with the other and the transaction is in excess of \$10,000 in the aggregate during the **tax year**;
- Two persons are each a director, trustee, officer or greater-than-10 percent owner (vote or value) in the same business or investment entity.

Note that “**business relationship**” for purposes of this disclosure does not include serving on the board of the same tax-exempt organization.⁴³

⁴³ See 2013 Form 990 instructions, at p.20

Business transactions that occur within the ordinary course of business or on the same terms that are generally offered to the public, however, are not required to be reported on Form 990, Part VI, Section A, Line 2. For example, if an officer at a community foundation purchases a vehicle from a dealership owned by a director on the community foundation's board, that transaction is not disclosed provided that the terms of the purchase are the same as those generally offered to the public.⁴⁴ This is a departure from the Schedule L disclosure requirements (discussed later in this chapter) that do not provide a similar exception for ordinary course of business transactions. Additionally, a privileged relationship such as an attorney and client, a medical professional and patient, or a priest/clergy and penitent/communicant is not required to be reported.

Examples of family or **business relationships** that must be reported include the following:

- Person 1 is an officer of the organization and Person 2 is a member of the organization's governing body. Person 1 is Person 2's sister. The organization must report that Person 1 and Person 2 have a family relationship.
- Persons 3 and 4 are members of the organization's governing body. Persons 3 and 4 are also officers of publicly traded corporations and serve on each other's boards. The organization must report that Persons 3 and 4 have a **business relationship** because each person is a director or officer in the same business entity.

Organizations are required to use **reasonable effort** to gather the information necessary to determine whether any family or **business relationships** exist⁴⁵. One way that organizations may gather information is by distributing a questionnaire annually to each officer, director, trustee, and key employee. A sample Conflict of Interest Questionnaire has also been attached to this Guidebook in Appendix A. The Fiscal and Administrative Officers Group for Community Foundations (FAOG) has developed an example Annual Form 990 Questionnaire for use by community foundations in obtaining the data necessary to determine the number of independent board members and whether there are any reportable family or **business relationships**. Organizations may wish to refer to the sample questionnaire included in Appendix A or the questionnaire made available by FAOG specifically for community foundations (available to Council on Foundations' members only) and consider whether any of the questions should be updated specifically for that organization's needs.

C. Members

On Form 990, Part VI, Section A, Lines 6 and 7, organizations are required to disclose:

- whether the organization has members or stockholders
- whether the members or stockholders are able to elect members of the governing body
- whether governance decisions of the organization are reserved to, or subject to approval by persons other than the governing body

(The definition of member for purposes of these disclosures, however, should not be confused with a person who is a voting member of the reporting organization's governing body.) For purposes of this question, the IRS has defined a "member" as a person who, pursuant to a provision of the organization's governing documents or applicable state law, has the right to participate in the organization's governance or to receive distributions of income or assets from the organization.

⁴⁴ See 2013 Form 990 Instructions, at p.20.

⁴⁵ See Section E. Transactions with Interested Persons, below.

The instructions provide the following examples of “members” for purposes of the disclosures at Form 990, Part VI, Section A, Lines 6 and 7 as follows:

- The members elect the members of the **governing body** (but not if the persons on the governing body are the organization’s only members) or their delegates.
- The members approve significant decisions of the governing body.
- The members can receive a share of the organization’s profits or excess dues or a share of the organization’s net assets upon dissolution.⁴⁶

Therefore, a community foundation might consider reviewing its articles and bylaws for purposes of determining if it has any members or stockholders. Similarly, a review of the community foundation’s relevant state statutes may provide guidance as to whether a nonprofit organization in that state would be required to have (or perhaps be prohibited from having) a member or stockholder. It is common for non-profit organizations to be structured as “membership” organizations with another non-profit named as the sole corporate member.

Organizations should consider the specific structure of their entity and refer to the governing documents when determining the response to these questions. If the organization determines that it does have members, the organization should include a description of the class of persons considered to be members and their rights on Form 990, Schedule O. If decisions of the governing body are subject to member approval, a description of the decisions that require approval should be included on Schedule O as well.

D. Policies

In addition to providing information on governance practices, organizations must also disclose on Form 990, Part VI whether certain specified policies and procedures are in place to safeguard assets and promote sound management practices.⁴⁷

The organization should consider whether it currently has formal, written policies in place related to determining executive **compensation**, monitoring conflicts of interest, documenting decisions of the governing body, performing appropriate record retention and destruction, participating in joint ventures or similar arrangements, and examining whistleblower claims. While organizations are not required by the IRC to have such policies in place, the IRS has stated that it believes these are a key step in promoting good governance.⁴⁸ Each governing body should consider which policies and practices are most appropriate for the organization based on the size and extent of its operations.⁴⁹ Some organizations may find that they operate as if they had such policies, but that formal written policies have never actually been adopted. Organizations may want to consider formally adopting these types of written policies in order to answer “yes” to these questions. These policies must be adopted by the **governing board or a committee authorized by the governing board** by the end of the **tax year** in order to report having such policy in place for that **tax year**.

⁴⁶ See 2013 Form 990 instructions, at p.22

⁴⁷ Sample policies are available at National Standards for Community Foundations, at <http://www.cfstandards.org> see Tabs 14 to 20.

⁴⁸ See “Governance and Related Topics – 501(c)(3) Organizations,” *supra*, note 35.

⁴⁹ An article discussing record retention policies can be found on the Council on Foundations’ Web site at www.cof.org. (Note that there is no penalty if a question is checked “no” and indicates that the organization does not have such a policy. However, an organization that answers “yes” but in fact has no such policy could be assessed a penalty for filing an incomplete return.)

On Form 990, Part VI, Section A, Line 11a, the organization must report whether a copy of Form 990 was provided to the voting members of the organization's governing body before it was filed. If the organization decides to provide a copy of the final Form 990 to the governing body before filing with the IRS, a process should be determined for distributing the final Form 990 to the members. Form 990 may be distributed in either paper or electronic form. Regardless of how Line 11a is answered, Line 11b states that the organization must describe in Schedule O the process that the organization uses to review the Form 990 prior to filing. Although there is no distinct level of review required, the organization should consider whether certain aspects of the Form 990 should be reviewed by either the full governing body or an appropriate committee of the governing body. Officers and other management level employees may also request the opportunity to review the Form 990 before filing. Particular aspects of the Form 990 that may require a prudent review will depend on the facts of each reporting organization. Organizations should devise a process to identify which aspects of the Form 990 will be reviewed by the governing body or a committee and the timing and procedure for the review. If an organization merely informs its governing body members that a copy of the Form 990 is available on request, the IRS instructs that Line 11a should be answered "No". If an organization redacts or removes any information (e.g., names and address of contributors listed on Schedule B) from the copy of its final Form 990 that it provides to its governing body members before filing the form, the IRS instructs that Line 11a should be answered "No."

On Form 990, Part VI, Section B, Line 12, the organization must disclose whether it has a written **conflict of interest policy**; whether **officers, directors or trustees**, or **key employees** are required to annually disclose interests that could give rise to conflicts; and whether the organization regularly and consistently monitors and enforces compliance with the policy. In addition, the organization must describe on Schedule O its practices for monitoring proposed or ongoing transactions for conflicts of interest and dealing with potential or actual conflicts, whether discovered before or after the transaction has occurred. The organization must also explain which persons are covered under the policy, the level at which potential conflicts are reviewed, and any restriction imposed on persons with a conflict. Possible restrictions may include prohibiting persons with conflicts of interest from participating in the governing body's decision-making process with regard to the specific transaction from which the conflict arose.⁵⁰ This is just one example of a possible restriction and each organization should determine what restrictions are in place for that particular reporting organization.

A **conflict of interest policy** is used to monitor situations that arise when a person in a position of authority over an organization, such as an officer, director, or manager, may benefit financially from a decision that the person could make in such capacity, including indirect benefits such as to family members or businesses with which the person is closely associated.⁵¹

However, a conflict of interest does not include a person's competing or respective duties to the organization and to another organization, such as by serving on the boards of both organizations, that do not involve a material financial interest of, or benefit to, such person. For example, assume that a person is a board member of a community foundation and another charity, both of which are **public charities** with different charitable purposes. Assume that the other charity has already taken a public stand in opposition to a specific legislative proposal, and at an upcoming board meeting, the community foundation will consider whether to publicly endorse the same legislative proposal. The IRS concluded in this example that while the person may have a conflict of interest in this decision, the conflict does not involve a material financial interest of the board member merely as a result of the community foundation's position on the **legislation**.

⁵⁰ See Council on Foundations, "Conflicts of Interest: Protecting your Foundation," available at www.cof.org.

⁵¹ For a guide to drafting a conflict of interest policy, see Council on Foundation available at www.cof.org. Further, the IRS has included a sample conflict of interest policy in the instructions to IRS Form 1023, Application for Recognition of Exemption, available at www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/i1023.pdf.

On Form 990, Part VI, Section B, Line 15, the organization must disclose whether the process used for determining the **compensation** for the organization's **CEO, executive director, or top management official** and other officers or key employees included a review and approval by independent persons, comparability data, and contemporaneous substantiation of the deliberation and decision. Generally, if the organization has included these three steps in the process for determining **compensation**, then the rebuttable presumption standard under IRC § 4958 for **reasonable compensation** has been met.⁵² Although organizations are not required to meet this test, compensation is presumed to be reasonable if this test is met, thereby putting the burden of proof on the IRS to demonstrate that the compensation is unreasonable. Therefore, organizations are encouraged to meet the rebuttable presumption test.

E. Transactions with Interested Persons

Form 990, Schedule L requires organizations to provide detailed information on certain financial transactions or arrangements that may have occurred between the organization and **disqualified persons** under IRC § 4958, or other interested persons.

The definition of an interested person varies depending on the type of transaction being disclosed and if the transaction is classified as a grant, loan or business transaction. Generally, interested persons include any officer, director, or key employee, and each of their family members (primarily siblings, ancestors and lineal descendants, and each of their spouses). For certain purposes, interested persons may include substantial contributors, **highest compensated employees** (top five), and organizations of which any such individuals are also either officers or directors or substantial owners. Transactions, direct or indirect, may also be reportable for persons who were a former officer, director, trustee or key employee of the organization in the previous five years.

The chart below summarizes who may be an interested person for purposes of Schedule L and the narratives that follow the chart provide more in-depth analysis of the definitions and highlight some of the potential impacts on reporting. Note that, in many instances, the persons listed in the chart will be considered an interested person for purposes of Schedule L if they served in the capacity listed during the tax year or in any of the five previous years.

⁵² For additional information on meeting the rebuttable presumption of reasonableness and other compensation-related information, see Council on Foundations "Recommended Best Practices in Determining Reasonable Executive Compensation, A Guidance Memorandum from the Board of Directors of the Council on Foundations," (Dec. 6, 2002), available at www.cof.org.

Interested person	Schedule L			
	Part I	Part II	Part III	Part IV
Substantial contributor	X	X	X	
• Family member of substantial contributor	X	X	X	
• 35% controlled entity of substantial contributor	X	X	X	
• Employee of substantial contributor or a 35% controlled entity of substantial contributor			X	
Donor or advisor to a donor advised fund	X	X		
Officer	X	X	X	X
Director	X	X	X	X
Trustee	X	X	X	X
• Family member of officer, director or trustee	X	X	X	X
• 35% controlled entity of officer, director or trustee	X	X	X	X
Key employee		X	X	X
• Family member of key employee			X	X
• 35% controlled entity of key employee			X	X
Entity of which officer, director, trustee, or key employee serves as an officer, director, trustee, key employee, partner or shareholder				X
Five highest compensated employees		X		
Member of the organization's grant selection committee(s)			X	
• Family member of grant selection committee member			X	
• 35% controlled entity of grant selection committee member			X	

Organizations should develop a process to gather the appropriate information to determine if any such transactions with interested persons have occurred. One way that organizations may gather this information is by distributing a questionnaire annually to each current or former **officer, director, trustee, and key employee**. The questionnaire process may parallel the existing conflict of interest process; however the questionnaire must be for the same period as the organization's tax reporting year. The questionnaire should include questions to determine if any of the following reportable transactions have occurred: (1) **excess benefit transactions** for **disqualified persons**; (2) loans to and from interested persons; (3) grants or assistance benefiting interested persons; or (4) business transactions involving interested persons. Each reportable transaction is only required to be disclosed once on Form 990, Schedule L. A sample questionnaire has been provided in Appendix A: Conflict of Interest Questionnaire Example, and can be tailored to specifically meet an organization's needs.

