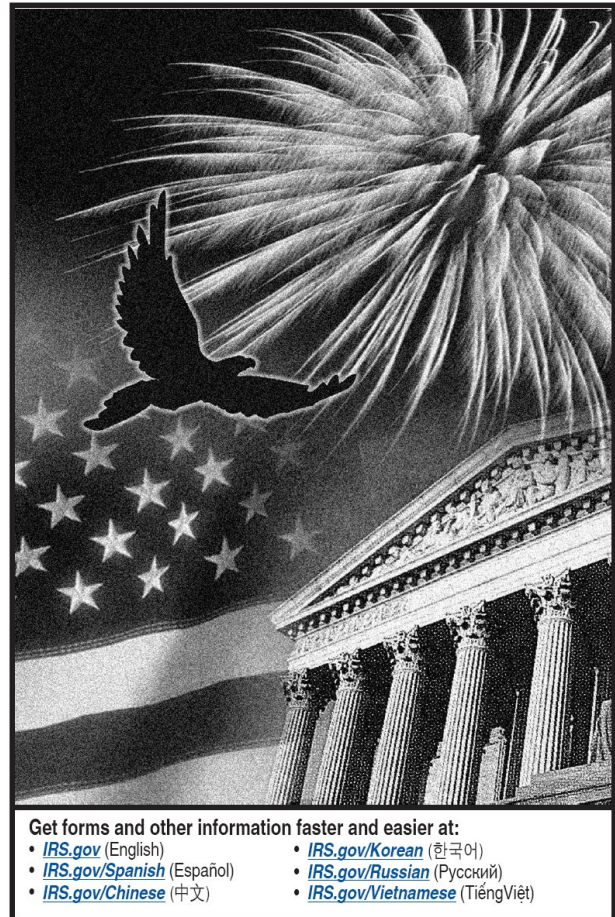


Publication 598

Tax on Unrelated Business Income of Exempt Organizations

Volume 1 of 2



Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service



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Future Developments

The IRS has created a page on IRS.gov for information about Pub. 598, at [IRS.gov/Pub598](https://www.irs.gov/pub598). Information about any future developments affecting Pub. 598 (such

as legislation enacted after we release it) will be posted on that page.

What's New

- Organizations with more than one unrelated trade or business must compute unrelated business taxable income (UBTI), including for the purpose of determining any net operating loss deduction, separately with respect to each such trade or business. See Notice 2018-67 for more information.
- For organizations that have employees, UBTI is increased by any amount for which a deduction is not allowable because of section 274 and which is paid or incurred by the organization after 2017 for any qualified transportation fringe, any parking facility used in connection with qualified parking, or any on-premises athletic facility (but only if the employer's provision of on-premises athletic facilities discriminates in favor of highly compensated employees). This rule does not apply to the extent the amount paid or

incurred is directly connected with an unrelated trade or business which is regularly carried on by the organization.

- The maximum cost of a low-cost article, for organizations eligible to receive charitable contributions, was increased to \$11.10 for 2019. See *Distribution of low-cost articles*, later.
- The annual limit on associate member dues received by an agricultural or horticultural organization not treated as gross income was increased to \$169 for 2019. See *Exception* under *Dues of Agricultural Organizations and Business Leagues*, later.
- The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (P.L. 115-97) repealed the corporate alternative minimum tax (AMT), effective for tax years beginning after 2017. In addition to the AMT not applying to corporations for tax years beginning after 2017, corporations may treat a portion of their prior year AMT credit carryover as refundable. See Form 8827.

Introduction

An exempt organization isn't taxed on its income from an activity substantially related to the charitable, educational, or other purpose that is the basis for the organization's exemption. Such income is exempt even if the activity is a trade or business.

However, if an exempt organization regularly carries on one or more trades or businesses not substantially related to the organization's exempt purpose, except that conducting the trade or business provides funds to carry out the exempt purpose, the organization is subject to tax on its income from the unrelated trade(s) or business(es). In addition, for organizations that have employees, UBTI is increased by any amount for which a deduction is not allowable because of section 274 and which is paid or incurred by the organization after 2017 for any qualified transportation fringe, any parking facility used in connection with qualified parking, or any on-premises athletic facility (but only if the employer's provision of

on-premises athletic facilities discriminates in favor of highly compensated employees). This rule does not apply to the extent the amount paid or incurred is directly connected with an unrelated trade or business which is regularly carried on by the organization.

This publication covers the rules for the tax on unrelated business income of exempt organizations. It explains:

1. Which organizations are subject to the tax (chapter 1),
2. What the requirements are for filing a tax return (chapter 2),
3. What an unrelated trade or business is (chapter 3), and
4. How to figure unrelated business taxable income (chapter 4).

All section references in this publication are to the Internal Revenue Code.

Useful Items

You may want to see:

Publication

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

Form (and Instructions)

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

Visit [IRS.gov/FormsPubs](https://www.irs.gov/FormsPubs) to download forms and publications. Otherwise, you can go to [IRS.gov/OrderForms](https://www.irs.gov/OrderForms) to order current and prior-year forms and instructions. Your order should arrive within 10 business days.

Comments and suggestions. We welcome your comments about this publication and your suggestions for future editions.

You can send us comments through [IRS.gov/FormComments](https://www.irs.gov/FormComments). Or you can write to:

Internal Revenue Service
Tax Forms and Publications
1111 Constitution Ave. NW, IR-6526
Washington, DC 20224

Although we can't respond individually to each comment received, we do appreciate

your feedback and will consider your comments as we revise our tax products.

Tax questions. If you have tax questions not answered by the publication, check IRS.gov and *How To Get Tax Help* at the end of this publication.

1.

Organizations Subject to the Tax

The tax on unrelated business income applies to most organizations exempt from tax under section 501(a). These organizations include charitable, religious, scientific, and other organizations described in section 501(c), as well as employees' trusts forming part of pension, profit-sharing, and stock bonus plans described in section 401(a).

In addition, the following are subject to the tax on unrelated business income.

- Individual retirement arrangements (IRAs), including traditional IRAs, Roth IRAs, simplified employee pensions (SEP-

IRAs), and savings incentive match plans for employees (SIMPLE IRAs).

- State and municipal colleges and universities.
- Qualified state tuition programs described in section 529.
- Qualified ABLE programs described in section 529A.
- Medical savings accounts (MSAs) described in section 220(d).
- Coverdell savings accounts described in section 530.

U.S. instrumentalities. A corporation that is a U.S. instrumentality described in section 501(c) (1) isn't subject to the tax on unrelated business income if the corporation is organized under an Act of Congress and, under the Act, is exempt from federal income taxes.

Colleges and universities. Colleges and universities that are agencies or instrumentalities of any government or any political subdivision of a government, or that

are owned or operated by a government or political subdivision of a government, are subject to the tax on unrelated business income. As used here, the word "government" includes any foreign government (to the extent not contrary to a treaty) and all domestic governments (the United States and any of its possessions, any state, and the District of Columbia).

The tax is on the unrelated business income of both the universities and colleges themselves and on their wholly owned or controlled tax-exempt subsidiary organizations. It is immaterial whether the business is conducted by the university or by a separately incorporated wholly owned or controlled subsidiary. If the business activity is unrelated, the income in both instances will be subject to the tax. If the primary purpose of a wholly owned or controlled subsidiary is to operate or conduct any unrelated trade or business (other than holding title to property and collecting income from it), the subsidiary isn't an exempt organization, and this rule doesn't apply.

Title-holding corporations. When an exempt title-holding corporation, described in section 501(c)(2), pays any of its net income to an organization that itself is exempt from tax under section 501(a) (or would pay such an amount except that the expenses of collecting its income exceed the amount collected) and files a consolidated return with that organization, the title-holding corporation is treated, for unrelated business income tax purposes, as organized and operated for the same purposes as the exempt payee organization.

Thus, a title-holding corporation whose source of income is related to the exempt purposes of the payee organization isn't subject to the unrelated business income tax if the holding corporation and the payee organization file a consolidated return. However, if the source of the income isn't so related, the title-holding corporation is subject to unrelated business income tax.

Example. X, a title-holding corporation, is required to distribute its net income to A, an exempt organization. During the tax year, X

realizes net income of \$900,000 from source M, which is related to A's exempt function. X also receives \$100,000 from source N, which isn't related to A's exempt function. X and A file a consolidated return for the tax year. X has unrelated business income of \$100,000.

