

IRS News Release

Media Relations Office

Washington, D.C.

Media Contact: 202.317.4000

www.irs.gov/newsroom

Public Contact: 800.829.1040

Many Tax-Exempt Organizations Must File with IRS By May 15 to Preserve Tax-Exempt Status; Do Not Include Social Security Numbers or Personal Data

IRS YouTube Videos:

Small Tax Exempts Annual Reporting Reminder: [English](#) | [ASL](#)

Caution: Do Not Include SSNs on Form 990: [English](#)

IR-2014-57, April 29, 2014

WASHINGTON — With a key May 15 filing deadline facing many tax-exempt organizations, the Internal Revenue Service today cautioned these groups [not to include Social Security numbers](#) (SSNs) or other unneeded personal information on their Form 990, and consider taking advantage of the speed and convenience of [electronic filing](#).

Form 990-series information returns and notices are due on the 15th day of the fifth month after an organization's fiscal year ends. Many organizations use the calendar year as their fiscal year, making Thursday, May 15 the deadline for them to file for 2013.

Many Groups Risk Loss of Tax-Exempt Status

By law, organizations that fail to file annual reports for three consecutive years will see their federal tax exemptions [automatically revoked](#) as of the due date of the third required filing. The [Pension Protection Act of 2006](#) mandates that most tax-exempt organizations file annual Form 990-series informational returns or notices with the IRS. The law, which went into effect at the beginning of 2007, also imposed a new annual filing requirement on small organizations. Churches and church-related organizations are not required to file annual reports.

No Social Security Numbers on 990s

The IRS generally does not ask organizations for SSNs and in the form instructions cautions filers not to provide them on the form. By law, both the IRS and most tax-exempt organizations are required to publicly disclose most parts of form filings, including schedules and attachments. Public release of SSNs and other personally identifiable information about donors, clients or benefactors could give rise to identity theft.

The IRS also urges tax-exempt organizations to file forms electronically in order to reduce the risk of inadvertently including SSNs or other unneeded personal information. Details are on IRS.gov.

Tax-exempt forms that must be made public by the IRS are clearly marked “Open to Public Inspection” in the top right corner of the first page. These include [Form 990](#), [990-EZ](#), [Form 990-PF](#) and others.

What to File

Small tax-exempt organizations with average annual receipts of \$50,000 or less may file an electronic notice called a [Form 990-N \(e-Postcard\)](#), which asks organizations for a few basic pieces of information. Tax-exempt organizations with average annual receipts above \$50,000 must file a Form 990 or 990-EZ depending on their receipts and assets. Private foundations file a Form 990-PF.

Organizations that need additional time to file a Form 990, 990-EZ or 990-PF may obtain an [extension](#). Note that no extension is available for filing the Form 990-N (e-Postcard).

Check Tax-Exempt Status Online

The IRS [publishes](#) the names of organizations identified as having automatically lost their tax-exempt status for failing to file annual reports for three consecutive years. Organizations that have had their exemptions automatically revoked and wish to have that status reinstated [must file an application](#) for exemption and pay the appropriate user fee.

The IRS offers an online search tool, [Exempt Organizations Select Check](#), to help users more easily find key information about the federal tax status and filings of certain tax-exempt organizations, including whether organizations have had their federal tax exemptions automatically revoked.