Organizations should make **reasonable efforts** to obtain information from third parties needed to complete Form 990, such as compensation paid by related organizations and certain family and business relationships. The IRS considers that a **reasonable effort** refers to a reasonable amount of effort in information gathering that the organization is expected to undertake in order to gather sufficient information to disclose reportable transactions. The description of **reasonable effort** contained in the various sections of the return generally presumes that the organization will obtain a written, signed

disclosure from the individual that contains pertinent instructions and definitions for the individual to properly understand the disclosure being requested. The **reasonable effort** standard serves as a voluntary safe harbor rather than a requirement.

When using the **reasonable effort** standard, the organization should convey to an interested person the pertinent instructions and definitions for Schedule L as part of its information gathering. Because the definitions of interested person for Schedule L are technical in nature, organizations may inquire if their board members would benefit from education on these disclosures. Additionally, the information gathering process may be time intensive, so organizations should have a timeline in place to ensure that all information can be gathered before the Form 990 must be filed. Again, we would point organizations to Appendix A for a sample questionnaire. In addition, Council on Foundations community foundation members can refer to the interested person questionnaire that has been made available to you through the Fiscal and Administrative Officers Group on Community Foundations (and available on the Council on Foundations' Web site).

1. Excess Benefit Transactions

Organizations must disclose in Schedule L, Part I any **excess benefit transactions** with **disqualified persons** under IRC § 4958. The organization must report any known excess benefit transaction with a disqualified person in a prior year, if the transaction has not been reported on any of the organizations prior Form 990 or 990-EZ. Generally excess benefit situations can occur when a person receives more value from the organization than the value given by the person. (Note: Organizations that sponsor **donor advised funds** should also be aware that an **excess benefit transaction** could include a grant, loan, **compensation** or similar payment from the fund to a donor or advisor, or their family member or their 35 percent **controlled entity**. Similarly, certain transactions involving a **supported organization** and a **supporting organization** may also be considered to result in an excess benefit.⁵³)

2. Loans

Organizations must disclose in Schedule L, Part II any loans to and from interested persons that are outstanding as of the end of the organization's **tax year** (includes any amounts reported on Part X, Lines 5, 6, or 22 of Form 990). Loans may include salary and other advances and receivables. For purposes of Part II, an interested person includes current and former **officers, directors, trustees, key employees** and five **highest compensated employees; disqualified persons** under IRC § 4958(f)(1); and for **supporting organizations, disqualified persons** under IRC § 4958(c)(3)(B). Exceptions to reporting of loans to interested persons in Schedule L, Part II include the following: 1) **Tax-exempt bonds** purchased from the filing organization and held by an interested person, so long as the interested person purchased the bonds on the same terms as offered to the general public; and 2) deposits into a bank account (when the bank is an interested person) in the ordinary course of business, on the same terms as the bank offers to the general public. The IRS did not provide a **reasonable efforts** exception in the instructions for reporting loans, so organizations are responsible for determining a process for assuring that all loan transactions have been identified. However, inclusion of loans in the annual conflicts of interest disclosure may be a helpful cross check to the organization's own records.

⁵³ See Council on Foundations, "Changes in Intermediate Sanctions for Donor-Advised Funds and Supporting Organizations," available at www.cof.org. (For more information on how the Pension Protection Act of 2006 changed the excess benefit rules for both donor advised funds and supporting organizations)

3. Grants

In Schedule L, Part III, organizations must disclose any **grants or other assistance** benefiting interested persons. Grants may include scholarships, fellowships, internships, prizes, awards, and discounts on good or services. For purposes of Part III, an interested person includes current and former **officers, directors, trustees, key employees**; substantial contributors; or a related person. The terms “substantial contributor” and “related person” are defined below.

For Schedule L, Part III, a “substantial contributor” is a person who has contributed at least \$5,000 during the year to the organization, and is required to be reported by name on Schedule B. Thus, if the organization is not required to file Schedule B then it is not required to complete Schedule L, Part III. The definition of substantial contributor has been slightly simplified compared to the general definition of substantial contributor which is typically defined as someone who has contributed more than \$5,000 and more than 2 percent of the total contributions that the organization has received cumulatively to date.⁵⁴

A “related person” includes a member of the organization’s grant selection committee; a **family member** of any interested person; a 35 percent **controlled entity** of any **officer, director, trustee or key employee**; or an employee (or child of an employee) of a substantial contributor or of a 35 percent **controlled entity** of a substantial contributor. Therefore, the **reasonable efforts** safe harbor that otherwise applies to gathering data for potential Schedule L disclosures also applies to persons serving on the grantmaking committee for purposes of the disclosure requirement for grants to interested persons.

4. Business Transactions

On Schedule L, Part IV, organizations must disclose any business transactions involving interested persons. Business transactions that must be reported include, but are not limited to, sales, leases, licenses, insurance, and payments for the performance of services. Business transactions also include **joint ventures** if the reporting organization and the interested person each have a capital or profits interests in the venture exceeding 10 percent. Indirect business transactions that must be disclosed include transactions with any **management company** of which a former **officer, director, trustee or key employee** of the organization (within the last five **tax years**, whether or not listed in Form 990 Part VII Section A) is a direct or indirect 35 percent owner, or an **officer, director, trustee, or key employee**.

For any of the above business transactions, the transaction must be reported if: (1) all payments during the year between the organization and the interested person exceeded \$100,000; (2) all payments during the year from a single transaction between such parties exceeded the greater of \$10,000 or 1 percent of the filing organization’s total revenues; (3) **compensation** payments by the organization paid to a family member of certain persons exceeded \$10,000; or (4) in the case of a joint venture with an interested person, the organization has invested at least \$10,000 in the joint venture (whether or not during the current tax year). Note that the requirement to disclose and the disclosure itself are based on transfers recorded during the current **tax year** regardless of when the original arrangement was entered into.

For purposes of Schedule L, Part IV, an interested person includes current or former **officers, directors, trustees, or key employees**; a **family member** of a current or former **officer, director,**

⁵⁴ Compare the 2013 Schedule L instructions definition of “substantial contributor” to the definition of this term at IRC § 507(d)(2)(A).

trustee or key employee; an entity more than 35 percent owned, directly or indirectly, by one or more of these individuals or their family members whether individually or collectively; or an entity (other than an entity with 501(c)(3) status, the same 501(c) status as the filing organization, or a governmental unit), of which a listed current or former **officer, director, trustee or key employee** was serving at the time of the transaction as an **officer, director, trustee**, partner or member with an ownership interest in excess of 5 percent if the entity is treated as a partnership, or a shareholder with an ownership interest in excess of 5 percent if the entity is a professional corporation..

Organizations should keep in mind that any **member of the governing body** which is involved in a transaction required to be disclosed on Schedule L will not be considered **independent** for purposes of determining the number of independent voting members on Form 990, Part VI, Section A, Line 1.

Chapter 4: Financial Data — Income Statement

Revenue and expenses as recorded during the **tax year** are reported on Form 990, Parts VIII and IX. As with other parts of the Form 990, various schedules may be required based on information provided in these sections of the return. Additionally, questions in Form 990, Part IV will be answered based on information provided in these sections of the return.

A. Contributions

Contributions, gifts and other similar amounts received by the filing organization are reported on Part VIII, Lines 1a through 1h. Both **cash** and **noncash contributions** (see Chapter 6 for a discussion of noncash contributions) and gifts received are to be captured on these lines and should be reported regardless of whether the contributor is entitled to a charitable contribution deduction. Amounts that are not considered **contributions** include: payments for services, donations or discounts of services or donations of use of materials, equipment, or facilities (even if reported on the organization's **financial statements**), and unreimbursed expenses incurred by **officers, employees or volunteers**. Note that the value of **noncash contributions** is separately stated on Line 1g, but this amount should also be included on the appropriate portion of Lines 1a through 1f. **Contributions** are discussed in much greater detail in Chapter 6.

Community foundations may conduct special events as part of their **fundraising** efforts. Money raised at these events will be reported on either Line 1c, **contributions from fundraising events**, or on Line 8a, gross income from **fundraising events**. **Fundraising events** include activities undertaken to raise funds for the organization, such as:

- holding auctions
- publicizing and conducting **fundraising** campaigns
- maintaining donor mailing lists
- hosting events such as galas or sports outings

Fundraising gross income reported on Line 8 should be reported net of (i.e. reduced by) the contribution income from the event reported on Line 1c.⁵⁵ **Fundraising events** do not include **gaming** activities that are reportable on Line 9. **Gaming**, per the Form 990 instructions includes activities such as poker tournaments, raffles and casino nights.

Expenses incurred in **fundraising** continue to be separately stated in Part IX as a delineated category of the reporting organization's functional expenses. In addition to **fundraising** expense allocations in Part IX, column (D), there is a discrete disclosure on Line 11e of Part IX to disclose fees paid for **professional fundraising services**.⁵⁶

⁵⁵ See 2013 Form 990 instructions, at p.40

⁵⁶ See 2013 Form 990 instructions, at Parts IV, V and IX.

B. Investment Income

Most sources of passive investment income are reported in the aggregate on Form 990, Part VIII, Line 3, including interest and dividends. If, however, the organization earns interest from notes and loans receivable that are considered **program-related investments**⁵⁷ for balance sheet reporting purposes, this interest should be separately stated at Part VIII, Line 2.⁵⁸

Appendix F, “Joint Ventures Treated as a Partnership for Federal Income Tax Purposes,” provides that an organization should report investment income from a **joint venture**⁵⁹ in accordance with the organization’s books and records.

Gains or losses from the sale of securities and other assets are reported at Part VIII, Line 7. Capital gain dividends, the organization’s share of capital gains and losses from a joint venture, and capital gain distributions from trusts should also be reported on Line 7 of Part VIII.⁶⁰ Although no longer required to provide a detailed list of all investment assets that were sold during the year, organizations should maintain books and records to substantiate information regarding any securities or other assets sold, including market quotations or other documentation if the quotes were not published or are not otherwise readily available.

If the community foundation has **tax-exempt bonds**, it must separately state any investment income related to the bond **proceeds** at Part VIII, Line 4. If the community foundation receives royalty income, this must also be separately stated at Part VIII, Line 5.

C. Other Revenue

Generally, items of revenue reported for **financial statement** purposes will appear on Form 990, Part VIII. If the community foundation is active in conducting charitable programs, it would have program service revenue to report on Line 2. Note that program service and miscellaneous revenue items require a business code to describe the activity that generated the revenue. Business codes are located at Appendix K of the 2013 Form 990 instructions.⁶¹

D. Functional Expenses

Functional expenses reported in Part IX, Column A by a community foundation must be further categorized as one of the following: program service expense (Column B), management and general expense (Column C), or **fundraising** expense (Column D). This information may be of particular

⁵⁷ See Discussion Chapter 5 Financial Data – Balance Sheet, *infra*, for further discussions regarding program-related investments.

⁵⁸ Investment activities may also result in unrelated business income (UBI). Certain income from investment activities is specifically excluded from UBI under IRC § 512(b), including: dividends, interest, income from securities lending, annuities, royalties, certain rents, gains from sales of assets other than inventory. Excluded investment income may nonetheless be subject to tax if the underlying income-producing property is debt-financed. A complete discussion of UBI and the debt-financed property rules is beyond the scope of this guide.