2.

The Tax and Filing Requirements

All organizations subject to the tax on unrelated business income, except the exempt trusts described in section 511(b)(2), are taxable at corporate rates on that income. All exempt trusts subject to the tax on unrelated business income that, if not exempt, would be taxable as trusts are taxable at trust rates on that income. However, an exempt trust may not claim the deduction for a personal exemption that is normally allowed to a trust.

The tax is imposed on the organization's UBTI (described in chapter 4). Under section 512(a)(6) an organization that conducts more

than one unrelated trade or business calculates its UBTI as the sum of the UBTI calculated separately for each unrelated trade or business, and when calculating this sum, the UBTI from any of the separate trades or businesses can't be less than zero. The tax is reduced by any applicable tax credits, including the general business credits (such as the investment credit) and the foreign tax credit.

Returns and Filing Requirements

An exempt organization subject to the tax on unrelated business income must file Form 990-T and attach any required supporting schedules and forms. The obligation to file Form 990-T is in addition to the obligation to file any other required return or notice.

Form 990-T is required if the sum of the organization's gross income from all unrelated businesses and any addition to UBTI attributable to expenses for a qualified transportation fringe required by section 512(a)(7) is \$1,000 or more. An exempt

organization must report income from all its unrelated businesses on a single Form 990-T. Organizations that conduct more than one unrelated business report the income and expenses for each additional unrelated businesses on a separate Schedule M (Form 990-T). Each organization must file a separate Form 990-T, except section 501(c)(2) title-holding corporations and organizations receiving their earnings that file a consolidated return under section 1501.

The various provisions of tax law relating to accounting periods, accounting methods, at-risk limits (described in section 465), assessments, and collection penalties that apply to tax returns generally also apply to Form 990-T.

When to file. The Form 990-T of an employees' trust described in section 401(a), an IRA (including a traditional, SEP, SIMPLE, Roth, or Coverdell IRA), or an MSA must be filed by the 15th day of the 4th month after the end of its tax year. The Form 990-T of any other exempt organization must be filed by the 15th day of the 5th month after the

end of its tax year. If the due date falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the return is due by the next business day.

Extension of time to file. Use Form 8868, Application for Automatic Extension of Time to File an Exempt Organization Return to request an automatic extension of time to file Form 990-T.

Public Inspection Requirements of Section 501(c)(3) Organizations. Under section 6104(d), a section 501(c)(3) organization that has gross income from an unrelated trade or business of \$1,000 or more must make its annual exempt organization business income tax return (including amended returns) available for public inspection.



A section 501(c)(3) organization filing the Form 990-T only to request a credit for certain federal excise taxes paid doesn't have to make the Form 990-T available for public inspection.

Payment of Tax

Estimated tax. A tax-exempt organization must make estimated tax payments if it expects its tax (unrelated business income tax after certain adjustments) to be \$500 or more. Estimated tax payments are generally due by the 15th day of the 4th, 6th, 9th, and 12th months of the tax year. If any due date falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the payment is due on the next business day.

Any organization that fails to pay the proper estimated tax when due may be charged an underpayment penalty for the period of underpayment. Generally, to avoid the estimated tax penalty, the organization must make estimated tax payments that total 100% of the organization's current tax year liability. However, an organization can base its required estimated tax payments on 100% of the tax shown on its return for the preceding year (unless no tax is shown) if its taxable income for each of the 3 preceding tax years was less than \$1 million. If an organization's taxable income for any of those years was \$1 million or more, it can base only

its first required installment payment on its last year's tax.

All tax-exempt organizations should use Form 990-W (Worksheet), to figure their estimated tax.

Organizations that must file Form 990-T solely to report additions to UBTI attributable to expenses for a qualified transportation fringe required by section 512(a)(7), see Notice 2018-100 for information about a waiver of the addition to tax under section 6655 for underpayment of estimated income tax required to be paid by December 17, 2018.

Tax due with Form 990-T. Any tax due with Form 990-T must be paid in full when the return is filed, but no later than the date the return is due (determined without extensions).

Federal Tax Deposits Must be Made by Electronic Funds Transfer

Electronic Deposit Requirement. The organization must deposit all depository taxes

(such as employment tax, excise tax, and corporate income tax) electronically. Generally, electronic fund transfers are made using the Electronic Federal Tax Payment System (EFTPS). For more information about EFTPS or to enroll in EFTPS, visit the EFTPS website at [EFTPS.gov](https://www.eftps.gov), or call 1-800-555-4477, 1-800-733-4829 (TDD), or 1-800-244-4829 (Spanish). You can also get Pub. 966, Electronic Federal Tax Payment System: A Guide to Getting Started.

Depositing on time. For EFTPS deposits to be made timely, the organization must initiate the deposit by 8 p.m. Eastern time the day before the deposit is due.

Same-day wire payment option. If you fail to initiate a deposit transaction on EFTPS by 8 p.m. Eastern time the day before the date a deposit is due, you can still make your deposit on time by using the Federal Tax Application (FTA), a same-day federal tax payment system that works in conjunction with EFTPS. Make arrangements with your financial institution ahead of time, noting the institution's availability, deadlines, and costs,

if you believe you would ever need the same-day wire payment option. To learn more, visit [IRS.gov/SameDayWire](https://www.irs.gov/SameDayWire) and also download the Same-Day Payment Worksheet.

Timeliness of deposits. The IRS uses business days to determine the timeliness of deposits. Business days are any day that isn't a Saturday, Sunday or legal holiday in the District of Columbia. See Pub. 583, Starting a Business and Keeping Records.



If the organization owes tax when it files Form 990-T, don't include the payment with the tax return. Instead, use EFTPS.

3.

Unrelated Trade or Business

Unrelated business income is the income from a trade or business regularly conducted by an exempt organization and not substantially related to the performance by the organization of its exempt purpose or function. Use by the organization, of the profits derived from this activity, does not,

alone, make the activity substantially related to the performance by the organization of its exempt purpose or function.

Certain trade or business activities aren't treated as an unrelated trade or business. See *Excluded Trade or Business Activities*, later.

Trade or business. The term "trade or business" generally includes any activity conducted for the production of income from selling goods or performing services. An activity must be conducted with intent to make a profit to constitute a trade or business. An activity doesn't lose its identity as a trade or business merely because it is conducted within a larger group of similar activities that may or may not be related to the exempt purposes of the organization.

For example, the regular sale of pharmaceutical supplies to the general public by a hospital pharmacy doesn't lose its identity as a trade or business, even though the pharmacy also furnishes supplies to the hospital and patients of the hospital in accordance with its exempt purpose.

Similarly, soliciting, selling, and publishing commercial advertising is a trade or business even though the advertising is published in an exempt organization's periodical that contains editorial matter related to the organization's exempt purpose.

Regularly conducted. Business activities of an exempt organization ordinarily are considered regularly conducted if they show a frequency and continuity and are pursued in a manner similar to comparable commercial activities of nonexempt organizations.

For example, a hospital auxiliary's operation of a sandwich stand for 2 weeks at a state fair would not be the regular conduct of a trade or business. The stand would not compete with similar facilities that a nonexempt organization would ordinarily operate year-round. However, operating a commercial parking lot every Saturday, year-round, would be the regular conduct of a trade or business.

Not substantially related. A business activity isn't substantially related to an organization's exempt purpose if it doesn't

contribute importantly to accomplishing that purpose (other than through the production of funds). Whether an activity contributes importantly depends in each case on the facts involved.

In determining whether activities contribute importantly to the accomplishment of an exempt purpose, the size and extent of the activities involved must be considered in relation to the nature and extent of the exempt function that they intend to serve. For example, to the extent an activity is conducted on a scale larger than is reasonably necessary to perform an exempt purpose, it doesn't contribute importantly to the accomplishment of the exempt purpose. The part of the activity that is more than needed to accomplish the exempt purpose is an unrelated trade or business.

Also, in determining whether activities contribute importantly to the accomplishment of an exempt purpose, the following principles apply.

Selling of products of exempt functions.

Ordinarily, selling products that result from

the performance of exempt functions isn't an unrelated trade or business if the product is sold in substantially the same state it is in when the exempt functions are completed. Thus, for an exempt organization engaged in rehabilitating handicapped persons (its exempt function), selling articles made by these persons as part of their rehabilitation training is not an unrelated trade or business.