⁵⁹ The glossary defines joint venture as a partnership, limited liability company, or other entity treated as a partnership for federal tax purposes.

⁶⁰ See 2013 Form 990 instructions, at p. 39

⁶¹ See 2013 Form 990 instructions, at p.93

interest to the state agency to which the community foundation reports, if any. A community foundation's expenses, and specifically how the community foundation chooses to spend its money between program services, management and general, and **fundraising**, may also be of interest to a potential donor.

Compensation reported on Lines 5 through 7 of Form 990, Part IX, Column A should be reported based on the organization's **fiscal year**-end. Therefore, if the reporting organization has a year-end other than December 31, **compensation** reported on Form 990, Part IX Lines 5 and 6 will not agree to **compensation** reported on Form 990, Part VII. Further, the level of detail required for Parts VII and IX purposes essentially requires a **fiscal year** organization to calculate **compensation** for affected persons twice – once on a calendar year basis and once on a **fiscal year** basis. The **fiscal year** calculation, however, is calculated using the accounting method used for financial reporting purposes, including pension plan contributions and other employee benefits, rather than using the **compensation** definitions used for Part VII purposes.

Program service expenses (Column B) are generally those expenses incurred in the conduct of a direct charitable activity. **Lobbying** expenses that are directly related to the community foundation's exempt purpose(s) are reported in this column.

Management and general expenses reported in Column C include expenses incurred for the community foundation's overall operations. Such expenses generally include the salaries paid to the community foundation's chief executive officer as well as the **CEO's** staff if those persons are not directly involved in **fundraising** or program service activities. Similarly, the following expenses should be reported in Column C:

- expenses incurred to hold board, committee or staff meetings
- general legal
- accounting
- office management and any centralized services (such as human resources)
- expenses incurred in producing, publishing and distributing the community foundation's annual report
- investment expenses⁶²

Lobbying expenses not directly in furtherance of the community foundation's exempt purpose(s) must be reported in Column C.

Finally, Column D is used to report expenses related to **fundraising** including direct and allocated overhead costs. A fee paid to professional fundraisers would also be reported in Column D and will be separately stated on Line 11e. If the amount on Line 11e, Column A (**fundraising** expense per books before allocation to Columns B, C and D) is more than \$15,000, Schedule G, Part I must be completed to disclose the services provided by the professional fundraiser.

⁶² However, if the investment expense is related to a program-related investment, then it might be properly reported in Column B; see Discussion Chapter 5 Financial Data – Balance Sheet, *infra*, for further discussion of program-related investment.

If a community foundation is actively soliciting **contributions**, it should consider whether it may be required to register with the state(s) in which it solicits such **contributions**.⁶³

E. Grants

Form 990 has several reporting and tracking obligations for grantmaking organizations. An organization should report **grants** on Form 990, Part IX, Lines 1 through 3. Grant amounts reported on these lines should generally agree to the amounts recorded per the books and records of the community foundation. However, if the community foundation has adopted FASB ASC 958-605-05 (previously **SFAS No. 116**) for purposes of reporting grants on its books and records, the organization may opt to report grants in the year paid rather than as reported under FASB ASC 958-605-05 for Form 990 purposes.⁶⁴ FASB ASC 958-605-05 effectively reports a multi-year grant at its present value in the year of commitment and then, in each subsequent year, will recognize the present value increments to the unpaid grant. The method of accounting used for Part IX purposes will impact the grant reporting on Schedule I.

Grants include awards, prizes, cash allocations, scholarships, stipends, fellowships, research grants, and other similar payments made by the organization during the **tax year**. Expenses for grantmaking, however, should not be included on Lines 1 through 3. Instead, expenses such as mailing costs incurred as part of a mass solicitation, fees paid to a professional fundraiser, etc., should be reported on Lines 5 through 24 of Part IX. Similarly, voluntary payments to organizations or governments in the **United States** are considered a grant. However, taxes paid to governmental entities are not considered **grants** for reporting purposes.

For purposes of reporting **grants** on the schedules of Form 990, organizations should group **grants** into two separate categories: domestic and foreign. Domestic and foreign grants should then be split again into two separate subcategories: grants to organizations and grants to individuals. Note that grantmaking expenses would be otherwise reported, as appropriate, on lines other than 1 through 3 of Form 990, Part IX.

1. Domestic Grants to Individuals or Organizations

Schedule I requires an organization to provide information on **grants** or assistance made by the filing organization to organizations, governments, and individuals in the **United States**. Schedule I is required if the grantmaking organization reports more than \$5,000 in **grants** to any organization on Form 990, Part IX, Line 1 or more than \$5,000 in aggregate grants to individuals on Form 990, Part IX, Line 2.

Grants made to affiliates that are not separately organized from the filing organization or **grants** to branch offices, or employees of the filing organization within the **United States** are not considered **grants** for Schedule I reporting purposes. However, **grants** made to **related organizations** that are separately organized must be disclosed. Other grants that require disclosure include grants made by a **disregarded entity** under the reporting organization as well as grants made by a partnership in which the reporting organization is a partner.

⁶³ For more information on state registration requirements for charitable solicitations, see The Unified Registration Statement, The Multi-State Filer Project, available at, www.multistatefiling.org/.

⁶⁴ Statement of Financial Accounting Standards FASB ASC 958-605-05 (previously SFAS No. 116), Accounting for Contributions Received and Contributions Made.

Schedule I, Part I requests information about domestic **grants** made during the taxable year, as well as a description of the organization's procedures for monitoring the use of grant funds in the **United States**. Such a description may include the grant making organization's pre-grant inquiries and procedures that are conducted to minimize the risk of a diversion of charitable assets for non-charitable or personal purposes. The narrative also may include a description of the organization's post-grant monitoring process, such as grant recipient reporting.

In the event there is a material diversion of assets,⁶⁵ then the filing organization may be required to report such diversion on Form 990, Part VI in response to Question 5, and include an explanation of the nature of the diversion, amounts or property involved, corrective actions taken to address the matter, and pertinent circumstances on Schedule O. Community foundations may wish to have a formal policy in place to outline the internal reporting levels, responsibilities and action steps to take in the event of a diversion.

A diversion of assets, regardless of amount, could have other reporting ramifications depending on the person(s) involved and a complete discussion of these is beyond the scope of this guide.⁶⁶

2. Foreign Grants and Other Foreign Activity

Besides grants, other types of foreign activities need to be considered in determining whether Schedule F is required. If the organization had aggregate revenues or expenses of more than \$10,000 from grantmaking, fundraising, business, investment, and program service activities outside the United States, or aggregate foreign investments valued at \$100,000 or more, Schedule F is required. Schedule F is also required when \$5,000 of grants and other assistance have been provided either to a single entity or to individuals located outside the United States or to a U.S. entity or individuals for the purpose of providing grants or other assistance to designated foreign organization(s) or individual(s). The \$5,000 limit applies separately to entities and individuals (for example, Schedule F is not required if your organization makes a non-US entity grant of \$3,000 and non-US individual grants of \$4,000).⁶⁷

This chapter focuses primarily on the grant reporting and not on the other types of activities that may also require reporting. This chapter does not cover other issues that may be considered when making foreign grants that are outside the scope of Form 990 and Schedule F reporting requirements.⁶⁸

⁶⁵ See 2013 Form 990 instructions, at pg. 21. A material diversion of assets is defined as an unauthorized use or conversion of the organization's assets in an amount that exceeds the lesser of 5 percent of the organization's gross receipts for the year, 5 percent of the organization's total assets as of the end of the tax year, or \$250,000.

⁶⁶ See *e.g.* 2013 Form 990 instructions, Appendix G, *Section 4958 Excess Benefit Transactions*, at p g.82. Note this is just a single example and consideration should be given to other potential ramifications, including those that might exist outside of federal tax matters.

⁶⁷ For more information on foreign activity reporting, see Form 990 Filing Tips: Reporting Foreign Activities (Schedule F), available at, [http://www.irs.gov/Charities-&-Non-Profits/Form-990-Filing-Tips:-Reporting-Foreign-Activities-\(Schedule-F\)](http://www.irs.gov/Charities-&-Non-Profits/Form-990-Filing-Tips:-Reporting-Foreign-Activities-(Schedule-F)).

⁶⁸ For further information on international grant making, refer to "Principals of International Charity," developed by the Treasury Guidelines Working Group of Charitable Sector Organizations and Advisors (2005) available at the Council on Foundations' Web site at www.cof.org.

A careful reading of the instructions and Frequently Asked Questions⁶⁹ issued for Schedule F is generally required to correctly determine whether a grant or other activity or investments are reportable on Schedule F. For example, any payment to an organization that is not organized under the laws of the **United States**, including related **foreign organizations**, would be considered a foreign grant. This could occur if the organization made a grant to a branch of a **foreign organization** or to a **foreign government** or agency even if that branch or agency is located in the **United States**, including related foreign corporations. For example, a grant to a foreign embassy located in Washington, D.C. would be reported on Schedule F as a grant to a **foreign government**.⁷⁰

Similarly, payments to U.S. citizens living or residing abroad are also considered foreign grants. Grants to organizations organized under the laws of Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, are all considered domestic grants. Further, a **grant** to any U.S. government agency is reported as a grant to a U.S. organization on Part IX, Line 1 (and Schedule I if other thresholds are met – see discussion above) regardless of where the agency is located or operated. A **grant** to a **foreign individual** who is a resident of the **United States** and living in the **United States** is reported as a domestic grant.

Schedule F, **Statement of Activities Outside the United States**, Part I is required to be completed if the organization had aggregate revenues or expenses of more than \$10,000 from grantmaking, fundraising, business, investment, and program service activities outside the United States, or aggregate foreign investments valued at \$100,000 or more. Part I is used to report direct foreign activities including direct operations, investments, and grantmaking to **foreign organizations** and/or individuals. If the filing organization has more than \$10,000 of revenues or expenses from foreign activities, or held investments outside the United States in foreign partnerships, foreign corporations, and other foreign entities with an aggregate book value of \$100,000 or more at any time during the tax year, then it must also report information from all off-shore investments, even if those investments are passive. Offshore investments are disclosed by region as a separate activity on Part I, Line 3.⁷¹ An organization does not need to report foreign investments indirectly held through domestic pass-through entities, nor does the organization need to report its investments in entities domiciled overseas but traded on a U.S. stock exchange.

Part I requires disclosure of the total expenditures in foreign countries broken down by region.⁷² Note that the expenses to be reported here should be limited to those actually expended in the foreign country, and not expenditures in the **United States** that support foreign activities.

Part II is required to be completed if the organization reports on Form 990, Part IX, Column A, Line 3 more than \$5,000 in aggregate **grants** and other assistance to any particular **foreign organization** or to any U.S. entity for the understood purpose of engaging directly or indirectly in foreign activity. If no single recipient receives more than \$5,000 then the organization does not need to complete this section. It may simply check the relevant box at the top of the section.

⁶⁹ The IRS has published tips for filing Form 990 and several schedules. They are available at <http://www.irs.gov/Charities-&-Non-Profits/Form-990-Filing-Tips>.

⁷⁰ If a community foundation makes a grant to US recipient that is “earmarked” for a foreign recipient, it should consider whether Schedule F is required based on the intended grantee.

⁷¹ See 2013 Schedule F instructions, at p. 2.

⁷² See 2013 Schedule F instructions, at p. 3.

Part III is required to be completed if the organization reports on Form 990, Part IX, Column A, Line 3 more than \$5,000 in aggregate **grants** and other assistance to any particular **foreign individuals** or to U.S. individuals for the understood purpose of engaging directly or indirectly in foreign activity.