However, if a completed product resulting from an exempt function is used or exploited in further business activity beyond what is reasonably appropriate or necessary to dispose of it as is, the activity is an unrelated trade or business. For example, if an exempt organization maintains an experimental dairy herd for scientific purposes, the sale of milk and cream produced in the ordinary course of operation of the project isn't an unrelated trade or business. But if the organization uses the milk and cream in the further manufacture of food items such as ice cream, pastries, etc., the sale of these products is an unrelated trade or business unless the manufacturing activities themselves

contribute importantly to the accomplishment of an exempt purpose of the organization.

Dual use of assets or facilities. If an asset or facility necessary to the conduct of exempt functions is also used in commercial activities, its use for exempt functions doesn't, by itself, make the commercial activities a related trade or business. The test, as discussed earlier, is whether the activities contribute importantly to the accomplishment of exempt purposes.

For example, a museum has a theater auditorium designed for showing educational films in connection with its program of public education in the arts and sciences. The theater is a principal feature of the museum and operates continuously while the museum is open to the public. If the organization also operates the theater as a motion picture theater for the public when the museum is closed, the activity is an unrelated trade or business.

For information on allocating expenses for the dual use of assets or facilities, see *Deductions* in chapter 4.

Exploitation of exempt functions. Exempt activities sometimes create goodwill or other intangibles that can be exploited in a commercial way. When an organization exploits such an intangible in commercial activities, the fact that the income depends in part upon an exempt function of the organization doesn't make the commercial activities a related trade or business. Unless the commercial exploitation contributes importantly to the accomplishment of the exempt purpose, the commercial activities are an unrelated trade or business.

For the treatment of expenses attributable to the exploitation of exempt activities, see Deductions in chapter 4.

Examples

The following are examples of activities that were determined to be (or not to be) unrelated trades or businesses using the definitions and principles just discussed.

Artists' facilities. An organization whose exempt purpose is to stimulate and foster public interest in the fine arts by promoting

art exhibits, sponsoring cultural events, and furnishing information about fine arts leases studio apartments to artist tenants and operates a dining hall primarily for these tenants. These two activities don't contribute importantly to accomplishing the organization's exempt purpose. Therefore, they are unrelated trades or businesses.

Broadcasting rights. An exempt collegiate athletic conference conducts an annual competitive athletic game between its conference champion and another collegiate team. Income is derived from admission charges and the sale of exclusive broadcasting rights to a national radio and television network. An athletic program is considered an integral part of the educational process of a university.

The educational purposes served by intercollegiate athletics are identical whether conducted directly by individual universities or by their regional athletic conference. Also, the educational purposes served by exhibiting a game before an audience that is physically present and exhibiting the game on television

or radio before a much larger audience are substantially similar. Therefore, the sale of the broadcasting rights contributes importantly to the accomplishment of the organization's exempt purpose and isn't an unrelated trade or business.

In a similar situation, an exempt organization was created as a national governing body for amateur athletes to foster interest in amateur sports and to encourage widespread public participation. The organization receives income each year from the sale of exclusive broadcasting rights to an independent producer, who contracts with a commercial network to broadcast many of the athletic events sponsored, supervised, and regulated by the organization.

The broadcasting of these events promotes the various amateur sports, fosters widespread public interest in the benefits of the organization's nationwide amateur program, and encourages public participation. The sale of the rights and the broadcasting of the events contribute importantly to the organization's exempt purpose. Therefore, the

sale of the exclusive broadcasting rights isn't an unrelated trade or business.

Business league's parking and bus services. A business league, whose purpose is to retain and stimulate trade in a downtown area that has inadequate parking facilities, operates a fringe parking lot and shuttle bus service. It also operates, as an insubstantial part of its activities, a park and shop plan.

The fringe parking lot and shuttle bus service operate in a manner that doesn't favor any individual or group of downtown merchants. The merchants can't offer free or discount parking or bus fares to their customers.

The park and shop plan allows customers of particular merchants to park free at certain parking lots in the area. Merchants participating in this plan buy parking stamps, which they distribute to their customers to use to pay for parking.

Operating the fringe parking lot and shuttle bus service provides easy and convenient access to the downtown area and, therefore, stimulates and improves business conditions

in the downtown area generally. That activity contributes importantly to the organization's accomplishing its exempt purpose and isn't an unrelated trade or business.

The park and shop plan encourages customers to use a limited number of participating member merchants in order to obtain free parking. This provides a particular service to individual members of the organization and doesn't further its exempt purpose. Therefore, operating the park and shop plan is an unrelated trade or business.

Halfway house workshop. A halfway house organized to provide room, board, therapy, and counseling for persons discharged from alcoholic treatment centers also operates a furniture shop to provide full-time employment for its residents. The profits are applied to the operating costs of the halfway house. The income from this venture isn't unrelated trade or business income because the furniture shop contributes importantly to the organization's purpose of aiding its residents' transition from treatment to a normal and productive life.

Health club program. An exempt charitable organization's purpose is to provide for the welfare of young people. The organization conducts charitable activities and maintains facilities that will contribute to the physical, social, mental, and spiritual health of young people at minimum or no cost to them. Nominal annual dues are charged for membership in the organization and use of the facilities.

In addition, the organization organized a health club program that its members could join for an annual fee in addition to the annual dues. The annual fee is comparable to fees charged by similar local commercial health clubs and is sufficiently high to restrict participation in the program to a limited number of members of the community.

The health club program is in addition to the general physical fitness program of the organization. Operating this program does not contribute importantly to the organization's accomplishing its exempt purpose and, therefore, is an unrelated trade or business if there is a intent to make a profit.

Hospital facilities. An exempt hospital leases its adjacent office building and furnishes certain office services to a hospital-based medical group for a fee. The group provides all diagnostic and therapeutic procedures to the hospital's patients and operates the hospital's emergency room on a 24-hour basis. The leasing activity is substantially related to the hospital's exempt purpose and isn't an unrelated trade or business.

The hospital also operates a gift shop patronized by patients, visitors making purchases for patients, and employees; a cafeteria and coffee shop primarily for employees and medical staff; and a parking lot for patients and visitors only. These activities are also substantially related to the hospital's exempt purpose and don't constitute unrelated trades or businesses.

Insurance programs. An organization that acts as a group insurance policyholder for its members and collects a fee for performing administrative services is normally carrying on an unrelated trade or business.

Exceptions. Organizations whose exempt activities may include the provision of insurance benefits, such as fraternal beneficiary societies, voluntary employee's beneficiary associations, and labor organizations, are generally exceptions to this rule.

Magazine publishing. An association of credit unions with tax-exempt status as a business league publishes a consumer-oriented magazine four times a year and makes it available to member credit unions for purchase.

By selling a magazine to its members as a promotional device, the organization furnishes its members with a regular commercial service they can use in their own operations. This service doesn't promote the improvement of business conditions of one or more lines of business, which is the exempt purpose of a business league.

Since the activity doesn't contribute importantly to the organization's exempt function, it is an unrelated trade or business.

Membership list sales. An exempt educational organization regularly sells membership mailing lists to business firms. This activity doesn't contribute importantly to the accomplishment of the organization's exempt purpose and therefore is an unrelated trade or business. Also see Exchange or rental of member lists under *Excluded Trade or Business Activities*, later.

Miniature golf course. An exempt youth welfare organization operates a miniature golf course that is open to the general public. The course, which is managed by salaried employees, is substantially similar to commercial courses. The admission fees charged are comparable to fees of commercial facilities and are designed to return a profit.

The operation of the miniature golf course in a commercial manner doesn't contribute importantly to the accomplishment of the organization's exempt purpose and, therefore, is an unrelated trade or business.

Museum eating facilities. An exempt art museum operates a dining room, a cafeteria, and a snack bar for use by the museum staff,

employees, and visitors. Eating facilities in the museum help to attract visitors and allow them to spend more time viewing the museum's exhibits without having to seek outside restaurants at mealtime. The eating facilities also allow the museum staff and employees to remain in the museum throughout the day. Thus, the museum's operation of the eating facilities contributes importantly to the accomplishment of its exempt purposes and isn't unrelated trade or business.