Part IV of Schedule F should be completed if Schedule F is otherwise required. Responses to Part IV, however, arguably require a technical understanding of the complex foreign reporting requirements. An organization with foreign investments or activities might consider reading the instructions to the various forms and/or consulting with a tax advisor regarding how to respond.

An organization making **grants** outside of the **United States** should determine its level of foreign activity, including revenue received, and amount of **grants** or assistance outside the **United States**. Also, the organization might consider conducting additional due diligence for purposes of evaluating and monitoring use of foreign **grants**. For example, a grantmaking organization might consider adopting procedures similar to those outlined in the U.S. Department of Treasury's updated anti-terrorist financing guidelines.⁷³

⁷³ "Voluntary Best Practices for U.S.-Based Charities," available at, http://www.treasury.gov/resource-center/terrorist-illicit-finance/Documents/guidelines_charities.pdf.

Chapter 5: Financial Data — Balance Sheet

Balance sheet information is now primarily in two locations: Form 990, Part X (summary balance sheet) and Schedule D (detailed support of certain items reported on Part X).

Schedule D requires additional supplemental financial reporting regarding year-end balances of certain types of assets and liabilities reported on Form 990, Part X, including **escrow and custodial accounts**. Schedule D also requires supplemental information for items not separately stated on Part X, including: **donor advised funds**, **endowment funds**, and **conservation easements**, as well as reconciliation to the organization's **audited financial statements**. Some of the information requested requires an understanding of financial reporting at the community foundation and may require obtaining information from other parties.

A. Donor Advised Funds and Other Similar Funds/Accounts

Reporting the activities of **donor advised funds**, as well as other funds/accounts (separately shown) is now required in the aggregate on Schedule D, Part I. **Donor advised funds** are defined in the instructions as funds that meet all of the following:

- are separately identified by reference to **contributions** of the donor(s)
- are owned or controlled by a **sponsoring organization** (i.e., a community foundation)
- are funds for which the donor (or **donor advisor**) has or reasonably expects to have advisory privileges in the distribution or investment of amounts held in the fund or account because of the donor's status as a donor⁷⁴

The instructions note that a **donor advised fund** is not limited to a “fund” as defined for **GAAP** and does not include a fund that can only make distributions to a single, named organization or a fund where the donor serves in a limited capacity on the grantmaking committee.

Organizations must provide the aggregate number of accounts, **contributions** received during the year, grants made from the funds, and value of the funds at the end of the year.

B. Escrow or Custodial Accounts

Any organization that has **escrow or custodial accounts** (regardless of whether the accounts are reported as both an asset and a liability on their **financial statements**) is required to complete Part IV of Schedule D. However, Schedule D, Part IV, Line 1 financial data disclosures are only applicable if the reporting organization acts as an agent, trustee, custodian, or other intermediary for funds payable to other organizations or individuals and has not reported those amounts on its balance sheet. For all **escrow or custodial accounts** where the community foundation serves as an agent, trustee, custodian, or other intermediary or where the community foundation reports a balance on Part X, Line 21 (escrow account liability), an explanation of the arrangement is required on Schedule D, Part. XIII.

⁷⁴ See Council on Foundations, “Is the Fund a Donor Advised Fund?” available at www.cof.org.

A community foundation that maintains agency endowment funds may be required to report these funds as escrow or custodial accounts on Schedule D, Part IV to the extent the community foundation is serving as agent over the fund.

C. Endowment Funds

Schedule D, Part V requires a reconciliation of the organization's endowment funds from beginning of year to end of year, including: contributions; investment earnings or losses; and grants, scholarships, or other expenditures. Organizations must follow the FASB ASC 958-205-05 (previously **SFAS 117**) definition of endowment fund to determine which endowment funds are to be reported and how they should be characterized.⁷⁵ As to the amounts that must be reported, if an organization is subject to either FSP FAS 117-1⁷⁶ or, for state tax purposes, to the Uniform Prudent Management of Institutional Funds Act, then such guidance is used to determine the amounts, if any, the organization must report as endowment funds.⁷⁷

Many community foundations have organizational endowment funds, also known as agency funds. Agency Funds are created by not-for-profit organizations when the organization is also named the designated grantee of the fund.⁷⁸

Reporting is required for **endowments** held by the organization as well as **endowment** funds not in the possession of the organization but held for the filing organization's benefit, such as those that might be held by a **related organization** discussed in Schedule R. Such funds should be compared to agency endowment funds that may be reported at Schedule D, Part IV and might include charitable remainder trust assets where the community foundation is the named beneficiary.

As such, the Form 990 disclosure may not agree with the organization's balance sheet. Further, because the Form 990 requires information on **endowment** funds held on behalf of the filing organization, organizations should take steps to determine what other entities may hold **endowment** funds on their behalf and implement processes to gather requisite information. Consideration should also be given to policies regarding how **endowment** funds are used, and whether current use is limited to earnings. There is currently no requirement to distribute and reduce **endowment** funds. The organization is, however, required to explain how it intends to use its **endowment** funds in Part XIII of Schedule D.

D. Balance Sheet Detail

Certain balance sheet items reported on Form 990 Part X require additional detail in Schedule D. Some of these disclosures are determined by the relative amount of the asset or liability as compared to all others. For example, if a community foundation reports at least 5 percent of **total assets** on the

⁷⁵ Statement of Financial Accounting Standards FASB ASC 958-205-05 (previously SFAS No. 117) Financial Statements of Not-for-Profit Organizations.

⁷⁶ FASB Staff Position No. FAS 117-1, Endowments of Not-for-Profit Organizations: Net Asset Classification of Funds Subject to an Enacted Version of the Uniform Prudent Management of Institutional Funds Act, and Enhanced Disclosures for All Endowment Funds.

⁷⁷ A community foundation that is unsure about its specific reporting requirements should consult its external auditors or, at a minimum, review its audited financial statements.

⁷⁸ See Council on Foundations, Frequently Asked Legal Questions about Agency Endowment Funds, *available at*, www.cof.org.

balance sheet as other securities on Form 990, Part X, Line 12, or as **program-related investments** on Form 990, Part X Line 13, then supplemental detail is also required on either Schedule D, Part VII or Part VIII, respectively. The primary purpose of **program-related investments** is the furtherance of the reporting organization's exempt purpose(s) and not the production of income. Examples of **program-related investments** include student loans and notes receivable from other organizations pursuing the exempt purpose(s) of the reporting organization.⁷⁹

Similarly, a community foundation that reports land, buildings or equipment on Form 990, Part X, Line 10, or that reports other liabilities on Form 990, Part X, Line 25 is required to provide additional detail related to these balances on Schedule D, Part VI and X, respectively. Further, organizations that are required to disclose other liabilities on Schedule D, Part X, are also required to disclose, verbatim, the text of the footnote to the organization's **audited financial statements** that reports the organization's liability for uncertain tax positions under ASC 740 (Formerly FIN 48).

A reconciliation of net assets is required in Form 990, Part XI. Any reconciling items must be separately identified in Part XI, Lines 5-8 or indicated on Part XI, Line 9 and explained in Schedule O. Common reconciling items may include differences in **GAAP** and tax return reporting of joint venture activities, donated services, and unrealized gains or losses in investments.

Form 990, Part XII, Line 2 allows the organization to indicate that the organization does have an **audit** and then whether it was a separate **audit** or within a consolidated **financial statement**. Reconciliation between Form 990 and the organization's **audited financial statements** is reported in Schedule D, Parts XI-XII and is required for organizations that receive **audited financial statements** prepared in accordance with **GAAP** on a stand-alone basis. Organizations that are included in a consolidated **audited financial statement** are not required to complete these parts.

E. Substantial Contraction

Any organization that undergoes a liquidation, termination, dissolution, cessation of operations, or reports a **significant disposition of net assets** (i.e. one or more sales, exchanges, dispositions of, or transfers of more than 25 percent of an organization's net assets, as measured by **fair market value** as of the beginning of the **tax year**), will be required to report the transaction(s) on Form 990, Schedule N, *Liquidation, Termination, Dissolution or Significant Disposition of Assets*, Part I or Part II. A **significant disposition of net assets**, for this purpose, does not include transfers for full and adequate consideration or distributions out of current income. Further, a **significant disposition of net assets** may result from a single transaction, or may include a series of transactions over multiple years if made under a plan to dispose of assets. However, a decrease in the value of net assets because of market fluctuation or similar changes in the makeup of an organization's portfolio is not considered a significant disposition of assets subject to disclosure.⁸⁰ Further, a distribution of assets to a **disregarded entity** of which the reporting organization is the sole member is not considered a **substantial disposition of net assets** that must be disclosed on Schedule N (however, please consider necessary Schedule R disclosures).

⁷⁹ See 2013 Form 990 instructions Glossary definition of program-related investment, at p.65

⁸⁰ See 2013 Schedule N instructions, at p. 5.

Chapter 6: Contributions and Public Support

Several sections of Form 990 and its supporting schedules involve reporting **contributions** to and **fundraising activities** of community foundations, along with the information and calculations pertaining to **public charity** status. The following will be addressed in this chapter:

- Core Form 990
- Schedule A, **Public Charity** Status and Public Support
- Schedule B, Schedule of Contributors
- Schedule G, Supplemental Information Regarding **Fundraising** or **Gaming** Activities
- Schedule M, **Noncash Contributions**

Reporting **contributions** on Part VIII and related **fundraising** expenses on Part IX have already been discussed in Chapter 4.⁸¹ Questions applicable to organizations eligible to receive deductible charitable **contributions** are included at Form 990, Part V. Form 990, Part V, Line 7c inquires as to whether the filing organization sold, exchanged or otherwise disposed of tangible personal property during the filing year for which it was required to file Form 8282, *Donee Information Return*. A corresponding item on line 7d asks the filing organization to list the number of Forms 8282 filed. This form, and the related Form 8283, *Noncash Charitable Contributions*, are discussed later in this chapter in relation to Schedule M.

A. Public Charity Status — In General

Organizations exempt from federal income tax under IRC § 501(c)(3) are classified as either **private foundations** or **public charities**. There are significant differences between the rules applicable to these two categories of charitable entities.⁸²

Schedule A, **Public Charity** Status, serves to demonstrate the basis for an organization's **public charity** status, and to document the organization's sources of financial support. The first part of the schedule requires that the entity select one of 11 potential bases of support for **public charity** status. Those options fall under four general categories of **public charity** status:

- organizations that are **public charities** by definition under IRC §§ 509(a)(1) and 170(b)(1)(A) (other than 170(b)(1)(A)(vii)-(viii)) (Schedule A, Part I, Lines 1-6, including

⁸¹ See 2013 Form 990, at Part I, Line 8, Contributions and Grants, which captures summary reporting of current year contributions and grants flowing from Part VIII, Line 1h, as well as prior year contributions and grants, within the snapshot on page 1 of the filing organization. Part IV, Checklist of Required Schedules, prompts the filing organization to complete certain supporting schedules as attachments to the Form 990 filing. Among those supporting schedules are Schedules A, B, G and M which require further disclosure regarding the type of contributions received and fundraising activities of the filing organization. Particular attention should be paid when responding to the Part IV checklist so that no required supporting schedule is overlooked.