Museum greeting card sales. An art museum that exhibits modern art sells greeting cards that display printed reproductions of selected works from other art collections. Each card is imprinted with the name of the artist, the title or subject matter of the work, the date or period of its creation, if known, and the museum's name. The cards contain appropriate greetings and are personalized on request.

The organization sells the cards in the shop it operates in the museum and sells them at quantity discounts to retail stores. The

museum also sells greeting cards by mail order through a catalog that is advertised in magazines and other publications throughout the year. As a result, a large number of cards are sold at a significant profit.

The museum is exempt as an educational organization on the basis of its ownership, maintenance, and exhibition for public viewing of works of art. The sale of greeting cards with printed reproductions of artworks contributes importantly to the achievement of the museum's exempt educational purposes by enhancing public awareness, interest, and appreciation of art. The cards may encourage more people to visit the museum itself to share in its educational programs. The fact that the cards are promoted and sold in a commercial manner at a profit and in competition with commercial greeting card publishers doesn't alter the fact that the activity is related to the museum's exempt purpose. Therefore, these sales activities aren't an unrelated trade or business.

Museum shop. An art museum maintained and operated for the exhibition of American

folk art operates a shop in the museum that sells:

1. Reproductions of works in the museum's own collection and reproductions of artistic works from the collections of other art museums (prints suitable for framing, postcards, greeting cards, and slides);
2. Metal, wood, and ceramic copies of American folk-art objects from its own collection and similar copies of art objects from other collections of artworks;
3. Instructional literature and scientific books and souvenir items concerning the history and development of art and, in particular, of American folk art; and
4. Scientific books and souvenir items of the city in which the museum is located.

The shop also rents originals or reproductions of paintings contained in its collection. All of its reproductions are imprinted with the name

of the artist, the title or subject matter of the work from which it is reproduced, and the museum's name.

Each line of merchandise must be considered separately to determine if sales are related to the exempt purpose.

The sale and rental of reproductions and copies of works from the museum's own collection and reproductions of artistic works not owned by the museum contribute importantly to the achievement of the museum's exempt educational purpose by making works of art familiar to a broader segment of the public, thereby enhancing the public's understanding and appreciation of art. The same is true for the sale of literature relating to art. Therefore, these sales activities aren't an unrelated trade or business.

On the other hand, the sale (if they intend to make a profit) of scientific books and souvenir items of the city where the museum is located has no causal relationship to art or to artistic endeavor and, therefore, doesn't contribute importantly to the accomplishment of the

museum's exempt educational purposes. The fact that selling some of these items could, under different circumstances, be held related to the exempt educational purpose of some other exempt educational organization doesn't change this conclusion. Additionally, the sale of these items doesn't lose its identity as a trade or business merely because the museum also sells articles which do contribute importantly to the accomplishment of its exempt function. Therefore, these sales are an unrelated trade or business.

Nonpatient laboratory testing. Nonpatient laboratory testing performed by a tax-exempt teaching hospital on specimens needed for the conduct of its teaching activities isn't an unrelated trade or business. However, laboratory testing performed by a tax-exempt non-teaching hospital on referred specimens from private office patients of staff physicians is an unrelated trade or business if these services are otherwise available in the community.

Pet boarding and grooming services. An exempt organization, organized and operated for the prevention of cruelty to animals, receives unrelated business income from providing pet boarding and grooming services for the general public. These activities don't contribute importantly to its purpose of preventing cruelty to animals.

Publishing legal notices. A bar association publishes a legal journal containing opinions of the county court, articles of professional interest to lawyers, advertisements for products and services used by the legal profession, and legal notices. The legal notices are published to satisfy state laws requiring publication of notices in connection with legal proceedings, such as the administration of estates and actions to quiet title to real property. The state designated the bar association's journal as the place to publish the required notices.

The publication of ordinary commercial advertising doesn't advance the exempt purposes of the association even when published in a periodical that contains

material related to exempt purposes. Although the advertising is directed specifically to members of the legal profession, it is still commercial in nature and doesn't contribute importantly to the exempt purposes of the association. Therefore, the advertising income is unrelated trade or business income.

On the other hand, the publication of legal notices is distinguishable from ordinary commercial advertising in that its purpose is to inform the general public of significant legal events rather than to stimulate demand for the products or services of an advertiser. This promotes the common interests of the legal profession and contributes importantly to the association's exempt purposes. Therefore, the publishing of legal notices doesn't constitute an unrelated trade or business.

Directory of members. A business league publishes an annual directory that contains a list of all its members, their addresses, and their area of expertise. Each member has the same amount of space in the directory, and

its format doesn't emphasize the relative importance or reputation of any member. The directory contains no commercial advertisement and is sold only to the organization's members.

The directory facilitates communication among the members and encourages the exchange of ideas and expertise. Because the directory lists the members in a similar noncommercial format without advertising and isn't distributed to the public, its sale doesn't confer private commercial benefits on the members. The sale of the directory does contribute importantly to the organization's exempt purpose and isn't an unrelated trade or business. This directory differs from the publication discussed next because of its noncommercial characteristics.

Sales of advertising space. A national association of law enforcement officials publishes a monthly journal that contains articles and other editorial material of professional interest to its members. The journal is distributed without charge, mainly to the organization's members.

The organization sells advertising space in the journal either for conventional advertising or to merely identify the purchaser without a commercial message. Some of the noncommercial advertising identifies the purchaser in a separate space, and some consists of listings of 60 or more purchasers per page. A business firm identified in a separate space is further identified in an Index of Advertisers.

The organization solicits advertising by personal contacts. Advertising from large firms is solicited by contacting their chief executive officer or community relations officer rather than their advertising manager. The organization also solicits advertising in form letters appealing for corporate and personal contributions.

An exempt organization's sale of advertising placed for the purchaser's commercial benefit is a commercial activity. Goodwill derived by the purchaser from being identified as a patron of the organization is usually considered a form of commercial benefit. Therefore, advertising in an exempt

organization's publication is generally presumed to be placed for the purchaser's commercial benefit, even if it has no commercial message. However, this presumption isn't conclusive if the purchaser's patronage would be difficult to justify commercially in view of the facts and circumstances. In that case, other factors should also be considered in determining whether a commercial benefit can be expected. Those other factors include:

1. The normal manner in which the publication is circulated;
2. The territorial scope of the circulation;
3. The extent to which its readers, promoters, or the like could reasonably be expected to further, either directly or indirectly, the commercial interest of the advertisers;
4. The eligibility of the publishing organization to receive tax-deductible contributions; and

5. The commercial or noncommercial methods used to solicit the advertisers.

In this situation, the purchaser of a separate advertising space without a commercial message can nevertheless expect a commercial benefit from the goodwill derived from being identified in that manner as a patron of the organization. However, the purchaser of a listing can't expect more than an inconsequential benefit. Therefore, the sale of separate spaces, but not the listings, is an unrelated trade or business.

Sales of cattle for commissions. An agricultural organization, whose exempt purposes are to promote better conditions for cattle breeders and to improve the breed generally, engages in an unrelated trade or business when it regularly sells cattle for its members on a commission basis.

Sales of hearing aids. A tax-exempt hospital, whose primary activity is rehabilitation, sells hearing aids to patients. This activity is an essential part of the hospital's program to test and evaluate

patients with hearing deficiencies and contributes importantly to its exempt purpose. It isn't an unrelated trade or business.

School facilities. An exempt school has tennis courts and dressing rooms that it uses during the regular school year in its educational program. During the summer, the school operates a tennis club open to the general public. Employees of the school run the club, including collecting membership fees and scheduling court time.

Another exempt school leases the same type of facilities to an unrelated individual who runs a tennis club for the summer. The lease is for a fixed fee that doesn't depend on the income or profits derived from the leased property.

In both situations, the organization's exempt purpose is the advancement of education. Furnishing tennis facilities in the manner described doesn't further that exempt purpose. These activities are unrelated trades or businesses. However, in the second situation the income derived from the leasing

of the property may be excluded from UBTI as rent from real property. See *Rents* under *Exclusions* in chapter 4.

School handicraft shop. An exempt vocational school operates a handicraft shop that sells articles made by students in their regular courses of instruction. The students are paid a percentage of the sales price. In addition, the shop sells products made by local residents who make articles at home according to the shop's specifications. The shop manager periodically inspects the articles during their manufacture to ensure that they meet desired standards of style and quality. Although many local participants are former students of the school, any qualified person may participate in the program. The sale of articles made by students doesn't constitute an unrelated trade or business, but the sale of products made by local residents is an unrelated trade or business and is subject to unrelated business income tax.

Selling endorsements. An exempt scientific organization enjoys an excellent reputation in the field of biological research. It exploits this

reputation regularly by selling endorsements of laboratory equipment to manufacturers. Endorsing laboratory equipment doesn't contribute importantly to the accomplishment of any purpose for which exemption is granted to the organization. Accordingly, the sale of endorsements is an unrelated trade or business.

Services provided with lease. An exempt university leases its football stadium during several months of the year to a professional football team for a fixed fee. Under the lease agreement, the university furnishes heat, light, and water and is responsible for all ground maintenance. It also provides dressing room, linen, and stadium security services for the professional team.

Leasing of the stadium is an unrelated trade or business. In addition, the substantial services furnished for the convenience of the lessee go beyond those usually provided with the rental of space for occupancy only. Therefore, the income from this lease is rent from real property and unrelated business taxable income.

Sponsoring entertainment events. An exempt university has a regular faculty and a regularly enrolled student body. During the school year, the university sponsors the appearance of professional theater companies and symphony orchestras that present drama and musical performances for the students and faculty members. Members of the general public also are admitted. The university advertises these performances and supervises advance ticket sales at various places, including such university facilities as the cafeteria and the university bookstore. Although the presentation of the performances makes use of an intangible generated by the university's exempt educational functions—the presence of the student body and faculty—such drama and music events contribute importantly to the overall educational and cultural functions of the university. Therefore, the activity isn't an unrelated trade or business.

Travel tour programs. Travel tour activities that are a trade or business are an unrelated trade or business if the activities aren't substantially related to the purpose for which

tax exemption was granted to the organization.

Example 1. A tax-exempt university alumni association provides a travel tour program for its members and their families. The organization works with various travel agencies and schedules approximately ten tours a year to various places around the world. It mails out promotional material and accepts reservations for fees paid by the travel agencies on a per-person basis.

The organization provides an employee for each tour as a tour leader. There is no formal educational program conducted with these tours, and they don't differ from regular commercially operated tours (if there is a intent to make a profit).

By providing travel tours to its members, the organization is engaging in a regularly conducted trade or business. Even if the tours it offers support the university, financially and otherwise, and encourage alumni to do the same, the travel tours don't contribute importantly to the organization's exempt purpose of promoting education. Therefore,

the sale of the travel tours is an unrelated trade or business.

Example 2. A tax-exempt organization formed for the purpose of educating individuals about the geography and the culture of the United States provides study tours to national parks and other locations within the United States. These tours are conducted by teachers and others certified by the state board of education. The tours are primarily designed for students enrolled in degree programs at state educational institutions but are open to all who agree to participate in the required study program associated with the tour taken. A tour's study program consists of instruction on subjects related to the location being visited on the tour. Each tour group brings along a library of material related to the subjects being studied on the tour. During the tour, 5 or 6 hours per day are devoted to organized study, preparation of reports, lectures, instruction, and recitation by the students. Examinations are given at the end of each tour. The state board of education awards academic credit for tour participation.

Because these tours are substantially related to the organization's exempt purpose, they aren't an unrelated trade or business.

Yearbook advertising. An exempt organization receives income from the sale of advertising in its annual yearbook. The organization hires an independent commercial firm, under a contract covering a full calendar year, to conduct an intensive advertising solicitation campaign in the organization's name. This firm is paid a percentage of the gross advertising receipts for selling the advertising, collecting from advertisers, and printing the yearbook. This advertising activity is an unrelated trade or business.

Youth residence. An exempt organization, whose purpose is to provide for the welfare of young people, rents rooms primarily to people under age 25. The residence units are operated on, and as a part of, the premises in which the organization carries on the social, recreational, and guidance programs for which it was recognized as exempt. The facilities are under the management and supervision of trained career professionals

who provide residents with personal counseling, physical education programs, and group recreational activities. The rentals aren't an unrelated trade or business because renting the rooms is substantially related to the organization's exempt purpose.

Excluded Trade or Business Activities

The following activities are specifically excluded from the definition of unrelated trade or business.

Bingo games. Certain bingo games aren't included in the term "unrelated trade or business." To qualify for this exclusion, the bingo game must meet the following requirements.

1. It meets the legal definition of bingo.
2. It is legal where it is played.
3. It is played in a jurisdiction where bingo games aren't regularly conducted by for-profit organizations.

Gambling activities other than bingo. Any game of chance conducted by an exempt organization in North Dakota isn't an unrelated trade or business if conducting the game doesn't violate any state or local law.

Legal definition. For a game to meet the legal definition of bingo, wagers must be placed, winners must be determined, and prizes or other property must be distributed in the presence of all persons placing wagers in that game.

A wagering game that doesn't meet the legal definition of bingo doesn't qualify for the exclusion, regardless of its name. For example, "instant bingo," in which a player buys a prepackaged bingo card with pull-tabs that the player removes to determine if he or she is a winner, doesn't qualify.

Legal where played. This exclusion applies only if bingo is legal under the laws of the jurisdiction where it is conducted. The fact that a jurisdiction's law that prohibits bingo is rarely enforced or is widely disregarded doesn't make the conduct of bingo legal for

the exception and is therefore an unrelated trade or business.

No for-profit games where played. This exclusion applies only if for-profit organizations can't regularly conduct bingo games in any part of the same jurisdiction. Jurisdiction is normally the entire state; however, in certain situations, local jurisdiction will control.

Example. Tax-exempt organizations X and Y are organized under the laws of state N, which has a law that permits exempt organizations to conduct bingo games. In addition, for-profit organizations are permitted to conduct bingo games in city S, a resort community located in county R. Several for-profit organizations conduct nightly games. Y conducts weekly bingo games in city S, while X conducts weekly games in county R. Since state law confines the for-profit organizations to city S, local jurisdiction controls. Y's bingo games conducted in city S are an unrelated trade or business. However, X's bingo games

conducted in county R outside of city S aren't an unrelated trade or business.

See Pub. 3079, Tax Exempt Organizations and Gaming, for more detailed information.

Convenience of members. A trade or business conducted by a 501(c)(3) organization or by a state college or university primarily for the convenience of its members, students, patients, officers, or employees isn't an unrelated trade or business. For example, a laundry operated by a college for the purpose of laundering dormitory linens and students' clothing isn't an unrelated trade or business.

Convention or trade show activity. An unrelated trade or business doesn't include qualified convention or trade show activities conducted at a convention, annual meeting, or trade show.

A qualified convention or trade show activity is any activity of a kind traditionally conducted by a qualifying organization in conjunction with an international, national,

state, regional, or local convention, annual meeting, or show if:

1. One of the purposes of the organization in sponsoring the activity is promoting and stimulating interest in, and demand for, the products and services of that industry or educating the persons in attendance regarding new products and services or new rules and regulations affecting the industry; and
2. The show is designed to achieve its purpose through the character of the exhibits and the extent of the industry products that are displayed.

For these purposes, a qualifying organization is one described in section 501(c)(3), 501(c)(4), 501(c)(5), or 501(c)(6). The organization must regularly conduct, as one of its substantial exempt purposes, a qualified convention or trade show activity.

The rental of display space to exhibitors (including exhibitors who are suppliers) at a qualified convention or trade show isn't an

unrelated trade or business even if the exhibitors who rent the space are permitted to sell or solicit orders.

For this purpose, a supplier's exhibit is one in which the exhibitor displays goods or services that are supplied to, rather than by, members of the qualifying organization in the conduct of these members' own trades or businesses.

Certain Internet activities conducted by a trade association described in section 501(c)(6) will be considered qualified convention and trade show activity if conducted on a special supplementary section of the association's website in conjunction with a trade show conducted by the association. The trade show itself must be a qualified convention and trade show activity. The supplementary section of the website must be ancillary to, and serve to augment and enhance, the trade show, as when it makes available the same information available at the trade show and is available only during a time period that coincides with the time period that the trade show is in operation. Conversely, Internet activities that

aren't conducted in conjunction with a qualified convention and trade show activity and that don't augment and enhance the trade show can't themselves be qualified convention and trade show activity.