⁸² See, e.g., Council on Foundations, "Tax Treatment of Charities," (2001), *available at*, www.cof.org.

churches, schools, hospitals, medical research organizations, organizations operated for the benefit of a state college or university, and federal, state and local government organizations)

- organizations that meet the 33 1/3 support test under IRC § 170(b)(1)(A)(vi) (Schedule A, Part I, Lines 7 and 8 – *including community trusts described in IRC § 170(b)(1)(A)(vi)*)
- organizations that meet the mechanical support tests of IRC §509(a)(2) (Schedule A, Part I, Line 9)
- **supporting organizations** as described in IRC § 509(a)(3) (Schedule A, Part I, Line 11)
- public safety organizations as described in IRC § 509(a)(4) (Schedule A, Part I, Line 10)

If an organization checks the box on Schedule A, Part I, Line 11 indicating its **public charity** status as a **supporting organization**, it will also provide the following information in Part I:

- type of **supporting organization** (I, II, III – functionally integrated, or III – Non-functionally integrated)⁸³
- certification that the **supporting organization** is not controlled by one or more **disqualified persons** other than publicly supported organizations defined in 509(a)(1) (generally including community foundations) or foundation managers⁸⁴
- whether the **supporting organization** has received a written determination of type from the IRS
- whether the **supporting organization** has accepted any gift or contribution from certain persons or entities⁸⁵
- the name of the **supported organization(s)**
- the **supported organization(s)** employer identification number(s)
- the **supported organization(s) public charity** status (by reference to the applicable line checked on that organization’s Schedule A)
- whether the **supported organization(s)** is listed in the reporting organization’s governing documents, was notified of the reporting organization’s support, and is organized in the **United States**⁸⁶
- the amount of monetary support provided by the **supporting organization** to each **supported organization**

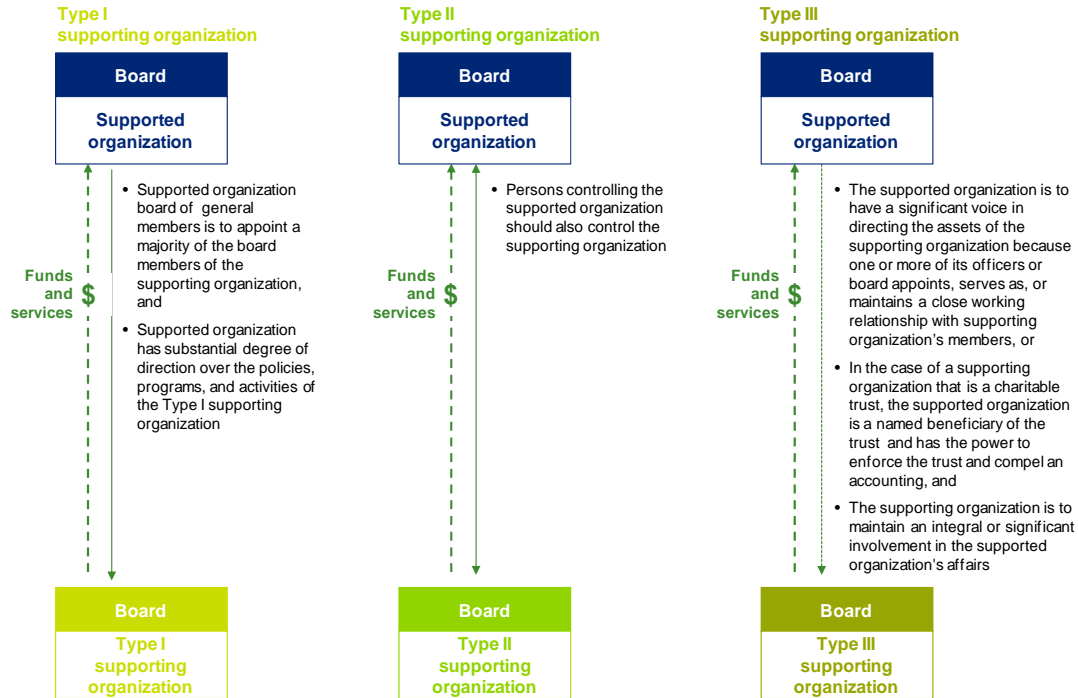
⁸³ For more information on how to determine what type of supporting organization, see Council on Foundations, “Determination of Supporting Organization Status,” *available at*, www.cof.org. The IRS published final and proposed regulations on December 28, 2012, related to the requirements of Type III supporting organizations, both non-functionally integrated and functionally integrated. See Pub. 557, Tax Exempt Status for Your Organization. Details also available at, [www.irs.gov/Charities-&-Non-Profits/Section 509\(a\)\(3\)-Supporting-Organizations](http://www.irs.gov/Charities-&-Non-Profits/Section%20509(a)(3)-Supporting-Organizations).

⁸⁴ For more information on the importance of these questions, see Council on Foundations “Pension Protection Act of 2006 (H.R. 4): Provisions Affecting Supporting Organizations,” *available at*, www.cof.org.

⁸⁵ *Id.*

⁸⁶ *Id.*

In addition to the information reported in Schedule A, Part I, Line 11 a **supporting organization** may provide additional detail regarding the support it provides in Schedule A, Part IV. Such additional detail might outline non-monetary types of support provided by the **supporting organization** or additional detail about the relationship(s) between the **supporting organization** and the **supported organization(s)**.



B. Public Support

Since community foundations are instructed to check box 8 (community trust described in IRC § 170(b)(1)(A)(vi)) and complete Part II regardless of whether they are organized as a trust or corporation, the remainder of the Schedule A discussion will focus on Part II of this schedule.⁸⁷

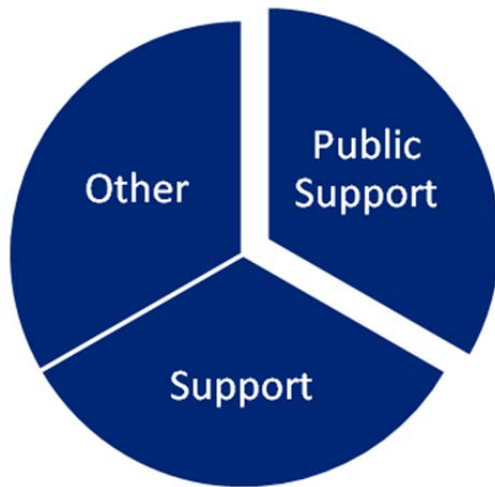
Part II applies to §§ 170(b)(1)(A)(iv) and 170(b)(1)(A)(vi) organizations. Information provided in Part II is to be completed based on the organization's accounting method.

Both Parts II and III of Schedule A are computed based on the support the organization received during the current **tax year** and the four previous **tax years**. If the organization is a new entity, the financial support information need only be provided for the years in which the organization has been in existence. Organizations described in IRC § 170(b)(1)(A)(vi), are organizations that normally receive more than one-third of their support from the general public (direct or indirect) or from domestic governmental agencies.⁸⁸

⁸⁷ The National Standards for U.S. Community Foundations accreditation program, as administered by the Community Foundations National Standards Board, also require that a community foundation demonstrate it "meets the public support test set forth in Internal Revenue Code Section 170(b)(1)(A)(vi) as modified by Treasury Regulation Section 170A-9(e)(10)." See <http://www.cfstandards.org/process/finance-legal/07-irs-form-990>.

⁸⁸ See Treas. Reg. 1.170A-9(f)(1)-(2).

The mechanical test for community foundations requires evidencing that at least one-third of its total support is from the general public (“public support”).



Public support includes	Total support ⁸⁹ includes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gifts, grants, and contributions from domestic government, general public, or other public charities • Qualified sponsorship payments • Membership fees paid for the organization's general support • Tax revenues levied for the organization's benefit (or paid to or expended on behalf of the organization) • Value of services or facilities furnished by the government at no charge⁹⁰ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Items reported as public support (defined at left and including amounts that are excluded from public support under the 2% limitation) • Gross receipts from non-UBI trade or business⁹¹ • Gross investment income • Net income from unrelated activities⁹² • Other income

Total support does not include any gain or loss from the sale or other disposition of property which would be considered a capital asset (e.g. stocks, bonds, etc.). For purposes of reporting gifts, grants and **contributions** on Schedule A, Part II (required for 170(b)(1)(A)(vi) organizations), gifts, grants and **contributions** received from contributors that may otherwise be included in public support are limited to the lesser of the grants received from the substantial contributor or 2 percent of the total public support reported at Part II, Line 11, Column F. A “substantial contributor” does not include other publicly supported organizations or domestic **governmental units**. The contributor limitations that apply to the

⁸⁹ IRC §509(d).

⁹⁰ Do not include the value of services or facilities generally provided to the general public without charge.

⁹¹ This only applies to organizations described in IRC § 509(a)(2); many community foundations are described under the other mechanical test for publicly supported organizations in IRC § 170(b)(1)(A)(vi). Gross receipts from admissions, sales of merchandise, performance of services, or furnishing of facilities in any activity which is not an unrelated trade or business (within the meaning of IRC §513; see, also, IRC§ 509(d)(2)).

⁹² Consider whether this revenue should also be reported as unrelated business income for purposes of the Form 990-T and related disclosures on Form 990.

public support test can cause “tipping”⁹³ issues when grants from certain individuals “tip” an otherwise publicly supported organization out of the mechanical support test and into the facts and circumstances test or private foundation status. The tipping is caused by the gift being partially excluded from the public support numerator due to the 2 percent limitation but remaining in the total support denominator of the fraction.

If an organization reports amounts on Schedule A that are not otherwise reported as revenue on Part VIII, Line 1 or as an asset on Part X, then it must disclose the basis for treating the contribution as an element of support on Schedule A in Part IV. For example, a community foundation that receives and holds a cash transfer for another tax-exempt organization and reports **contributions** of such property on Schedule A as public support would provide a narrative in Schedule A, Part IV to explain the community foundation’s basis for not characterizing the property as revenue or assets.

Public support does not include unusual grants – in either the numerator or the denominator of the public support test. This exclusion is generally intended to apply to substantial **contributions** or bequests from disinterested parties which are attracted by reason of the publicly supported nature of the organization; are unusual or unexpected with respect to the amount thereof, and would, by reason of their size, adversely affect the status of the organization as normally being publicly supported.⁹⁴ Therefore, if the organization meets its public support test without taking into account potential unusual grants, then, by definition, it has no unusual grants.⁹⁵ A list of unusual grants must be included on a list of all such grants maintained by the organization in its records. The list must show, for each year, the name of the contributor, the date of the contribution, the amount of the contribution, and a brief description of each grant. This list should not be attached to the organization’s Form 990.⁹⁶ **Gross receipts** are not included in the numerator for the public support test for a 170(b)(1)(A)(vi) organization but are included (subject to limitations) under an alternative public support test described in IRC §509(a)(2). An organization may meet either test for any given year.⁹⁷

Alternatively, a publicly supported organization described in IRC § 170(b)(1)(A)(vi) may meet a 10 percent facts and circumstances test if it cannot otherwise meet the one-third public support test. This alternate test is somewhat modified by Treasury Regulation § 1.170A-9(f)(10) (applicable to community trusts), which states that a community trust will qualify as publicly supported if it is “organized and operated so as to attract new and additional public or governmental support on a continuous basis sufficient to meet the facts and circumstances test.” Therefore, a community trust that falls into the facts and circumstances category for the current or previous reporting year, Schedule A, Part II, Line

⁹³ “Tipping” is sometimes used to refer to an organization failing to meet the one-third public support test and “tipping” into private foundation status.

⁹⁴ Treas. Reg. §1.170A-9(f)(6)(ii).

⁹⁵ In determining whether a grant may be excluded as an unusual grant, all pertinent facts and circumstances will be taken into consideration. No single factor will necessarily be determinative. Treas. Reg. §1.170A-9T(f)(6)(ii).1.509(a)-(3)(T)(c)(3)-(4). See, also, Council on Foundations, “Unusual Grants: An Online Legal Guide for Public Charities,” (September 2005), available at, www.cof.org.

⁹⁶ Because such detail is not requested as part of Form 990, an organization that voluntarily provides detail regarding its unusual grants should expect that this information will be available for public inspection. In general, contributor information as reported in Schedule B (discussed later in this chapter) is not included in the public inspection copy of an organization’s Form 990.

⁹⁷ Treas. Reg. § 1.170A-9(f)(7)(iii).

17, should be careful to refer to this modified test in its explanation provided in Schedule A, Part IV as it applies solely to community foundations.

C. Contributions

Schedule B should generally be completed by community foundations, whether filing Form 990 or Form 990-EZ, to the extent one of the following criteria are met:

- The organization meets the 33 1/3 percent public support test and received from any one contributor either (aggregate **contributions** of \$5,000 or more, or **contributions** in an amount greater than 2 percent of total **contributions** received for the **tax year**)⁹⁸
- The organization does not meet the 33 1/3 percent public support test, but received **contributions** from any one contributor of \$5,000 or more.⁹⁹

As indicated in the above criteria, Schedule B discloses information for contributors to the organization that meet the \$5,000 or 2 percent of total **contributions** test. Please note that a contributor can limit the contributions it reports on Schedule B using the 2% threshold only if it completes Schedule A, part II to demonstrate it meets the public support test. It is important to note when completing Schedule B that it is acceptable to prepare the schedule by reporting only those **cash** and **noncash contributions** in an amount greater than 2 percent of total **contributions** for the year (as reported on Part VIII, line 1h) whether or not the filing organization is otherwise described in IRC §170(b)(1)(A).¹⁰⁰

Schedule B should be completed based on the organization's method of accounting, including accounting for pledges, discounts and bad debts. Contributor information is not open to public inspection but the amount of the contribution and descriptions of noncash amounts received is available to the public unless it identifies the contributor.¹⁰¹ Schedule B is removed entirely from returns that are uploaded to Guidestar's Web site. Whether complete removal of Schedule B is allowed or whether an organization may only redact certain donor information is open to some debate. Therefore, a community foundation should take care in what it chooses to provide to the general public for inspection purposes, including what it provides to its representative state authority, if any.

⁹⁸ Per IRC §§ 509(a)(1) and 170(b)(1)(A)(vi), a U.S. corporation organized and operated exclusively for charitable, religious, scientific or educational purposes which normally receives a substantial part of its support, outside of its exempt function income, from a governmental unit or from direct or indirect contributions from the general public, qualifies as a publicly supported organization. Treas. Reg. § 1.170A-9(f)(2) provides a 33 1/3 percent test such that if a community foundation normally receives more than 33 1/3 percent of total support from government funding or contributions, direct or indirect, from the general public, the community foundation will qualify as publicly supported. Further, Treas. Reg. § 1.170A-9(f)(3) provides criteria for a facts and circumstances test to the extent the 33 1/3 percent support test is not met. Those criteria include, among others, a 10 percent base threshold for receipt of contributions from government or the general public, and that the organization must have a regular program for solicitation of funds from the public as well as a governing body representing broad public interests.

⁹⁹ See 2013 Form 990 instructions, at p.12

¹⁰⁰ See 2013 Schedule B instructions, at p. 5.

¹⁰¹ Id.

D. Supplemental Information Regarding Fundraising or Gaming Activities

Schedule G is required to be completed by all organizations that have **fundraising events, gaming activities** or use professional fundraisers. The reporting thresholds are as follows:

- **fundraising events** — \$15,000 of gross income and **contributions**
- gaming activities — \$15,000 of gross income
- **professional fundraising services** - \$15,000 of expenses

E. NonCash Contributions

A community foundation which receives more than \$25,000 in **noncash contributions** should complete Schedule M, **Noncash Contributions**. Schedule M is used to report detail by type of **noncash contribution** received during the tax filing year, including the number of contributions or items contributed of that type of property, and the related reported revenues by type of property.

A detailed listing of the types of property to be reported in Part I is beyond the scope of this publication. The IRS has given a high level description of each type of property and some specific examples in the instructions to Schedule M. An organization that reports non-cash contributions on Schedule M is also required to disclose in the narrative section whether the disclosure of the number of contributions in Part I is the number of items contributed or the number of contributions, or a combination of the two.

Noncash contributions that are reported on Form 990, Part VIII, Lines 1a-1h and 1g, are included in Schedule A, and appear on Schedule B (subject to the thresholds noted above).

F. Other Donation Forms to Consider

In addition to the required contribution disclosures on the annual Form 990, there are several additional IRS forms that may be required to be completed or filed by a community foundation that is the recipient of certain types of charitable **contributions**.

1. Form 8283, Noncash Charitable Contributions

The recipient organization of the contribution at issue should expect to complete and sign Part IV of Form 8283 to acknowledge receipt of **contributions** reported in Section B, generally hard to value property, for which a deduction of more than \$5,000 was claimed. The statement must be signed by an authorized tax return signer of the recipient charity, or party separately designated to sign Forms 8283. The authorized signer, in addition to acknowledging receipt of the property, is affirming that a Form 8282 will be filed if the property is disposed of within three years of receipt.¹⁰²

2. Form 8282, Donee Information Return

Form 8282 should be filed by a charity receiving a contribution of certain charitable deduction property, whether directly or indirectly from a predecessor charity, if, within three years of original receipt, the charity sells, consumes, exchanges or otherwise disposes of the contributed property or some portion thereof. Charitable deduction property is defined in the Form 8282 instructions as donated property, other than money and **publicly traded securities**, where the value claimed exceeds \$5,000 per item or

¹⁰² See Form 8283 instructions.

group of similar items. Exceptions to filing include donated items valued at not more than \$500 and property consumed or distributed in furtherance of the charitable missions of the recipient charity.¹⁰³

The completion of Form 8282 will vary depending on whether the reporting entity is the original or successor charity. The bulk of the information to be reported on Form 8282, Parts I and II, is merely identifying information of the recipient charities. On Part III, the filing organization reports a description of the disposed property, how it was used by the organization, whether that use was related to the organization's exempt purposes, and whether the disposal was of a partial or entire interest in the property as well as key data and value received upon disposition.¹⁰⁴

Form 8282 must be filed within 125 days following the date of disposition and should be signed by an officer of the filing organization. In general, a penalty of \$50 per form applies for failure to file or failure to supply complete and accurate information.¹⁰⁵

The number of Forms 8282 filed by the organization during the **tax year** are disclosed in Part V on Line 7d of the Form 990, while the number of Forms 8283 received by the organization for which the organization completed Part IV, Donee Acknowledgement, are reported on Schedule M.

3. Form 8899, Notification of Income from Donated Intellectual Property

Form 8899 is used to report to the original contributor and to the IRS information regarding net income from qualified intellectual property following contribution to the charity. Qualified intellectual property includes, but is not limited to, patents, copyrights, trademarks, trade secrets or other know-how.¹⁰⁶

A Form 8899 should be filed for the first 10 years, beginning with the initial year of contribution, in which net income is received from the qualified intellectual property. The Form 8899 is due the last day of the first full month following the end of the recipient organization's **tax year**. Note that a contributor must notify the charity receiving the qualified intellectual property that the contributor intends to treat the contribution as qualified intellectual property when the contribution is made. The charity has no requirement to file a Form 8899 for any **tax year** in which the qualified intellectual property fails to produce income.¹⁰⁷

4. Form 1098-C, Contributions of Motor Vehicles, Boats, and Airplanes

Form 1098-C must be filed by every community foundation receiving a qualified vehicle, including a motor vehicle primarily for use on public transportation routes (streets and highways) as well as a boat or airplane, for which the contributor has claimed more than \$500 in value. The timing for filing of Form 1098-C is consistent with the IRS deadlines for other Forms 1099 and 1098; on or before March 1 of the subsequent year if paper filing or on or before March 31 of the subsequent year if filing electronically.¹⁰⁸

¹⁰³ See Form 8282 instructions

¹⁰⁴ Id.

¹⁰⁵ Id.

¹⁰⁶ See Form 8899 instructions

¹⁰⁷ Id.

¹⁰⁸ See Form 1098-C instructions

G. Other Public Charity Matters

A new organization is classified as a **public charity** during its first five **tax years** if it can show on its exemption application, on the basis of revenue projections in the organization's exemption application, that it can reasonably be expected to satisfy a public support test during that five-year period.¹⁰⁹ For Schedule A purposes, therefore, the organization is required to complete a support analysis for **tax years** that it was in existence, but does not go so far as to calculate the actual amount of public support. By providing this interim information, however, the charity should project whether it will in fact meet the public support test upon the expiration of its first five years and, if its current trend is not to meet the public support test, to then develop and implement a plan to attract **contributions** sufficient to meet its public support test as soon as possible.

As indicated in Schedule A, Part II, Line 18, an organization that fails both the one-third support and facts and circumstances tests will default to **private foundation** status and is instructed to complete a Form 990-PF. The ramifications of conversion to **private foundation** status are beyond the scope of this chapter, and we would highly recommend that a community foundation seek the advice of a professional tax advisor if it believes it will be required to check the box on Line 18 of Schedule A, Part II which indicates that the organization is a **private foundation**.

¹⁰⁹ Treas. Reg. § 1.509(a)-3 (d) (1).

Appendix A: Conflict of Interest Questionnaire Example

Form 990 Disclosure**Questionnaire for Interested Persons,
Including Board Members, Officers, Key Employees, and Highest Compensated Employees**

INTRODUCTION / OVERVIEW

[COMMUNITY FOUNDATION'S NAME] (“**[CFN]**”) is a non-profit organization. **[CFN]** is required to file an annual disclosure with the Internal Revenue Services (IRS) on Form 990, Return of Organization Exempt from Income Tax, which includes various disclosures on transactions and activities with respect to Interested Persons in order to meet its tax reporting obligations. To meet these disclosure requirements, we need to ask you to respond to the following questions to the best of your knowledge, to confirm your understanding of the required disclosures, and to include your name, title, date and signature on the copy you return to us. As Form 990 is a publicly available document, information from this questionnaire, which is used to prepare our Form 990 disclosures, may become public knowledge.

The disclosure rules and definitions are complex and may define a phrase or term differently depending on which question is being answered. It is important to review the definitions of terms for each question in order to provide an accurate response. Defined words and phrases are **bolded** within the text of the questions, and definitions appear in Exhibit 3 - Definitions.

In order to meet the reasonable efforts standards as provided by the IRS, we are required to include pertinent instructions and definitions as provided by the IRS. In some cases we provide both IRS definitions and our commentary for clarity.

In responding to these questions, you should consider [CFN] and related organizations reflected on Exhibit 6 (if any) as a single entity. If your answer is “yes” for one of these entities, then your answer to the question will be “yes” (without regard to the fact that you might otherwise answer “no” to other organizations within the group).

The definitions of “Interested Persons” include related parties (e.g. family member, 35% controlled entity, etc.). Your responses to such questions should include transactions with such related parties and [CFN] (and its related organizations listed on Exhibit 6). Accordingly, to ensure full compliance through complete answers, please be sure to discuss business relationships, affiliations and investments with family members and business associates which may require disclosure.

For ease of completion, complete the Role of Respondent grid (refer to instructions for definitions as applicable) to identify which parts of the questionnaire you will complete. Next, review the appropriate definition(s) for each applicable question, determine if you, and other people or entities related to you, meet the Interested Person definition and, if yes, complete the remaining part. In your responses, please indicate the party and organization that is involved in the transaction being disclosed (if your response is yes).

If appropriate, consider having related parties (family member, controlled organization, etc.) complete a separate questionnaire as well.

This disclosure is not intended to replace or preempt the more specific allocations of roles and obligations that are described in **[CFN]**'s Bylaws, Board policies, or in other governance documents. Instead, this disclosure is intended to assist **[CFN]** in complying with its federal tax reporting obligations and in complying with the reasonable efforts standards as provided by the Internal Revenue Service in so complying with these obligations to report.

If you should have any questions regarding this questionnaire, please contact: **[Insert Contact Person Here]**

Please return an executed copy of this questionnaire to the following address by **[MM/DD/YYYY]**. If we have not received your completed questionnaire by this date, we may contact you to confirm when you expect to complete and return the questionnaire so that we may prepare a complete and accurate Form 990.