Distribution of low-cost articles. The term "unrelated trade or business" doesn't include activities relating to the distribution of low-cost articles incidental to soliciting charitable contributions. This applies to organizations described in section 501 that are eligible to receive charitable income tax deductible contributions.

A distribution is considered incidental to the solicitation of a charitable contribution if:

1. The recipient didn't request the distribution,
2. The distribution is made without the express consent of the recipient, and
3. The article is accompanied by a request for a charitable contribution to the organization and a statement that the recipient may keep the low-cost

article regardless of whether a contribution is made.

An article is considered low cost if the cost of an item (or the aggregate costs if more than one item) distributed to a single recipient in a tax year isn't more than \$11.10 (in 2019), indexed annually for inflation. The cost of an article is the cost to the organization that distributes the item or on whose behalf it is distributed.

Employee association sales. The sale of certain items by a local association of employees described in section 501(c)(4), organized before May 17, 1969, isn't an unrelated trade or business if the items are sold for the convenience of the association's members at their usual place of employment. This exclusion applies only to the sale of work-related clothes and equipment and items normally sold through vending machines, food dispensing facilities, or by snack bars.

Exchange or rental of member lists. The exchange or rental of member or donor lists between organizations described in section

501 that are eligible to receive charitable contributions isn't included in the term unrelated trade or business.

Hospital services. The providing of certain services at or below cost by an exempt hospital to other exempt hospitals that have facilities for 100 or fewer inpatients isn't an unrelated trade or business. This exclusion applies only to services described in section 501(e)(1)(A).

Pole rentals. The term unrelated trade or business doesn't include qualified pole rentals by a mutual or cooperative telephone or electric company described in section 501(c)(12). A qualified pole rental is the rental of a pole (or other structure used to support wires) if the pole (or other structure) is used:

1. By the telephone or electric company to support one or more wires that the company uses in providing telephone or electric services to its members, and

2. According to the rental, to support one or more wires (in addition to the wires described in 1) for use in connection with the transmission by wire of electricity or of telephone or other communications.

For this purpose, the term rental includes any sale of the right to use the pole (or other structure).

Public entertainment activity. An unrelated trade or business doesn't include a qualified public entertainment activity. A public entertainment activity is one traditionally conducted at a fair or exposition promoting agriculture and education, including any activity whose purpose is designed to attract the public to fairs or expositions or to promote the breeding of animals or the development of products or equipment.

A qualified public entertainment activity is one conducted by a qualifying organization:

1. In conjunction with an international, national, state, regional, or local fair or exposition;

2. In accordance with state law that permits the activity to be operated or conducted solely by such an organization or by an agency, instrumentality, or political subdivision of the state; or
3. In accordance with state law that permits an organization to be granted a license to conduct an activity for not more than 20 days on paying the state a lower percentage of the revenue from the activity than the state charges nonqualifying organizations that hold similar activities.

For these purposes, a qualifying organization is an organization described in section 501(c)(3), 501(c)(4), or 501(c)(5) that regularly conducts an agricultural and educational fair or exposition as one of its substantial exempt purposes. Its conducting qualified public entertainment activities will not affect determination of its exempt status.

Qualified sponsorship activities. Receiving qualified sponsorship payments isn't an unrelated trade or business, and the

payments aren't subject to unrelated business income tax.

Qualified sponsorship payment. This is any payment made by a person engaged in a trade or business for which the person will receive no substantial benefit other than the use or acknowledgment of the business name, logo, or product lines in connection with the organization's activities. "Use or acknowledgment" doesn't include advertising the sponsor's products or services. The organization's activities include all its activities, whether or not related to its exempt purposes.

For example, if, in return for receiving a sponsorship payment, an organization promises to use the sponsor's name or logo in acknowledging the sponsor's support for an educational or fundraising event, the payment is a qualified sponsorship payment and isn't subject to the unrelated business income tax.

Providing facilities, services, or other privileges (for example, complimentary tickets, pro-am playing spots in golf tournaments, or receptions for major donors)

to a sponsor or the sponsor's designees in connection with a sponsorship payment does not affect whether the payment is a qualified sponsorship payment. Instead, providing these goods or services is treated as a separate transaction in determining whether the organization has unrelated business income from the event. Generally, if the services or facilities aren't a substantial benefit or if providing them is a related business activity, the payments will not be subject to the unrelated business income tax.

Similarly, the sponsor's receipt of a license to use an intangible asset (for example, a trademark, logo, or designation) of the organization is treated as separate from the qualified sponsorship transaction in determining whether the organization has UBTI.

If part of a payment would be a qualified sponsorship payment if paid separately, that part is treated as a separate payment. For example, if a sponsorship payment entitles the sponsor to both product advertising and the use or acknowledgment of the sponsor's

name or logo by the organization, then the unrelated business income tax doesn't apply to the part of the payment that is more than the fair market value of the product advertising.

Advertising. A payment isn't a qualified sponsorship payment if, in return, the organization advertises the sponsor's products or services. For information on the treatment of payments for advertising, see *Exploitation of Exempt Activity—Advertising Sales* in chapter 4.

Advertising includes:

1. Messages containing qualitative or comparative language, price information, or other indications of savings or value;
2. Endorsements; and
3. Inducements to purchase, sell, or use the products or services.

The use of promotional logos or slogans that are an established part of the sponsor's identity isn't, by itself, advertising. In

addition, mere distribution or display of a sponsor's product by the organization to the public at a sponsored event, whether for free or for remuneration, is considered use or acknowledgment of the product rather than advertising.

Exception for contingent payments. A payment isn't a qualified sponsorship payment if its amount is contingent, by contract or otherwise, upon the level of attendance at one or more events, broadcast ratings, or other factors indicating the degree of public exposure to one or more events. However, the fact that a sponsorship payment is contingent upon an event actually taking place or being broadcast doesn't, by itself, affect whether a payment qualifies.

Exception for conventions and trade shows. A payment isn't a qualified sponsorship payment if it is made in connection with any qualified convention or trade show activity. The exclusion of qualified convention or trade show activities from the definition of unrelated trade or business is

explained earlier under Convention or trade show activity.

Exception for periodicals. A payment isn't a qualified sponsorship payment if it entitles the payer to the use or acknowledgment of the business name, logo, or product lines in the organization's periodical. For this purpose, a periodical is any regularly scheduled and printed material (for example, a monthly journal) published by or on behalf of the organization. It doesn't include material that is related to and primarily distributed in connection with a specific event conducted by the organization (for example, a program or brochure distributed at a sponsored event).

The treatment of payments that entitle the payer to the depiction of the payers name, logo, or product lines in an organization's periodical is determined under the rules that apply to advertising activities. See Sales of advertising space under *Examples*, earlier in this chapter. Also see Exploitation of Exempt Activity—Advertising Sales in chapter 4.

Selling donated merchandise. A trade or business that consists of selling merchandise,

substantially all of which the organization received as gifts or contributions, isn't an unrelated trade or business. For example, a thrift shop operated by a tax-exempt organization that sells donated clothes and books to the general public, with the proceeds going to the exempt organization, isn't an unrelated trade or business.

Volunteer workforce. Any trade or business in which substantially all the work is performed for the organization without compensation isn't an unrelated trade or business.

Example 1. A retail store operated by an exempt orphanage where unpaid volunteers perform substantially all the work in carrying on the business isn't an unrelated trade or business.

Example 2. A volunteer fire company conducts weekly public dances. Holding public dances and charging admission on a regular basis may, given the facts and circumstances of a particular case, be considered an unrelated trade or business. However, because the work at the dances is performed

by unpaid volunteers, the activity isn't an unrelated trade or business.

4.

Unrelated Business Taxable Income

The term "unrelated business taxable income" (UBTI) generally means the gross income derived from any unrelated trade or business regularly conducted by the exempt organization, less the deductions directly connected with carrying on the trade or business. Section 512(a)(6) requires an organization that regularly carries on two or more unrelated business activities to calculate its unrelated business taxable income, including for purposes of determining any net operating loss deduction, separately with respect to each such trade or business. The UBTI of the organization is the sum of the UBTI computed from each separate unrelated trade or business. For the purpose of this sum, the UBTI from any of the unrelated

trades or businesses can't be less than zero. See Notice 2018-67 for more information.