[INSERT MAILING ADDRESS TO RETURN QUESTIONNAIRE HERE]

Thank you for your timely and thorough completion and submission of this questionnaire.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. INTERESTED PERSON IDENTIFICATION AND CONFIRMATION
2. SECTION A QUESTIONS - CORE
3. SECTION B QUESTIONS – ONLY QUESTIONS FOR CURRENT OR FORMER DIRECTORS, TRUSTEES, OFFICERS, AND KEY EMPLOYEES
4. EXHIBITS
 - a. EXHIBIT 1 – LOANS
 - b. EXHIBIT 2 – GRANTS OR ASSISTANCE
 - c. EXHIBIT 3 - DEFINITIONS
 - d. EXHIBIT 4 – FACTORS IN DETERMINING SUBSTANTIAL INFLUENCE
 - e. EXHIBIT 5 – DEFINITION AND EXAMPLES OF BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS
 - f. EXHIBIT 6 – LIST OF RELATED ORGANIZATIONS

**Form 990 Disclosure Questionnaire
Interested Persons Identification and Confirmation**

Instructions: Please respond to all questions to the best of your ability. For any reportable transaction, report only in one section. Once completed, please sign, and date and return as indicated above.

Name of Exempt Organization: [Community Foundation's Name] ([“CFN”])

Tax year: Calendar Year 2013

Name of person completing this questionnaire (PRINT): _____

Role of Respondent Grid (check all that apply):

[To be completed by [CFN] management prior to sending out survey]

Role	Current	Former	Portion to complete
Highly compensated employee:			Please complete Section A, Part II
Member of grant selection committee			Please complete Section A, Part I, III
Substantial contributor			Please complete Section A, Part I, III
Board member			Please complete entire disclosure
Trustee			Please complete entire disclosure
Officer			Please complete entire disclosure
Key employee			Please complete entire disclosure
Person of substantial influence			Please complete entire disclosure
Family member of Interested Person			Please complete the same parts which are otherwise to be completed by the Interested Person
Other, describe:			Please complete entire disclosure

I HEREBY CONFIRM that I have read and understand the definitions and instructions included in this questionnaire and that my responses to these questions are complete and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. I agree that if I become aware of any information that might indicate that this disclosure is inaccurate, I will notify [CFN]'s contact person listed on the instructions accompanying this letter immediately.

Date: _____

I agree that by checking this box, the name I have typed above becomes my valid signature, and agree to my sole responsibility for the information in this disclosure questionnaire.

SECTION A QUESTIONS – CORE

Instructions: Please respond to all questions to the best of your ability. Defined words and phrases are bolded within the text of the questions, and definitions appear in Exhibit 3 - Definitions.

Part I: Excess Benefit Transactions

Yes No 1) I am aware of an **excess benefit transaction** that involves **[CFN]**.

Name of **Disqualified Person**: _____

Relationship between the **Disqualified Person** and **[CFN]**: _____

[CFN]'s manger(s) that participated in transaction: _____

Transaction Description: _____

Has the transaction been corrected? Yes No

Additional Information for Part I**Part II: Loans to and From Interested Persons**

Yes No 1) Are you an **Interested Person** (see definition "**Interested Persons for Loans**")?
IF NO, MOVE TO NEXT PART.

TIP: All current or former voting board members, trustees, officers and key employees should answer YES and are considered interested persons for all purposes in this questionnaire.

TIP: Highest compensated employees should also answer yes. All others, refer to definitions.

Yes No 2) As of the end of **[CFN]**'s tax year, do you owe any amounts (e.g. loan, salary advance, other advances or payables) to **[CFN]**?
If yes, please complete Exhibit 1.

Yes No 3) As of the end of **[CFN]**'s tax year, does **[CFN]** owe you an amount on a loan you made to **[CFN]**?
If yes, please complete Exhibit 1.

Additional Information for Part II

Part III: Grants or Assistance Benefiting Interested Persons

- Yes No 1) Are you an **Interested Person** (see definition “Interested Persons for Loans”)?
IF NO, MOVE TO NEXT PART.
- Yes No 2) Have you or any of your **family** been provided with grants or other assistance (regardless of the amount) from **[CFN]**? See Exhibit 2 for examples of grants and assistance.
If yes, please complete Exhibit 2.
- Yes No 3) Did an entity **35% controlled**, individually or collectively, by you, a **family** member, and/or current or former **officers, directors, trustees** or **key employees** receive a grant or other assistance (regardless of the amount) from **[CFN]**?
If yes, please complete Exhibit 2.

Additional Information for Part III

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Part IV: Business Transactions Involving Interested Persons

- Yes No 1) Are you an **Interested Person** (see definition “Interested Persons for Loans”)?
IF NO, MOVE TO NEXT PART.
- Yes No 2) Did you or a **family member** receive (directly or indirectly) any payments for a **business transaction** with **[CFN]** (or **related organizations** listed on Exhibit 6), including **compensation** for services? **Compensation** directly from **[CFN]** to you in your capacity as an **officer, director, trustee**, or **key employee** will be obtained from our payroll records and are not to be reported by you here.

Reporting thresholds for business transactions with **[CFN]**:

- All payments (direct and indirect) during the tax year between the Interested Person and **[CFN]** exceeded \$100,000, or such lesser amount here (unless “N/A”):

- **Compensation** payments made by **[CFN]** (or **related organizations** listed on Exhibit 6) to you or a **family member** exceed \$10,000.

NOTE: The Business Transaction disclosure is quite complex. Exhibit 5 provides IRS definitions and examples.

If yes, please describe:

Who: _____

What: _____

Amount: _____

Additional Information for Part IV

--

SECTION B **QUESTIONS ONLY FOR CURRENT OR FORMER DIRECTORS, TRUSTEES, OFFICERS, and KEY EMPLOYEES**

Part V: Relationship

- Yes No 1) Did you have a **family** relationship with any other **officer, director, trustee** or **key employee** at any time during the tax year of **[CFN]**?

If yes, indicate with whom and nature of relationship: _____

- Yes No 2) Did you have a **business relationship**¹¹⁰ (direct or indirect) with any other **officer, director, trustee,** or **key employee** of **[CFN]** (see Exhibit 7) at any time during the tax year of **[CFN]**?

TIP: Business relationships are reported when the two persons are each a **director, trustee, officer,** or greater than 10% owner in the same business or investment entity. This rule does NOT apply when that entity is a tax-exempt organization. For example, **[CFN]** board members who are also board members on the same publicly traded entity would report a business relationship; if also board members on another tax-exempt organization would not report that business relationship.

If yes, indicate with whom and nature of relationship: _____

Additional Information for Part V

--

¹¹⁰ Please note that the definition of a business relationship is different than for purposes of business transactions. Do not report any relationships eligible for the privileged relationship exception (attorney and client; medical professional and patient; or priest / clergy and penitent / communicant).

Part VI: Independence (Part VI is to be completed by [CFN] management. Board members need not respond to this question).

1) Is respondent an independent voting member of the Board of Directors?

- Yes
- No
- N/A – non-voting board member
- N/A – not a board member or trustee

If No, please explain: _____

Additional Information for Part VI

--

Exhibit 1: Loans

Name of Interested Party	Loan to/from [CFN]	Original Principal	Balance Due
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

- Yes No a. Is the loan currently in default?
- Yes No b. Was the loan approved by [CFN]'s board or a committee?
- Yes No c. Is there a written agreement documenting the "loan"?

Exhibit 2: Grants or Assistance

Name of Interested Person	Relationship to [CFN]	Amount of Grant	Description
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

NOTE: Examples of grants or assistance are scholarships, fellowships, internships, prizes, and awards. A grant includes the gift portion of a part-sale, part-gift transaction (a.k.a. bargain sale).

Do not report:

- Grants or assistance provided to an Interested Person who is a member of a charitable class being served by [CFN] IF provided on similar terms as provided to other members of the class, such as short-term disaster relief or trauma counseling.
- Grants to employees (and their children) of a substantial contributor, awarded on an objective and non-discriminatory basis based on pre-established criteria and review by a selection committee.
- Grants for travel, study, or other similar purposes are to be reported.

Exhibit 3 – Definitions

<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
35% Controlled Entity	<p>An entity that is owned, directly or indirectly (e.g., under constructive ownership rules of Internal Revenue Code (IRC) section 267(c)), by a given person, such as the organization’s current or former officers, directors, trustees, or key employees listed in Form 990, Part VII, Section 1, or the family members thereof (listed persons) as follows:</p> <p>(1) A corporation in which listed persons own more than 35% of the total combined voting power;</p> <p>(2) A partnership in which listed persons own more than 35% of the profits interest; or</p> <p>(3) A trust or estate in which listed persons own more than 35% of the beneficial interest.</p>
Board of Directors	<p>A member of the organization’s governing body, but only if the member has any voting rights. A member of an advisory board that does not exercise any governance authority over the organization is not considered a director.</p>
Business Relationship	<p>Business relationships between two persons include the following:</p> <p>(1) One person is employed by the other in a sole proprietorship or by an organization with which the other is associated as a trustee, director, officer, key employee, or greater-than-35% owner.</p> <p>(2) One person is transacting business with the other (other than in the ordinary course of either party’s business on the same terms as are generally offered to the public), directly or indirectly, in one or more contracts of sale, lease, license, loan, performance of services, or other transaction involving transfers of cash or property valued in excess of \$10,000 in the aggregate during the organization’s tax year. Indirect transactions are transactions with an organization with which the one person is associated as a trustee, director, officer, key employee, or greater-than-35% owner.</p> <p>(3) The two persons are each a director, trustee, officer, or greater than 10% owner in the same business or investment entity (but not in the same tax-exempt organization). Ownership is measured by stock ownership (either voting power or value) of a corporation, profits or capital interest in a partnership or limited liability company, membership interest in a nonprofit organization, or beneficial interest in a trust. Ownership includes indirect ownership (e.g., ownership in an entity that has ownership in the entity in question); there may be ownership through multiple tiers of entities.</p>
Business Transactions	See Exhibit 5.

<p>Compensation</p>	<p>Unless otherwise provided, all forms of cash and non-cash payments or benefits provided in exchange for services, including salary and wages, bonuses, severance payments, deferred payments, retirement benefits, fringe benefits, and other financial arrangements or transactions such as personal vehicles, meals, housing, personal and family educational benefits, below-market loans, payment of personal or family travel, entertainment, and personal use of the organization’s property.</p> <p>Deferred compensation is compensation that is earned or accrued in, or is attributable to, one year and deferred to a future year for any reason, whether or not funded, vested, qualified or non-qualified, or subject to a substantial risk of forfeiture.</p> <p>Non-qualified deferred compensation is deferred compensation that is earned pursuant to a non-qualified plan or nongovernmental section 457 plan. Earned but unpaid incentive compensation may be deferred pursuant to a non-qualified deferred compensation plan.</p> <p>Compensation also includes anything that is reported on Form W-2 or Form 1099-MISC.</p>
<p>Disqualified Persons for Excess Benefit Transactions</p>	<p>Persons who hold certain powers, responsibilities, or interests are among those who are in a position to exercise substantial influence over the affairs of the organization at any time during a 5-year period ending on the date of the transaction. This would include, for example, voting members of the governing body, and persons holding the power of presidents, chief executive officers, chief operating officers, treasurers and chief financial officers.</p> <p>A disqualified person also includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) A disqualified person’s family member, (2) A 35% controlled entity of a (1) disqualified person and/or (2) family members of the disqualified person, (3) A donor or donor advisor to a donor advised fund, or (4) An investment advisor of a sponsoring organization.
<p>Donor Advised Fund</p>	<p>A fund or account:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) That is separately identified by reference to contributions of a donor or donors; (2) That is owned and controlled by a sponsoring organization; and (3) For which the donor or donor advisor has or reasonably expects to have advisory privileges in the distribution or investment of amounts held in the donor advised funds or accounts because of the donor’s status as a donor. <p>A donor advised fund does not include any fund or account:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) That makes distributions only to a single identified organization or governmental entity, or

	<p>(2) In which a donor or donor advisor gives advice about which individuals receive grants for travel, study, or other similar purposes, if:</p> <p>a. The donor or donor advisor's advisory privileges are performed exclusively by such person in his or her capacity as a committee member in which all of the committee members are appointed by the sponsoring organization;</p> <p>b. No combination of donors or donor advisors (and related persons as defined below) directly or indirectly control the committee; and</p> <p>c. All grants from the fund or account are awarded on an objective and nondiscriminatory basis following a procedure approved in advance by the board of directors of the sponsoring organization. The procedure must be designed to ensure that all grants meet the requirements of sections 4945(g)(1), (2), or (3); or</p> <p>(3) That the Secretary exempts from being treated as a donor advised fund because either such fund or account is advised by a committee not directly or indirectly controlled by the donor or donor advisor or such fund benefits a single identified charitable purpose.</p>
Donor Advisor	Any person appointed or designated by a donor to advise a sponsoring organization on the distribution or investment of amounts held in the donor's donor advised fund or similar account.
Excess Benefit Transaction	A transaction in which [CFN] directly or indirectly provides to or for the use of a disqualified person an economic benefit the value of which exceeds the value of the consideration received by [CFN] for providing such benefit.
Employee	Any individual who, under the usual common law rules applicable in determining the employer-employee relationship, has the status of an employee, and any other individual who is treated as an employee for federal employment tax purposes under section 3121(d). See Pub. 1779, Independent Contractor or Employee, for more information.
Family Member, Family Relationship	The family of an individual includes only his or her spouse, ancestors, brothers and sisters (whether whole or half blood), children (whether natural or adopted), grandchildren, great grandchildren, and spouses of brothers, sisters, children, grandchildren, and great grandchildren.
Governing Body	The group of persons authorized under state law to make governance decisions on behalf of the organization and its shareholders or members, if applicable. The governing body is, generally speaking, the board of directors (sometimes referred to as board of trustees) of a corporation or association, or the board of trustees of a trust (sometimes referred to simply as the trustees, or trustee if only one trustee).

<p>Highest Compensated Employee</p>	<p>One of the five highest compensated employees of [CFN] (including employees of a disregarded entity of the organization) other than officers or key employees receiving compensation of more than \$100,000 from the organization and any related organizations. The five highest compensated employees are determined by the amounts of reportable compensation for the calendar year ending with or within the organization's tax year.</p>
<p>Interested Persons for Business Transactions</p>	<p>A current or former officer, director, trustee, or key employee, or any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) A family member of a current or former officer, director, trustee, or key employee, (2) An entity more than 35% owned, directly or indirectly, individually or collectively, by (1) one or more current or former officers, directors, trustees, or key employees, and/or (2) their family members, (3) An entity (other than a tax-exempt organization under section 501(c)) of which a current or former officer, director, trustee, or key employee was serving at the time of the transaction as (1) an officer, (2) a director, (3) a trustee, (4) a key employee, (5) a partner or member with an ownership interest in excess of 5% if the entity is treated as a partnership, or (6) a shareholder with an ownership interest in excess of 5% if the entity is a professional corporation.
<p>Interested Persons for Grants or Assistance</p>	<p>A current or former officer, director, trustee, or key employee, a substantial contributor, or a related person.</p> <p>(1) Substantial Contributor: A person that contributed during the organization's tax year at least \$5,000 and is required to be reported by name in Schedule B, Schedule of Contributors, for the organization's tax year.</p> <p>(2) Related Person:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a member of the organization's grant selection committee, (b) a family member of any of the organization's current or former officers, directors, trustees, or key employees of substantial contributors, or of members of the organization's grant selection committee, (c) a 35% controlled entity of any of the above, or (d) an employee (or child of an employee) of a substantial contributor or of a 35% controlled entity of a substantial contributor, but only if the employee (or child of an employee) received the grant or assistance by the direction or advice of the substantial contributor or 35% controlled entity, or pursuant to a program funded by the substantial contributor that was intended primarily to benefit such employees (or their children).
<p>Interested Persons for Loans</p>	<p>Any current or former director, trustee, officer, key employee, or one of the five highest compensated employees (listed in Form 990 Part VII, Section A), as well as disqualified persons. See definition above for part I for the applicable definition of disqualified persons for this Part II.</p> <p>NOTE: If a person is an Interested Person with respect to any related organization of [CFN], he or she is an Interested Person with respect to all such organizations.</p>

<p>Key Employee</p>	<p>For purposes of Form 990 reporting, an employee of the organization (other than an officer, director, or trustee) who meets all three of the following tests:</p> <p>(1) \$150,000 Test. Receives reportable compensation from the organization and all related organizations in excess of \$150,000 for the calendar year ending with or within the organization’s tax year;</p> <p>(2) Responsibility Test. The employee: (a) has responsibilities, powers or influence over the organization as a whole that is similar to those of officers, directors, or trustees; (b) manages a discrete segment or activity of the organization that represents 10% or more of the activities, assets, income, or expenses of the organization, as compared to the organization as a whole; or (c) has or shares authority to control or determine 10% or more of the organization’s capital expenditures, operating budget, or compensation for employees.</p> <p>(3) Top 20 Test. Is one of the 20 employees (that satisfy the \$150,000 Test and Responsibility Test) with the highest reportable compensation from the organization and related organizations for the calendar year ending with or within the organization’s tax year.</p>
<p>Officer</p>	<p>A person elected or appointed to manage the organization’s daily operations, such as a president, vice-president, secretary, or treasurer. The officers of an organization are determined by reference to its organizing document, bylaws, or resolutions of its governing body, or as otherwise designated consistent with state law, but at a minimum include those officers required by applicable state law. For purposes of Form 990 reporting, treat the organization’s top management official and top financial official (the person who has ultimate responsibility for managing the organization’s finances) as officers.</p>
<p>Related Organization</p>	<p>See Exhibit 6 for applicable list with respect to [CFN]. An organization that stands in one or more of the following relationships to the filing organization:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parent—an organization that controls (see examples of control in definition above) the filing organization • Subsidiary—an organization controlled (see examples of control in definition above) by the filing organization • Brother/Sister—an organization controlled (see examples of control in definition above) by the same person or persons that control the filing organization • Supporting/Supported—an organization that is (or claims to be) at any time during the organization’s tax year (i) a supporting organization of the filing organization within the meaning of section 509(a)(3), if the filing organization is a supported organization within the meaning of section 509(f)(3), or (ii) a supported organization, if the filing organization is a supporting organization
<p>Sponsoring Organization</p>	<p>Any organization which is all of the following:</p> <p>(1) Described in section 170(c), other than governmental units described in section 170(c)(1) and without regard to section 170(c)(2)(A);</p> <p>(2) Not a private foundation as defined in section 509(a); and</p> <p>(3) Maintains one or more donor advised funds.</p>

Substantial Contributor	For purposes of this questionnaire: A person that contributed during the organization's tax year at least \$5,000 and is required to be reported by name in Schedule B, Schedule of Contributors, for the organization's tax year.
Trustee or Director	A member of the organization's governing body, but only if the member has any voting rights. A member of an advisory board that does not exercise any governance authority over the organization is not considered a director or trustee.

Exhibit 4 – Factors in Determining Substantial Influence

The following is provided by the IRS to help determine, based on the facts and circumstances, whether a person exercises substantial influence over the organization.

- Facts and circumstances tending to show substantial influence include:
 - (i) The person founded the organization
 - (ii) The person is a substantial contributor to the organization during the last 5 years.
 - (iii) The person's compensation is primarily based on revenues derived from activities of the organization that the person controls.
 - (iv) The person has or shares authority to control or determine a substantial portion of the organization's capital expenditures, operating budget, or compensation for employees.
 - (v) The person manages a discrete segment or activity of the organization that represents a substantial portion of the activities, assets, income, or expenses of the organization, as compared to the organization as a whole.
 - (vi) The person owns a controlling interest (measured either by vote or value) in a corporation, partnership, or trust that is a disqualified person.
 - (vii) The person is a nonstock organization controlled directly or indirectly by one or more disqualified persons.

- Facts and circumstances tending to show no substantial influence:
 - (i) The person is an independent contractor whose sole relationship to the organization is providing professional advice (without having decision-making authority) with respect to transactions from which the independent contractor will not economically benefit.
 - (ii) The person has taken a vow of poverty.
 - (iii) Any preferential treatment the person receives based on the size of the person's donation is also offered to others making comparable widely solicited donations.
 - (iv) The direct supervisor of the person is not a disqualified person.
 - (v) The person does not participate in any management decisions affecting the organization as a whole or a discrete segment of the organization that represents a substantial portion of the activities, assets, income or expenses of the organization, as compared to the organization as a whole.

Exhibit 5: Definition and Examples of Business Transactions

Business Transactions include but are not limited to contracts of sale, lease, license, and performance of services, whether initiated during the organization's tax year or ongoing from a prior year. Business transactions also include joint ventures, whether new or ongoing, in which either the profits or capital interest of the organization and of the Interested Person each exceeds 10%. The organization's charging of membership dues to its officers, directors, etc. are not considered business transactions. However, compensation for services is considered a business transaction.

Example (1). T, a family member of an officer of the organization, serves as an employee of the organization and receives during the organization's tax year compensation of \$15,000, which is not more than 1% of the organization's total revenue. The organization is required to report T's compensation as a business transaction in Schedule L, Part IV because T's compensation to a family member of an officer exceeds \$10,000, unless T's compensation was already reported in Form 990, Part VII.

Example (2). X, the child of a current director listed in Form 990, Part VII, Section A, is a first-year associate at a law partnership that the organization pays \$150,000 during the organization's tax year. Given that X has no ownership interest in the law firm and is not an officer, director, trustee, or key employee of the firm, the organization is not required to report this business transaction in spite of X's employment relationship to the law firm.

Example (3). Same facts as in Example (2), except that X is a partner of the law firm and has an ownership interest in the law firm of 5.25% of the profits. The organization must report the business transaction due to X's greater than 5% ownership interest in the law firm and the dollar amount in excess of the \$100,000 aggregate threshold.

Example (4). Same facts as in Example (3), except that the law firm entered into the transaction with the organization before X's parent became a director of the organization. The organization must report all payments made during its tax year to the law firm for the transaction.

Example (5). Same facts as in Example (3), except that X is the child of a former director listed in Form 990, Part VII, Section A. The organization is required to report the business transaction, as family members of former directors listed in Part VII are Interested Persons.

Example (6). Same facts as in Example (3), except that the organization pays \$75,000 in total during the organization's tax year for 15 separate transactions to collect debts owed to the organization. None of the transactions involves payments to the law partnership in excess of \$10,000. The organization is not required in this instance to report the business transaction, because the dollar amounts do not exceed either the \$10,000 transaction threshold or the \$100,000 aggregate threshold.

Example (7). Same facts as in Example (6), except that the organization pays \$105,000 instead of \$75,000. Because the aggregate payments for the business transactions exceed \$100,000, the organization must report all the business transactions. The organization may report the transactions on an aggregate basis or list them separately.

Exhibit 6: List of related organizations

Instructions: [CFN] should complete to include a listing of all related organizations of [CFN] and provide to board members as part of Conflict of Interest Questionnaire.

	Related Organization		Related Organization
1		50	
2		51	
3		52	
4		53	
5		54	
6		55	
7		56	
8		57	
9		58	
10		59	
11		60	
12		61	
13		62	
14		63	
15		64	
16		65	
17		66	
18		67	
19		68	
20		69	
21		70	
22		71	
23		72	
24		73	
25		74	
26		75	
27		76	
28		77	
29		78	
30		79	
31		80	
32		81	
33		82	
34		83	
35		84	
36		85	
37		86	
38		87	
39		88	
40		89	
41		90	
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