For organizations that have employees, section 512(a)(7) requires UBTI to be increased by any amount for which a deduction is not allowable because of section 274 and which is paid or incurred by the organization after December 31, 2017 for any qualified transportation fringe (as defined in section 132(f)), any parking facility used in connection with qualified parking (as defined in section 132(f)(5)(C)), or any on-premises athletic facility (as defined in section 132(j)(4)(B)). This rule does not apply to the extent the amount paid or incurred is directly connected with an unrelated trade or business which is regularly carried on the by the organization.

Note. A deduction for expenses paid or incurred for on-premises athletic facilities is disallowed due to application of section 274 only if it discriminates in favor of highly compensated employees.

In computing UBTI, gross income and deductions are subject to the modifications

and special rules explained in this chapter. Whether a particular item of income or expense falls within any of these modifications or special rules must be determined by all the facts and circumstances in each specific case. For example, if the organization received a payment termed rent that is in fact a return of profits by a person operating the property for the benefit of the organization, or that is a share of the profits retained by the organization as a partner or joint venturer, the payment isn't within the income exclusion for rents, discussed later under Exclusions.

Income

Generally, unrelated business income is taxable, but there are exclusions and special rules that must be considered when figuring the income.

Exclusions

The following types of income (and deductions directly connected with the

income) are generally excluded when figuring UBTI.

Dividends, interest, annuities, and other investment income. All dividends, interest, annuities, payments with respect to securities loans, income from notional principal contracts, and other income from an exempt organization's ordinary and routine investments that the IRS determines are substantially similar to these types of income are excluded in computing UBTI.

Exception for insurance activity income of a controlled foreign corporation. This exclusion doesn't apply to income from certain insurance activities of an exempt organization's controlled foreign corporation. The income isn't excludable dividend income, but instead is UBTI to the extent it would be so treated if the exempt organization had earned it directly. Certain exceptions to this rule apply. For more information, see section 512(b)(17).

Other exceptions. This exclusion doesn't apply to unrelated debt-financed income (discussed under *Income From Debt-Financed*

Property, later), or to certain rents, royalties, interest or annuities received from a controlled corporation (discussed under Income From Controlled Organizations, later).

Income from lending securities. Payments received with respect to a security loan are excluded in computing UBTI only if the loan is made under an agreement that:

1. Provides for the return to the exempt organization of securities identical to the securities loaned,
2. Requires payments to the organization of amounts equivalent to all interest, dividends, and other distributions that the owner of the securities is entitled to receive during the period of the loan,
3. Doesn't reduce the organization's risk of loss or opportunity for gain on the securities,
4. Contains reasonable procedures to implement the obligation of the borrower to furnish collateral to the organization with a fair market value

each business day during the period of the loan in an amount not less than the fair market value of the securities at the close of the preceding business day, and

5. Permits the organization to terminate the loan upon notice of not more than 5 business days.

Payments with respect to securities loans include:

1. Amounts in respect of dividends, interest, and other distributions,
2. Fees based on the period of time the loan is in effect and the fair market value of the security during that period,
3. Income from collateral security for the loan, and
4. Income from the investment of collateral security.

The payments are considered to be from the securities loaned and not from collateral security or the investment of collateral

security from the loans. Any deductions that are directly connected with collateral security for the loan, or with the investment of collateral security, are considered deductions that are directly connected with the securities loaned.

Royalties. Royalties, including overriding royalties, are excluded in computing UBTI.

To be considered a royalty, a payment must relate to the use of a valuable right.

Payments for trademarks, trade names, or copyrights are ordinarily considered royalties. Similarly, payments for the use of a professional athlete's name, photograph, likeness, or facsimile signature are ordinarily considered royalties. However, royalties don't include payments for personal services.

Therefore, payments for personal appearances and interviews aren't excluded as royalties and must be included in figuring UBTI.

Unrelated business taxable income doesn't include royalty income received from licensees by an exempt organization that is the legal and beneficial owner of patents

assigned to it by inventors for specified percentages of future royalties.

Mineral royalties are excluded whether measured by production or by gross or taxable income from the mineral property. However, the exclusion doesn't apply to royalties that stem from an arrangement whereby the organization owns a working interest in a mineral property and is liable for its share of the development and operating costs under the terms of its agreement with the operator of the property. To the extent they aren't treated as loans under section 636 (relating to income tax treatment of mineral production payments), payments for mineral production are treated in the same manner as royalty payments for the purpose of computing UBTI. To the extent they are treated as loans, any payments for production that are the equivalent of interest are treated as interest and are excluded.

Exceptions. This exclusion doesn't apply to debt-financed income (discussed under *Income From Debt-Financed Property*, later) or to royalties received from a controlled

corporation (discussed under *Income From Controlled Organizations*, later).

Rents. Rents from real property, including elevators and escalators, are excluded in computing UBTI. Rents from personal property aren't excluded. However, special rules apply to "mixed leases" of both real and personal property.

Mixed leases. In a mixed lease, all of the rents are excluded if the rents attributable to the personal property aren't more than 10% of the total rents under the lease, as determined when the personal property is first placed in service by the lessee. If the rents attributable to personal property are more than 10% but not more than 50% of the total rents, only the rents attributable to the real property are excluded. If the rents attributable to the personal property are more than 50% of the total rents, none of the rents are excludable.

Property is placed in service when the lessee first may use it under the terms of a lease. For example, property subject to a lease entered into on November 1, for a term

starting on January 1 of the next year, is considered placed in service on January 1, regardless of when the lessee first actually uses it.

If separate leases are entered into for real and personal property and the properties have an integrated use (for example, one or more leases for real property and another lease or leases for personal property to be used on the real property), all the leases will be considered as one lease.

The rent attributable to the personal property must be recomputed, and the treatment of the rents must be redetermined, if:

1. The rent attributable to all the leased personal property increases by 100% or more because additional or substitute personal property is placed in service, or
2. The lease is modified to change the rent charged (whether or not the amount of rented personal property changes).

Any change in the treatment of rents resulting from the recomputation is effective only for the period beginning with the event that caused the recomputation.

Exception for rents based on net profit.

The exclusion for rents doesn't apply if the amount of the rent depends on the income or profits derived by any person from the leased property, other than an amount based on a fixed percentage of the gross receipts or sales.

Exception for income from personal

services. Payment for occupying space when personal services are also rendered to the occupant doesn't constitute rent from real property. Therefore, the exclusion doesn't apply to transactions such as renting hotel rooms, rooms in boarding houses or tourist homes, and space in parking lots or warehouses.

Other exceptions. This exclusion doesn't apply to unrelated debt-financed income (discussed under *Income From Debt-Financed Property*, later), or to interest, annuities, royalties and rents received from a controlled

corporation (discussed under *Income From Controlled Organizations*, later), or investment income (dividends, interest, rents, etc.) received by organizations described in sections 501(c)(7), 501(c)(9), and 501(c)(17). See *Special Rules for Social Clubs, VEBAs, and SUBs*, discussed later, for more information.

Income from research. A tax-exempt organization may exclude income from research grants or contracts from UBTI. However, the extent of the exclusion depends on the nature of the organization and the type of research.

Income from research for the United States, any of its agencies or instrumentalities, or a state or any of its political subdivisions is excluded when computing UBTI.

For a college, university, or hospital, all income from research, whether fundamental or applied, is excluded in computing UBTI.

When an organization is operated primarily to conduct fundamental research (as distinguished from applied research) and the

results are freely available to the general public, all income from research performed for any person is excluded in computing UBTI.

The term research, for this purpose, doesn't include activities of a type normally conducted as an incident to commercial or industrial operations, such as testing or inspecting materials or products, or designing or constructing equipment, buildings, etc. In addition, the term fundamental research doesn't include research conducted for the primary purpose of commercial or industrial application.

Gains and losses from disposition of property. Also excluded from UBTI are gains or losses from the sale, exchange, or other disposition of property other than:

1. Stock in trade or other property of a kind that would properly be includible in inventory if on hand at the close of the tax year,
2. Property held primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of a trade or business, or

3. Cutting of timber that an organization has elected to consider as a sale or exchange of the timber.

It should be noted that the last exception relates only to cut timber. The sale, exchange, or other disposition of standing timber is excluded from the computation of unrelated business income, unless it constitutes property held for sale to customers in the ordinary course of business.

Lapse or termination of options. Any gain from the lapse or termination of options to buy or sell securities is excluded from UBTI. The exclusion applies only if the option is written in connection with the exempt organization's investment activities. Therefore, this exclusion isn't available if the organization is engaged in the trade or business of writing options or the options are held by the organization as inventory or for sale to customers in the ordinary course of a trade or business.

Exception. This exclusion doesn't apply to unrelated debt-financed income, discussed

later under *Income From Debt-Financed Property*.

Gain or loss on disposition of certain brownfield property. Gain or loss from the qualifying sale, exchange, or other disposition of a qualifying brownfield property (as defined in section 512(b)(19)(C)), which was acquired by the organization after December 31, 2005 and before January 1, 2011, is excluded from UBTI and is excepted from the debt-financed rules. See sections 512(b)(19) and 514(b)(1)(E).

Income from services provided under federal license. There is a further exclusion from UBTI of income from a trade or business conducted by a religious order or by an educational organization maintained by the order.

This exclusion applies only if the following requirements are met.

1. The trade or business must have been operated by the order or by the institution before May 27, 1959.

2. The trade or business must provide services under a license issued by a federal regulatory agency.
3. More than 90% of the net income from the business for the tax year must be devoted to religious, charitable, or educational purposes that constitute the basis for the religious order's exemption.
4. The rates or other charges for these services must be fully competitive with the rates or other charges of similar taxable businesses. Rates or other charges for these services will be considered as fully competitive if they are neither materially higher nor materially lower than the rates charged by similar businesses operating in the same general area.

Exception. This exclusion doesn't apply to unrelated debt-financed income (discussed under *Income From Debt-Financed Property*, later).

Member income of mutual or cooperative electric companies. Income of a mutual or cooperative electric company described in section 501(c)(12) which is treated as member income under subparagraph (H) of that section is excluded from UBTI.

Dues of Agricultural Organizations and Business Leagues

Dues received from associate members by organizations exempt under section 501(c)(5) or section 501(c)(6) may be treated as gross income from an unrelated trade or business if the associate member category exists for the principal purpose of producing unrelated business income. For example, if an organization creates an associate member category solely to allow associate members to purchase insurance through the organization, the associate member dues may be unrelated business income.

Exception. Associate member dues received by an agricultural or horticultural organization aren't treated as gross income from an unrelated trade or business, regardless of

their purpose, if they aren't more than the annual limit. The limit on dues paid by an associate member is \$169 in 2019, indexed annually for inflation.

If the required annual dues are more than the limit, the entire amount is treated as income from an unrelated business unless the associate member category was formed or availed of for the principal purpose of furthering the organization's exempt purposes.

Deductions

To qualify as allowable deductions in computing UBTI, the expenses, depreciation, and similar items generally must be allowable income tax deductions that are directly connected with carrying on the unrelated trade or business to which they relate. They can't be directly connected with excluded income.

For an exception to the "directly connected" requirement, see *Charitable contributions deduction.*, under *Modifications*, later.

Directly Connected

To be directly connected with the conduct of an unrelated trade or business, deductions must have a proximate and primary relationship to carrying on that trade or business. For an exception, see Expenses attributable to exploitation of exempt activities, later.

Expenses attributable solely to unrelated business. Expenses, depreciation, and similar items attributable solely to the conduct of an unrelated business are proximately and primarily related to that business and qualify for deduction to the extent that they are otherwise allowable income tax deductions.

For example, salaries of personnel employed full-time to conduct the unrelated business and depreciation of a building used entirely in the conduct of that business are deductible to the extent otherwise allowable.

Expenses attributable to dual use of facilities or personnel. When facilities or personnel are used both to conduct exempt

functions and to conduct an unrelated trade or business, expenses, depreciation, and similar items attributable to the facilities or personnel must be allocated between the two uses on a reasonable basis. The part of an item allocated to the unrelated trade or business is proximately and primarily related to that business and is allowable as a deduction in computing UBTI if the expense is otherwise an allowable income tax deduction.

Example 1. A school recognized as a tax-exempt organization contracts with an individual to conduct a summer tennis camp. The school provides the individual with tennis courts, housing, and dining facilities, and personnel to maintain and operate them. The contracted individual hires the instructors, recruits campers, and provides supervision of the tennis camp. The income the school receives from the individual under the contract from this activity for the use of its facilities and personnel is from a dual use of the facilities and personnel, not from conducting an educational activity. The school, in computing its UBTI, may deduct an allocable part of the expenses attributable to

the facilities and personnel it makes available under the contract.

Example 2. An exempt organization with gross income from an unrelated trade or business pays its president \$90,000 a year. The president devotes approximately 10% of his time to the unrelated business. To figure the organization's UBTI, a deduction of \$9,000 ($\$90,000 \times 10\%$) is allowed for the salary paid to its president.

Expenses attributable to exploitation of exempt activities. Generally, expenses, depreciation, and similar items attributable to the conduct of an exempt activity aren't deductible in computing UBTI from an unrelated trade or business that exploits the exempt activity. (See Exploitation of exempt functions under *Not substantially related* in chapter 3.) This is because they don't have a proximate and primary relationship to the unrelated trade or business, and therefore, they don't qualify as directly connected with that business.

Exception. Expenses, depreciation, and similar items may be treated as directly

connected with the conduct of the unrelated business if all the following statements are true.

1. The unrelated business exploits the exempt activity.
2. The unrelated business is a type normally conducted for profit by taxable organizations.
3. The exempt activity is a type normally conducted by taxable organizations in carrying on that type of business.

The amount treated as directly connected is the smaller of:

1. The excess of these expenses, depreciation, and similar items over the income from, or attributable to, the exempt activity; or
2. The gross unrelated business income reduced by all other expenses, depreciation, and other items that are actually directly connected.

The application of these rules to an advertising activity that exploits an exempt publishing activity is explained next.

Exploitation of Exempt Activity—Advertising Sales

The sale of advertising in a periodical of an exempt organization that contains editorial material related to the accomplishment of the organization's exempt purpose is an unrelated business that exploits an exempt activity, the circulation and readership of the periodical. Therefore, in addition to direct advertising costs, exempt activity costs (expenses, depreciation, and similar expenses attributable to the production and distribution of the editorial or readership content) can be treated as directly connected with the conduct of the advertising activity. (See Expenses attributable to exploitation of exempt activities under *Directly Connected*, earlier.)

Figuring UBTI. The UBTI of an advertising activity is the amount shown in the following chart.

IF gross advertising income is . . .	THEN UBTI is . . .
more than direct advertising costs	the excess advertising income, reduced (but not below zero) by the excess, if any, of readership costs over circulation income.
equal to or less than direct advertising costs	<p>zero.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Circulation income and readership costs aren't taken into account. • Any excess advertising costs reduce (but not below zero) UBTI from any other unrelated business activity.

The terms used in the chart are explained in the following discussions.

Periodical Income

Gross advertising income. This is all the income from the unrelated advertising

activities of an exempt organization periodical.

Circulation income. This is all the income from the production, distribution, or circulation of an exempt organization's periodical (other than gross advertising income). It includes all amounts from the sale or distribution of the readership content of the periodical, such as income from subscriptions. It also includes allocable membership receipts if the right to receive the periodical is associated with a membership or similar status in the organization.

Allocable membership receipts. This is the part of membership receipts (dues, fees, or other charges associated with membership) equal to the amount that would have been charged and paid for the periodical if:

1. The periodical was published by a taxable organization,
2. The periodical was published for profit, and

3. The member was an unrelated party dealing with the taxable organization at arm's length.

The amount used to allocate membership receipts is the amount shown in the following chart.

For this purpose, the total periodical costs are the sum of the direct advertising costs and the readership costs, explained under *Periodical Costs*, later. The cost of other exempt activities means the total expenses incurred by the organization in connection with its other exempt activities, not offset by any income earned by the organization from those activities.

IF . . .	THEN the amount used to allocate membership receipts is . . .
20% or more of the total circulation consists of sales to nonmembers	the subscription price charged nonmembers.
the above condition doesn't apply, and 20% or more of the members pay reduced dues because they do not receive the periodical	the reduction in dues for a member not receiving the periodical.
neither of the above conditions applies	the membership receipts multiplied by this fraction: $\frac{\text{Total periodical costs}}{\text{Total periodical costs} + \text{Cost of other exempt activities}}$